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PRINTING AND PRINTERS IN WALES
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MONMOUTHSHIRE.



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A HISTORY
OF
PRINTING AND PRINTERS
IN WALES TO 1810,

AND OF
SUCCESSIVE AND RELATED PRINTERS TO 1923.

ALSO,

A HISTORY
OF
PRINTING AND PRINTERS
IN
MONMOUTHSHIRE TO 1923.

BY

IFANO JONES,
THE WELSH LIBRARIAN, CARDIFF.



WILLIAM LEWIS (PRINTERS), LIMITED, CARDIFF.
1925.

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THIS BOOK
IS
DEDICATED
TO
THE SUBSCRIBERS,
WHO HAVE
ASSISTED THE AUTHOR
TO
MEET SOME OF THE EXPENSE
OF
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

PREFACE.

IN 1907 I was commissioned to write the history of the early printing-presses of Monmouthshire, for inclusion in the then projected volume on the county in the 'Memorials of Old Counties' series published by Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Derby. In undertaking the commission I was fully aware of the fact that nothing like a history of printing and printers in the Thirteen Counties of Wales had ever been attempted, and that any justifiable attempt at a history of even a single county's presses meant patient pioneering and extensive exploration. But for some years before November, 1896, when I commenced my work in the Welsh Library housed in the central building of the Cardiff Public Libraries, I had been taking notes concerning the presses of the Thirteen Counties, as well as of those of Herefordshire, Shropshire and Cheshire. Experiencing as I did the paucity of effective Welsh bibliographical tools, which, perforce, I had to forge for myself, my notes proved to me of great help in arriving at the publication dates of hundreds of dateless books, pamphlets and fugitive printed items, while during the two years I was,—in the intervals between the various duties performed in a public reference library,—engaged in compiling the Welsh Catalogue issued towards the end of 1898, I continued to add to my store of notes concerning Welsh printing. Then, from 1898 to 1907,—continuing to catalogue, compiling bibliographies and lists of books, and attending to students and readers personally and by post,—my pile of notes grew bigger and more varied. By the summer of 1908, so complete were the notes as touching Monmouthshire from 1740 to 1907, that I was able to send to the editors the prepared MS.

However, the majority of the commissioned contributors to the volume on Monmouthshire not performing their respective tasks, the editors abandoned the project, and in 1909 returned my MS., but with a strong recommendation to get it published in a separate form.

Instead of immediately acting on the recommendation to publish, I decided to keep the MS. by me until I had, in my leisure hours, gleaned all I could about every one of the presses and master-printers in the other twelve counties up to the founding of 'The Carmarthen Journal' in 1810, with a view to the production of a work of reference on printing and printers in the whole of Wales for the use of local historians, bibliographers, cataloguers, librarians and, of course, all interested in printing and its allied crafts and trades.

The work on Monmouthshire was, however, to form a part by itself, as a suggested model for a history of a county's printing to date.

My reason for not continuing the history of printing in the other counties from 1810 onwards was, that after 1809 the presses established were so numerous as to make it imperative that they should be dealt with county by county,—on a similar plan, perhaps, to that adopted in the history of printing and printers in Monmouthshire forming the second part of this work.

But while in the first part I have not dealt with all the presses established *after* 1809, I have continued to 1923 the history of all established *up to* 1810, recording all ascertained facts of succession or change in office and mastership; and to enable the user of this history to see at a glance the nature and extent of that succession or change, I compiled the first of the five lists comprising the Appendix.

I have also, incidentally, in the first part included a full account to 1923 of many a press which, although established after 1809, is related to a press established before 1810, or is mentioned in connexion with one. This I have done with a view to forming a working basis for a history of printing and printers in Wales county by county; and to facilitate in a measure the writing of such a history, I have tabulated the presses and master-printers in the second list in the Appendix.

The third list is intended to serve the same purpose in respect of the presses and master-printers of Monmouthshire from 1923 onwards.

But I am not unmindful of the tremendous task before any individual or, indeed, any band of individuals guided and controlled by an academy or a learned society, who might undertake the production of the history of a single county's presses since 1810. Still, with the vast collections of printed publications in public, collegiate and private libraries waiting to be scientifically and accurately catalogued, such 'a consummation is devoutly to be wished'. And the sooner the better, if Welsh bibliography is to become an exact science and applied art. Bibliography is essential for fruitful research work, just as facts in detail respecting presses and their localities are essential for reliable and helpful bibliography.

The fourth and fifth lists are included because they so much correct and amplify all previous attempts in books and magazines at dealing with the periodicals of the Thirteen Counties; and while the fourth list, long as it is, includes particulars of only those dealt with in the first part of this history, the fifth list summarises all the information ascertained about, I believe, every newspaper and magazine printed wholly in Monmouthshire up to 1923.

I make no apology for recording so many details respecting periodicals in this history, for although it is, as a whole, a history of a nation's activities in a particular industry for more than two centuries, it is, in its component parts, a mosaic of multitudinous local details; and to the local historian a detailed knowledge of what may survive of files of local newspapers and magazines is of great importance, for not only is the local newspaper or magazine a safeguard against the treachery of 'old memories' and 'reminiscences', but its printing and publishing are inseparably connected with the history of a particular locality.

And keeping in view the local historian and bibliographer, I have throughout held in respect all details, recording many a detail which to-day may be considered unimportant, but remembering that, just as the unimportant of yesterday has proved to be the important of to-day, the unimportant of to-day may prove to be the all-important of to-morrow. Details oftentimes become suddenly illuminative. And how often has the 'rubbish' of one age become the 'treasure' of another? This my attitude towards detail accounts also for the fulness of the Index.

Concentrating my attention on the presses, I have omitted full biographies of the printers, as well as bibliographies of their productions, although I have throughout, in order to authenticate statements, or to show the importance of the productions of certain presses, or to quicken interest in others less known, included very many new biographical and bibliographical data. I have been concerned not so much with what publications were printed as with when,—where,—how,—by whom,—were they printed. In other words, my concern was not so much with the life of a master-printer as with his business career.

I do not quote my authorities so frequently in the second part as in the first, the reason being that the authorities throughout are more or less of the same nature. My great helps in the compilation of this history have been imprints, colophons, book- and periodical-advertisements, directories, contemporary obituary notices in newspapers and magazines, topographical and biographical writings in general, and facts concerning themselves and their presses kindly supplied by living printers or their responsible representatives.

Believing that ground-clearing must precede good ploughing, I have corrected many of the misleading errors of those who have traversed certain patches of the vast field ; but I am purposely silent about the majority of retailers and dressers of careless statements and uncritical theories and guesses. Suspecting all *ex-cathedra* statements,—indeed, considering them as so many impertinences in any attempt at history,—I chose to trudge alone the hard road of fact as far as possible, avoiding the risky ‘interesting’ paths of conjecture and adulterated history ; and, faithful to my resolve to produce a work of reference, I have endeavoured—not to dress a window, but—to fill and arrange a storehouse.

As almost all the printed items referred to may be consulted in one or another of the public collections, I have saved some expense by not including any illustrations or facsimiles.

I cannot omit from this preface my expression of delight at the brightening prospect of a more beautiful book production in Wales in the near future, now that the Misses Gwendoline and Margaret Davies, of Gregynog, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, have established the Gregynog Press—a press that forms the initial section of an arts-and-crafts movement in the district. ‘The aim of the founders,’ as I am told in a letter dated ‘May 6th, 1924’, by Mr. Robert Ashwin Maynard, under whose direction the press operates,

‘is simply to produce, by reason of careful hand setting, the use of hand-made paper, original woodcuts, etc., a series of beautiful books. The first press—an Albion hand-press—was set up at Gregynog in December, 1922, and a second—a Victoria platen—in February, 1923. They were both new machines, and no work had been done prior to December, 1922. Our first book (‘Poems by George Herbert’, the edition being limited to 300 copies, one of which I have pleasure in enclosing for the Welsh Library at Cardiff) was completed on November 6th, 1923. At the moment we are printing an *edition-de-luxe* of poems by John Ceiriog Hughes ; and in the near future we shall produce an edition of the Autobiography of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. A bindery is also established in conjunction with the press.’

The Gregynog Press, as represented in its virgin product, ranks with the best of the modern presses aiming at making printing a fine art, and is destined to do for the book beautiful in Wales, as well as for Welsh printing generally, what the Kelmscott and similar presses are doing in England.

For kind replies to queries I have great pleasure in tendering here my sincere thanks to Messrs. E. W. Evans, A. E. Hughes and R. Jones of Dolgelly ; Mr. E. S. Hall of Aberdare ; Messrs. T. Aneuryn Rees, D. Morgans (‘Cerddwyson’) and Aneurin Reynolds of Merthyr ; Mr. D. Roderic Jones of Llandoverly ; Mr. J. Kyrle Fletcher of Newport ; Messrs. Owen Bros. of Abergavenny ; Mr. H. Davies of Machynlleth ; Mr. Aneurin Williams of Carnarvon ; the Rev. B. Jones of Llanfair Isgaer ; the Rev. H. Cernyw Williams, D.D. ; the Rev. R. Keinion Thomas ; and the Rev. R. Gwylfa Roberts, D.D. I have also the same pleasure in thanking Mr. J. Warner, the librarian of Newport, and Professor J. Jenkins (‘Gwili’), M.A., B.Litt., sometime librarian of the Salisbury Library at the University College, Cardiff, for courteously affording me facilities to consult some of the contents of the collections respectively under their charge. I also thank Sir Vincent Evans and Mr. Edward Owen, M.A., for permission to quote paragraphs from the latter gentleman’s scholarly article in ‘Y Cymmrodor’ (vol. XXIX.) ; the Western Mail Co. Ltd. for permission to re-produce from their columns my own article on ‘A Long Lost Welsh MS.’ ; and Mr. Ronald Austin for his copy of an advertisement in ‘The Gloucester Journal’ for July 29, 1740. None less is the debt of gratitude I owe to my wife for her ready assistance with the proofs, as well as for her sympathetic interest in the history during its passage from ‘copy’ to print.

Feb. 6, 1925.

IFANO JONES.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

DEDICATION	PAGE
	v
PREFACE	vi
CONTENTS	ix

CHAPTER

I.—AN INTERESTING ALLUSION	1
II.—IN PRE-REFORMATION DAYS	3
III.—THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA	8
IV.—IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH	14
V.—‘PEMBROOK AND MONGOMERY’ (1648)	28
VI.—LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY YEARNINGS	30
VII.—SOME CORRECTIONS	33
VIII.—TREFHEDYN ; CARMARTHEN ; HEREFORD (1718-1746)	34
IX.—LLANNERCHYMEDD-HOLYHEAD-TREFRIW-LLANRWST (1732-1923—)	49
X.—CARMARTHEN (1743-1765)	72
XI.—TREVECCA-TALGARTH (1753-1829—)	75
XII.—CARMARTHEN-LLANDOVERY-COWBRIDGE-CARDIFF (1760-1923—)	84
XIII.—CARMARTHEN (1763-1808)	112
XIV.—BRECON ; WREXHAM (1772-1923—)	117
XV.—SWANSEA ; HAVERFORDWEST (1780-1923—)	127
XVI.—SWANSEA ; BRECON (1783-1815)	132
XVII.—CARMARTHEN (1784-1823)	134
XVIII.—MACHYNLLETH-BARMOUTH (1789-1806)	136
XIX.—WREXHAM ; PEMBROKE (1790-1850—)	138
XX.—SWANSEA (1793-1798)	140
XXI.—WELSHPOOL ; CARMARTHEN (1795-1923—)	141
XXII.—MOLD ; HOLYWELL ; CARNARVON (1796-1856—)	146
XXIII.—SWANSEA ; CARMARTHEN (1797 ; 1824—)	149
XXIV.—DOLGELLY (1798-1923—)	152
XXV.—NEWTOWN-OSWESTRY-WELSHPOOL (1799-1923—)	164
XXVI.—MOLD ; MERTHYR TYDFIL-BRECON ; LLANDOVERY ; CRICK-HOWELL ; CARDIFF (1801-1917)	167
XXVII.—BALA ; SWANSEA ; HAFOD (1803-1923—)	177
XXVIII.—SWANSEA (1804-1923—)	184
XXIX.—CARMARTHEN ; BANGOR (1807-1923—)	189
XXX.—BRECON ; RHUTHIN-DENBIGH (1808-1923—)	193
XXXI.—ABERYSTWYTH ; SWANSEA ; LLANELLY ; CARMARTHEN (1809-1923—)	202

PART II.

	PAGE
PONTYPOOL	215
MONMOUTH	223
ABERGAVENNY	232
CHEPSTOW	236
NEWPORT	240
MAESYCWMMWR-CARDIFF	265
USK	271
TREDEGAR	273
GELLIGROES	275
BLAENAU	276
ABERTILLERY	277
BLAENAVON	279
EBBW VALE	280
RHYMNEY	282
PONTYMISTER, RISCA	283
PONTNEWYDD	283
THE NEW LLANTHONY ABBEY	284
ABERCARN	285
CWMBRAN	285
BLACKWOOD	285
NEWBRIDGE	285

APPENDIX.

LIST I.—PRESSES AND MASTER-PRINTERS (1718-1809)	286
LIST II.—PRESSES AND MASTER-PRINTERS RELATED TO CERTAIN OF THOSE ENTERED IN LISTS I. AND III. (TO 1923—)	289
LIST III.—MONMOUTHSHIRE PRESSES AND MASTER-PRINTERS (1740-1923—)	293
LIST IV.—PERIODICALS (1713-1923—) MENTIONED IN THIS HISTORY	299
LIST V.—MONMOUTHSHIRE PERIODICALS (1827-1923—)	304
INDEX	307
SUBSCRIBERS	363

PART I.

A HISTORY OF PRINTING AND PRINTERS
IN WALES TO 1810, AND OF SUCCESSIVE
AND RELATED PRINTERS TO 1923.

A HISTORY OF PRINTING AND PRINTERS IN WALES.

CHAPTER I.

AN INTERESTING ALLUSION.

IN Cymric literature the earliest allusion to printing as a craft known to me is that contained in a '*Cywydd i ael merch*' (=A poem to a maid's brow) by **Bedo Brwynllys**—a Breconshire poet flourishing from about 1460 to 1480 and, possibly, after. Following a description scintillating with conceits are the lines,

'di lwch yw d'ael du olir [=o Lir]
dawn poppi'n duo pappir
ni liwiodd du ar liai
nid mwy or fath dim mor fain
coppi wrth brint y cappel
campus bwyth cwmpas y bel
crest or ingk croes duw ar wen
cryn lath arwydd cron lythyren',

in which the poet speaks of the maid's eyebrow as being dustless and as black as the cloth of Liere, in Brabant²; he compares it to the essence of poppy blackening paper, and to a copy after the print of the chapel,—to a crest of ink,—to the cross of God on Gwen³, and ends by describing it as the symbol of a round letter.

Obscure as the lines are, the allusion to printing with type in ink on paper is pretty clear. Unfortunately, nothing in the poem helps to decide even approximately when it was composed. Was it before or after the 18th of November, 1477, when William Caxton finished printing the '*Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophers*'—the first dated book printed in England? If one judged from the phrase, 'a copy after the print of the chapel', and dared to believe the tradition that the term, 'chapel' (generally applied to a printing-office and its internal regulations), originated in Caxton's exercising the craft in one of the chapels in Westminster Abbey, it were safe to answer that the poem was composed after 1477. But although Caxton,

'in the colophons of seven books describes himself as printing or translating in Westminster Abbey, in other books he merely states that they were printed at Westminster. Some of Caxton's biographers have stated that Caxton's office was the scriptorium of the abbey, lent to him by the abbot (John Esteney). There is, however, no proof that Esteney showed Caxton any special favour . . . Stow states, very inaccurately, that about 1471 Islip (who was not dean till 1500) erected "the first presse of booke-printing" in that part of the abbey precincts at Westminster known as the Almonry, and that Caxton practised printing there. In an

¹Phillipps MSS. 23453, p. 921 (written 1564-5), and 13756, p. 46 (written about 1714), in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

²See Professor Ifor Williams's note on p. 194 of '*Cywyddau Dafydd ap Gwilym a'i Gyfoeswyr*' (1914), based upon the explanation given in the Oxford English Dictionary under 'lyre'.

³A popular eponym for the maiden in Cymric love-poems.

advertisement sheet issued by Caxton about 1479 . . . the printer bids the customer " come to Westminster in to the almonesye at the reed pale ". Mr. Blades's conclusion is that Caxton rented of the abbot's chamberlain . . . a house which bore the sign of a red pale, in the enclosure " west-south-west of the western front of the abbey ", well known as the Almonry, and so called from the presence of a number of almshouses there.¹

Accepting this explanation of the nature of the site of Caxton's printing-office, it cannot be answered that the poem was composed after 1477. The phrase, 'a copy after the print of the chapel', remains more or less a puzzle; indeed, the more plausible explanation of the term, 'chapel', suggested by the reputed first English authority on printing, namely, Joseph Moxon in his 'Meckanick Exercises, as applied to the Art of Printing' (1683), ignores the tradition touching the ecclesiastical nature of Caxton's printing-office or, as a matter of fact, of any other printer's, whether before or after. This is what Moxon says:—

'Every printing-house is by the custom of time out of mind, called a Chapel, and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the Chapel; and the oldest freeman is father of the Chapel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesie of some great churchman, or men . . . who, for the books of divinity that proceeded from a printing-house, gave it the reverend title of Chapel.'²

Still, it is a well authenticated fact³ that many of the early printing-presses were set up and worked by monks in continental monasteries before 1477, and in England after that date, which was quite natural: the scriptorium of a monastery became its printing-office. But was it for that reason called a 'chapel'? There is no proof that it was. Neither is there any that **Bedo Brwynllys** composed his poem before 1477. All that may be said without fear of contradiction is, that, as the poem is one of glowing admiration of a maid's brow, it was probably composed by **Bedo** when a young man; that is, between, say, 1460 and 1480.

¹Sir Sidney L. Lee in the Dictionary of National Biography under 'Caxton, William.'

²Quoted on p. 514 of 'A Dictionary of Printers and Printing . . . By C. H. Timperley' (1839).

³For handy reference, see 'Early Printed Books. By E. Gordon Duff' (1893).

CHAPTER II.

IN PRE-REFORMATION DAYS.

From the fifteenth-century allusion in Welsh to printing as a craft I pass to what is not only of greater interest but also of more direct bearing upon printing in its relation to Wales. It is found in an article in 'Y Cymmrodor', vol. XXIX., 1919¹, on 'Strata Marcella Abbey immediately before and after its dissolution', the writer being Mr. Edward Owen, M.A., University of Liverpool, and Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire. Mr. Owen's statements are so full and clear that I cannot do better than quote from them such as are within the scope of this work :—

'One of the subjects forming the frontispiece to this paper is the photographic reproduction of a *trouwaille* that, as concerns Wales and Welshmen, is of unique importance. For, first and foremost, it is the earliest piece of printed matter connected with Wales, or a particular spot therein, that has survived. It is, indeed, not Welsh; it is not even English; but it is concerned with a Welsh matter, and it emanated from a Welsh religious house. It is the only pre-Reformation printed document directly relating to Wales that is known to me to be in existence at the present day. Another point that contributes to its singular interest is this: it is, as far as I have been able to discover, the only printed sheet of its kind that was ever issued by a Welsh individual or corporation, religious or secular. What therefore is this unique survival amongst black-letter leaflets?

'It is a printed penitential missive or letter of indulgence issued by the abbot and convent of Strata Marcella [near **Welshpool**, Montgomeryshire] with the sanction of the Pope and under the express authority of the high dignitary exercising legative functions in this country at the time of its issue, who was no other than the celebrated cardinal, Thomas Wolsey. Its purpose was the procurement of funds for the monastery . . .

'The little sheet . . . forms an item in a volume that otherwise is made up of a number of miscellaneous documents . . . The entire collection . . . was acquired by the British Museum in the year 1877 from a Mrs. Grinling . . .

'Like all the volumes in the Department of Manuscripts of the Museum, its contents are catalogued . . . It is astonishing that it [the Strata Marcella Indulgence] appears to have hitherto escaped public attention; but such seems to be the case. The copies of printed Indulgences possessed by the Museum have been brought together in one portfolio . . . But our Welsh document is not included . . .

'It is not necessary to enter into a lengthened description of the little broadside, as the photographic facsimile . . . which is the exact scale of the original, presents in this respect all that can be desired . . . The sheet has . . . two serious deficiencies, both due probably to . . . maltreatment. The first of these is that it bears no date; the second is that it has no imprint of the press from which it emanated. Fortunately both can be supplied from another source, to which I now draw attention.

'A few years ago a black-letter printed form of Indulgence was discovered within the cover of a volume belonging to the library of Chichester Cathedral. This sheet has been issued by the priory of the Holy Cross in Colchester. It forms the subject of a paper by the Rev. Prebendary James Fraser, M.A., librarian of the cathedral library, which is printed in the Sussex Archaeological Society's *Collections* for 1907 (vol. 50, p. 109); and that paper is accompanied by a photographic facsimile of the Colchester Indulgence. A glance at this facsimile, which . . . I am enabled to present *vis-a-vis* the Strata Marcella broadside, at once proclaims the general similarity of the two sheets. A minute examination of both with a reading glass enables us to go further, and permits us to state with positive certainty that the fount of type from which one of the sheets was printed is the same fount as that from which the other was "composed." And it is just here that the Colchester Indulgence comes in to furnish us with the information that the Strata Marcella Indulgence never contained, or which has been removed from the copy before us. The Colchester sheet bears the imprint "Impressū p me Richardū Pynson Regis ipressorē"—Printed by me Richard Pynson, printer to the king.

¹Issued in 1920.

It also bears the date 1523. From these fortunate circumstances we are enabled to state fairly positively that the Strata Marcella indulgence was issued a year or two after 1523. The outside limits within which it must fall are fixed in one direction at October 1523 when pope Clement the Seventh, by whom it was sanctioned, ascended the papal throne, and in the other direction at October 12, 1529, when Wolsey was deprived of the chancellorship. The worn appearance of the type as contrasted with the sharp and clean look of the earlier sheet makes it probable that the Strata Marcella indulgence was not printed until 1528 or 9. The printer it may be averred with absolute certainty was Richard Pynson, first the partner and afterwards the successor of the celebrated Wynkyn de Worde.

'The most historic issue of such Indulgences is that which woke Luther's indignation . . . and which led directly to the Reformation. Luther's action was taken on All Saints Day 1517 . . .

'The Strata Marcella Indulgence provides the only example that I have met with of the issue of such leaflets in Wales, but there can be no doubt that they were in regular circulation in the Principality . . . [In a footnote Mr. Owen states that Canon Wordsworth, in an article in 'The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine' (1913-14), vol. 31, gives a list of the indulgences issued by the bishopric of Salisbury, in which are included two indulgences granted by Anian II., Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1271 and 1273 respectively.]

Taken as a whole, Mr. Edward Owen's description of the Strata Marcella Indulgence is a real contribution to early-printing lore relating to Wales; but,—although no objection can be taken to his statement that 'a glance at the facsimile of the Colchester Indulgence, presented *vis-a-vis* that of the Strata Marcella one, at once proclaims the general similarity of the two sheets',—any one of his readers emulating him in 'a minute examination of both with a reading glass', or, as for that, with the naked eye, would not 'permit him to state with positive certainty that the fount of type from which one of the sheets was printed is the same fount from which the other was "composed"'. As a matter of fact, the type-fount in which the body of the matter is 'set'¹ is not the same in both indulgences. Mr. Owen is correct in speaking of 'the worn appearance of the type' of the Strata Marcella Indulgence; but careful examination of that type soon convinces one of its having been cast with a 'full face'¹; that is, with a broader and a blacker 'face'¹ than that of the Colchester Indulgence. To prove that the fount of the Strata Marcella Indulgence is less 'condensed'¹ than that of the Colchester one, let the reader measure the space occupied by a long word like, say, 'Salutem', or 'auctoritate', or 'indulgentiarum', in both documents. Then, the design of the same capital letters occurring in both is different: compare the capitals, A, C, D, E, J, L, M, and U. Even among the small letters one kind of 'r' is different. And while I hasten to admit that the *design* of the two larger founts of type in the Colchester Indulgence is exactly the same as that of the two larger founts in the Strata Marcella Indulgence, the founts are not of the same *size*; more than that: they are not of the same design as that of the smaller fount used, whereas all three sizes of founts in the Strata Marcella Indulgence are of the same design.

Mr. Owen's 'positive certainty' as to the identity of the two founts leads him naturally to 'aver with absolute certainty' that Richard Pynson was the printer of both indulgences; but as the founts are not the same, certainty is hardly 'positive' or 'absolute.' Still, Pynson may have printed both, because, as Mr. E. Gordon Duff, in his 'Printers of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535' (1906), p. 70, says, 'Pynson had seven distinct founts of type.' But the printer of the Strata Marcella Indulgence may as well have been somebody else, such as Wynkyn de Worde, or Thomas Berthelet, or Robert Wyre. Wynkyn's great-primer¹ fount is exactly the same as the great-primer fount used in the first line of the Strata Marcella Indulgence. His pica¹ fount, too, as in the title of Hawys's 'Exemple of vertu' (1530), is exactly the same: see a photo-facsimile of it facing p. 1014 of the Huth Sale Catalogue, 3rd portion

¹Printers' term.

(1913). But I do not say that Wynkyn was the printer, because other printers of his period had cases of the same founts. I do not even suggest that he was the printer, because his long-primer¹ fount was quite different from that used in the body of the *Strata Marcella Indulgence*.

Again, Mr. Owen states that Pynson was 'first the partner and afterwards the successor of the celebrated Wynkyn de Worde'; but this cannot be correct, for the latter outlived the former five years. It may be answered that Wynkyn was succeeded by Pynson during his lifetime, after Wynkyn may have retired from business. But Wynkyn continued to print until his death at the end of 1534 or the beginning of 1535, whereas Pynson had died Nov. 16, 1529.

Then, Mr. Owen, like William Blades—the great authority on Caxton—and also like George Psalmanazer (? 1679-1763)—the literary impostor and the author of the fabulous 'History of Formosa' (1704)—tells us that Pynson was 'the partner' of Wynkyn de Worde. But although 'Psalmanaazaar intimated that this printer lived in the utmost familiarity and friendship with W. de Worde, and quite undisturbed by any mutual emulation or rivalry in trade; the contrary rather appears by their works, for they are found frequently printing different editions of the same books, at or near the same time; not as partners.'²

In fairness, however, to Mr. Owen, it is only right to quote here what Timperley says in his 'Dictionary', etc. (1839), p. 196:—

'Richard Pinson, or Pynson, was brought up under Caxton, as well as Wynkyn de Worde . . . The friendship which he had contracted with De Worde, whilst these two wrought under Caxton, was so far from being disturbed by any emulation or rivalry, that it continued to their death. He . . . appears to have been an early servant to . . . Caxton, whom he calls, in his edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* . . . his "worshipful master".'

But as Mr. E. Gordon Duff says in his 'Early Printed Books' (1893), p. 165,

'It is often said that Pynson was an apprentice of Caxton's; but we have no evidence of this beyond the words in the prologue to the *Chaucer*, where Caxton is called "my worshipful master"—a title applied sometimes to Caxton by printers living fifty years after.'

This cannot be gainsaid, even though Blades says Pynson was Caxton's apprentice. So far from being 'partners' in any sense, Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde were rivals: 'At the end of 1500 Wynkyn gave up Caxton's house at Westminster and removed to Fleet Street . . . This move was probably made in order that he might be nearer the centre of trade in London, and better able to compete with his rival Richard Pynson' (Mr. E. Gordon Duff in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. LXII. (1900), under 'Worde, Wynkyn de').

If Pynson succeeded anybody as printer, it was William de Machlinia, who flourished 1482-90: 'Pynson was a native of Normandy, but practically nothing is known of his personal history . . . It was, however, in Normandy that he learned to print . . . probably from Guillaume le Talleur, a noted printer of Rouen . . . It seems now almost certain that Pynson succeeded Machlinia.' ('The Printers of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535. By E. Gordon Duff' (1906), pp. 55 *et seq.*).

But who printed the *Strata Marcella Indulgence*? Certainly, not Richard Pynson: his long-primer fount (see it, for example, in the body of the *Colchester Indulgence*) was not that of the *Strata Marcella Indulgence*; and it is not likely that he had two long-primer founts in use about the same time. Neither is it

¹ I use the size-names of type-founts as used universally by printers until lately: sizes are now very frequently differentiated by the American 'point' system; great-primer is 18 points; english, 14; pica, 12; small pica, 11; long-primer, 10; bourgeois, 9; brevier, 8; minion, 7; nonpareil, 6; etc., etc. The 'point' is the unit of type measure, the inch being divided into 72 points.

² 'Typographical Antiquities . . . Begun by . . . Joseph Ames . . . augmented . . . by William Herbert . . . Vol. I. . . M DCC LXXIV.', pp. 239-240. See also Timperley's 'Dictionary', etc. (1839), p. 245.

likely that about the same time he had in use, for the same kind of print, two different woodcuts of the Crucifixion: note that the woodcut in the Strata Marcella Indulgence is different from that in the Colchester one.

I have already showed that Wynkyn de Worde was not the printer: his long-primer fount differs from both the founts used in the indulgences. And so does the long-primer fount of Thomas Berthelet, who printed, for a certainty, in 1528: see it in the titlepage of 'The Image of Governance' (1541), as re-produced in facsimile on p. 241 of 'Early Illustrated Books. By Alfred W. Pollard' (1913). Berthelet's long-primer fount is strikingly similar to that of the Strata Marcella Indulgence; but upon close examination it will be found to have a slightly larger face, much less worn.

Turning to a page of Guido de Cauliaco's 'Questyonyary of Cyrurgyens' ([? 1543]), printed in **Robert Wyre's** long-primer fount¹, I find it identical in every particular with that of the Strata Marcella Indulgence, only more worn and 'battered.'²

It is also interesting, if not significant, to note that **Robert Wyre**, like all good craftsmen from the sixteenth century to this hour, had his founts in a 'series'³ as regards sizes; in other words, all his Black-Letter founts, while varying in size, were cast in exactly the same design. The facsimile re-productions in Mr. Plomer's monograph on **Wyer** show that he had in a 'series' long primer, small pica, pica, english, great primer, and two-line great primer, and that he used them harmoniously in titlepages and pages with headings, just as the printer of the Strata Marcella Indulgence did, while a comparison of the larger founts used by **Wyer** with those of the same sizes in the indulgence show their absolute similarity as regards design and character.

There may be, however, one obstacle in the way of certainty as to **Robert Wyer's** being the printer of the Strata Marcella Indulgence; that is, Mr. Henry R. Plomer's belief in 'the probability that the bulk of the books of this period [**Wyer's** first period before 1537] were printed in "Secretary,"³ and not in Black-Letter, like 'The Questyonyary of Cyrurgyens' of 1542'. But as a perusal of Mr. Plomer's own monograph will show, **Wyer** printed in Black-Letter, during his first period, the whole of Erasmus's 'Exhortacyon to the dylygent study of scripture', besides lines in the titlepages, 'headings of paragraphs, running titles, foliation, quotations, etc.', of his books generally⁴. And admitting the great probability of his beginning to print in 1529⁵, he could well have been the printer of the Strata Marcella Indulgence, which, as Mr. Owen shows, must have been printed after October, 1523, and before October, 1529.

How long before 1529 **Wyer** was in business as a printer, cannot now be known. His first dated book was the *Golden Pystle*, printed in 1531⁶; but just as he is known to have printed several things without date after 1531, so is it quite credible that he did so before. Indeed, even Mr. Plomer, on p. 4 of his monograph on **Wyer**, while 'leaving out of account the Expositiones terminorum [legum Anglorum, dated 1527] mentioned by Herbert' in 'Typographical Antiquities' (1785), vol. I, p. 331, admits that 'it may have been

¹See a facsimile re-production of it at the end of 'Robert Wyer, Printer and Bookseller . . . By Henry R. Plomer' (1897). Mr. Plomer describes this long-primer fount as 'No. 6.—A very [1] small Black-Letter.'

²Printers' term.

³'Robert Wyre' (1897), p. 6.

⁴*Ibidem*, pp. 4-5.

⁵'Robert Wyer carried on the business of a printer and bookseller, at the sign of "St. John the Evangelist, at Charing Cross," in premises that formed part of the rentals of Norwich House . . . Amongst the books printed by Pynson was an edition of . . . *Solomon & Marcolphus*, for sale at this house. As Pynson's death took place in 1529, Wyer was probably established there at that time, but his biography is wrapped up in the greatest obscurity . . . Nor is there anything certain known of Robert Wyer's early career as a printer.' ('Robert Wyer' (1897), p. 1).

⁶'A Short History of English Printing, 1476-1898. By Henry R. Plomer' (1900), p. 58.

the work of either Butler or Wyer.' But as no printer's name appears in its imprint, **Wyer**'s connexion with the printing of it may be left an open question, although Mr. E. Gordon Duff, in his 'Printers . . . of Westminster and London' (1906, p. 152), states 'it is clearly the work of Rastell.'

However, (a) **Wyer** was in business in 1529; (b) the Strata Marcella Indulgence could have been printed in 1529; and (c) its long-primer fount is in every particular the same as **Wyer**'s in 'The Questyonary of Cyrurgyens' ([?1543]), only more worn and 'battered' in the latter than in the former. And here, believing **Robert Wyer** to be the printer of the Strata Marcella Indulgence in or before 1529, I leave the matter.

CHAPTER III.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

'SIR' LEWIS GETHIN; WILLIAM SALESBURY; LONDON (EDWARD WHITCHURCH AND JOHN WALEY); WORCESTER AND SHREWSBURY (JOHN OSWEN); SHREWSBURY (THOMAS JONES, JOHN ROGERS, THOMAS DURSTON, SHON RHYDDERCH, RICHARD LATHROP, JOHN COTTON & JOSHUA EDDOWES, JOSHUA EDDOWES, JOSHUA & WILLIAM EDDOWES, STAFFORD PRYS, AND ANN PRYS).

Soon after 1529, when the Reformation was an accomplished fact in England, I find signs of an awakening on the part of the educated in Wales to the use and value of printing, for on p. 112 of 'Y Greal' (London, 1805-7) the following two *englynion* by 'Sir' Lewis Gethin, the Rector of Llandegla-in-Yale¹ and Llanferras in 1529², express his yearning for printing in the Welsh language:—

'ENGLYNION AR ARGRAFU CYMRAEG.

'Pob Gwlad aeth o rad UN-A-THRI,
a'i braint, I breintio mewn trevi;
Nid anhaws mewn daioni
Vod yr un gwaith i'n hiaith ni.

'Rhown ein bryd i gyd ar godi
ein hiaith, Daw unwaith daioni;
Er colli ein lle a'n trevi,
Cadwn ein hiaith cyd â ni.'

However, 'Sir' Lewis Gethin's poetical appeal found no articulate response until 1546, when the first book in the Welsh language was printed³, and a new era in the history of Welsh printing had dawned. In 1547 there appeared

'A DICTIONARY | in Englyshe and Welshe moche ne-|cessary to all suche Welshemen
as | wil spedly learne the englyshe tōgue | thought vnto the kynges maie-|stie very mete to
be sette for-|the to the vse of his graces | subiectes in Wales: whe|revnto is p̄fixed a litle
| treatyse of the en-|glyshe pronūcia-|cion of the let-|ters, by | Wyllyam Salesbury | (†), |
, . . . † (' , ') .

Such is the title set within a neat woodcut border; and here is the colophon on the lower half of the last page:—

'¶ Imprynted at London in | Foster lane, by me | Iohn Waley | (1547.) | Cum priuilegio
ad imprimendum solum. | (' , ') .

The book is a small quarto, printed in Black-Letter, roman and italic type. It is really not 'A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe', but one in Welsh and

¹ 'Sr Lewis gethin o landegleff, yn lal' (p. 117 of the Tonn MS. 6 in the Cardiff Welsh Library).

² The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph . . . By the Ven. D. R. Thomas . . . Vol. II. . . . 1911, p. 91, where he is listed under 'Llandeg.a', as 'Gethyn D[omi]n[u]s. Ludovicus, Rector of Llanferras', in 1529.

³ Yny lhyvyr | hwnn y traethir. | Gwydor kymraeg. | Kalandyr. | Y gredo, ney bynkeu yr | ffyd gatholig. | Y pader, ney wedi yr arglwyd. | Y deng air deddf. | Saith Rinwed yr egglwys. | Y kampey arveradwy | ar Gwydieu gochlad- | wy ae keingeu. | M.D.XLVI. | EWCR' [= the monogram of the printer—Edward Whitchurch, LONDON. (For a full bibliographical description, see my notes, description, and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales', 1906).

English¹. It is interesting to find that the book was issued by the authority of the King : note the words, 'thought vnto the kynges maiestie very mete to be sette forth to the vse of his graces subiectes in Wales'; note also, on the first page of the compiler's address to the reader, the side-note, 'Awdur-|dot y lly|uer gan | y brenh-|in awdu|rtot y br|enhin y | gan dd-|uw.' (= The authority of the book of the king ; the authority of the king of God). And the interest attached to the book is intensified by a perusal of the printer's greeting on the last page, for in it we are unmistakably conscious of an honourable compact on the part of the Tudor Government, a Welsh author, and a London printer, to bestow upon the Cymry the benefits of the printing-press. I give here a literal translation of the Welsh of the printer's greeting :—

' John Waley the printer sends greeting to the people of Wales.

' Behold, kind Welshmen, I have come and printed a small number of some books at the request of a gentleman from your country, who testified to me that I should find you such ready bargainers, such genial companions, and so well-bred in society, that I would not repent me of taking pains and travail and cost in your behalf ; which, if you prove it approximately true, know that I shall at another time take more labour in such things of yours for your sake : But now I did not have leisure to print every word so faultlessly or so correctly as I would have liked. If, therefore, I shall see that I can nearly without loss practise to print for you : every part of my work shall be less faulty and slovenly the next time. May God lead and keep you alway upon his path. True may it be.'

The following year another printer of Welsh books was granted a licence of a more or less similar character. In 'Typographical Antiquities . . . by . . . Joseph Ames . . . and . . . William Herbert . . . Vol. III. . . . M DCC XC.', p. 1459, I read,

' In the Rolls chapel, P. 1. M. 32. the sixth January (1548-9) 2 Edward VI. is a licence for John Oswen, of the city of Worcester, and his assigns, to print, reprint, &c. every kind of book, or books, set forth by us, concerning the service to be used in churches, ministrations of the sacraments, and instruction of our subjects of the principality of Wales, and marches thereunto belonging, &c. for seven years, prohibiting all other persons whatsoever from printing the same.'

And in several of his Worcester imprints, as given in Ames and Herbert's 'Typographical Antiquities,' vol. III., **John Oswen** advertizes that 'They be also to sell at Shrewsbury,' and that he was 'Printer appoynted by ȳ Kinges Maiestie, for ȳ Principallitie of Wales, and Marches of ȳ same.'

Dr. Treadway Russel Nash, in his supplement (1799) to the 'Collections for the History of Worcestershire' (2 vols., 1781-2), says on p. 24,

' In 1548 John Oswen set up a printing press at Worcester : he had learnt the art of printing at Ipswich, and came to Worcester, encouraged by an exclusive licence from Edward VI. and privy council to print prayer books, and other good books for the instruction of the Welsh and inhabitants of the Marches, though I do not know that any were printed in Welsh. He continued printing till the year 1553, when the death of King Edward and the accession of Queen Mary put a stop to his proceedings.'

This Worcester printing-office, with its bookselling agency at SHREWSBURY, nearly a century before the first printing-press was set up there by the Royalists in 1642², in Charlton Hall—the home of Basil Waring, was undoubtedly established for 'the instruction' of Edward the VI.'s subjects in Wales and the Marches—a fact worthy of note in view of another fact,—that SHREWSBURY, nearly a hundred-and-fifty years afterwards, and during the succeeding first half of the eighteenth century, became the headquarters of Welsh printing and publishing. For in 1695 **Thomas Jones**, the Welsh almanac-maker, dictionary-compiler, translator, printer and publisher, removed 'from his house near the

¹See the copy in the Cardiff Welsh Library, or the facsimile reprint issued in 1877 by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion.

²See an article by Mr. W. H. Alnutt on 'The King's Printer at Shrewsbury, 1642-43', in 'The Library' (1900), p. 364.

sign of the Elephant in Lower Moorfields, London,'¹ to SHREWSBURY, there to set up the first of the printing-presses that were so busily kept going by himself, **John Rogers, Thomas Durston, Shôn Rhydderch** (= **John Roderick**), **Richard Lathrop, John Cotton & Joshua Eddowes**, and **Stafford Prys**, to supply the then increasing demand for books and pamphlets in Welsh during the years between 1695 and 1760. But the history of the Welsh printing-press at SHREWSBURY, by reason of the greatness of its output as well as of its varied interest and usefulness to Wales, deserves a volume all to itself. And yet, remembering the confusion of erroneously assigned dates in Rowlands's 'Cambrian Bibliography' (1869), and in later attempts on the part of its users and others at dealing with these early SHREWSBURY printers, a few facts about them may not be amiss here.

Thomas Jones is said to have been born at Tre'r Ddôl², near Corwen, Merionethshire, May 1, 1648³. From 1679 to 1695 he traded in LONDON, publishing in 1679⁴ (for 1680) the first regular almanac in Welsh, which he continued to publish in the METROPOLIS and, from 1695 until 1711⁴ (for 1712)—in all 32⁴ issues—at SHREWSBURY. He died Aug. 6, 1713⁵, at SHREWSBURY, whither he had removed his press and type in 1695. By 1696 he had printed and published his augmented edition of the Welsh anthology entitled 'Carolau a Dyriau Duwiol'. According to the entry under 1713 in the Parish Register of St. Mary's, SHREWSBURY, he was buried on the third day of his death—'Aug. 8. Thomas Jones, of ye Castle Hill, bur.'. Previously, in 1707, his printing-office was, according to his imprint to 'LLYFR | O | WEDDIAU | DUWIOI | . . . 1707', in his house near The Mardol ('yn ei dŷ ef yn agos i Hewl Mardal.'). In his list of books for sale at the end of 'LLYTHYR | ODDIWRTH | VVeinidog o Eglwys Loegr', etc. (1711), recorded in Moses Williams's 'Cofrestr o'r holl Lyfrau Printjedig . . . yn y Jaith Gymraeg . . . 1717', his printing-office was in his house at SHREWSBURY under the sign of the Bell, between the Corn-and-White-Cloth Market and the Fish Market ('yn ei dŷ ef yn y mwythig, tan arwydd y Bel, rhwng marchnad yr yd a'r Brethyn gwyn, a marchnad y pysgod.').

John Rogers, who may have been the son (and successor as bookseller) of Gabriel Rogers⁶, died 1704⁶, commenced to print in 1707, when, according to Moses Williams's 'Cofrestr', he printed 'Egwyddorion y Grefydd Cristianogawl, &c. O gyfieithad William Evans . . . 1707.', 8vo. In 1708 (for 1709) he printed, for the Company of Stationers in London, an almanac in Welsh entitled 'Cennad Oddiwrth y Ser; NEU ALMANAEC Am . . . 1709 . . . O Waith J. P. Philomath. A Gyfieithiwyd o'r Saesnaeg i'r Gymraeg, Ac hefyd a Gyhoeddwyd drwy Orchymyn y Cwmpeini o Stationers neu Werthwyr Llyfrau yn Llundain. Argraphwyd yn Amwythig, ac ar werth yno gan John Rogers, Gwerthwr Llyfrau yn yr Heol uchel neu High Street.'⁷ In 1708, also, he is named in the imprint as one of the sellers⁸ of 'Eglurhaad | o Gatechism yr Eglwys : | . . . | A Brintiwyd yn Llundain | ag ar werth gan Edm. Powel yn Blackfriars, |

¹See the end of his preface to his Welsh and English dictionary (1688).

²Rowlands's 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 243.

³Not '1647', as in 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 243: see **Thomas Jones**'s almanac for 1699, in which he states he was 50 years old May 1, 1698.

⁴Moses Williams in his 'Cofrestr o'r holl Lyfrau Printjedig . . . yn y Jaith Gymraeg . . . 1717'.

⁵Not in '1712', as supposed by the Rev. Thomas Shankland, M.A., on p. 18 of 'Trafodion Cymdeithas Hanes Bedyddwyr Cymru, 1912-13.'; see on pp. 47-48 of the Philipps MS. 8393 an elegy headed 'Marw-nad am yr Enwog Sywedydd Thomas Jones yr hwn a fu farw y 6 Dydd o fis Awst. 1713'.

⁶The Parish Register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, under 'Burials'—'1704, Jan. 10. Gabrill Rogers, booke seller; personal estat £600'.

⁷Revue Celtique, vol. II., p. 348.

⁸Not as printer, as implied by Rowlands on p. 285 of 'Cambrian Bibliography'.

... | a J. Rogers yn y Mwythig. 1708.' | In 1711 his imprint appears on the titlepage of 'Cas gan Gythraul . . . 1711.', and in 1713 on that of 'Ymddygiad Gweddus | yn yr | Eglwys : | . . . | Argraphwyd yn *Amwythig* ac ar werth | yno gan *JOHN ROGERS*, Gwer- | thwr Llyfrau, MDCCXIII.', [iv], 20pp., foolscap 8vo. In 1734¹ he was Mayor¹ of SHREWSBURY. He died May, 1738, and was buried May 9, 1738². Hitherto no date later than '1724' has been assigned to **John Rogers's** printing career.

Thomas Durston became master-printer in 1711, when he printed 'Y | Llyfr Gweddi-Gyffredin, | Y Cydymmaith Goreu ; | Yn y Tŷ a'r STAFELL, | Cystal ac yn y DEML. | NEU | GASGLIAD o WEDDIAU . . . | . . . | Argraphwyd yn y *Mwythig* gan *Thomas Durston*, lle | y gellir chael Printio pob math ar Copiau am | bris Gweddaudd, a chael ar werth amryw Llyfrau | Cymraeg a Saesnaeg.', foolscap 8vo. The book is not dated, and there is no advertisement of any kind at the end, as there is in **Thomas Durston's** later publications ; but on the *verso* of the titlepage is printed—'WE do Approve and | Recommend this | work. | Humph. Hereford. | W. Asaph. | Jo : Bangor. | Jo. Llandaff. | Geo. S. David's.' ; and Bishop 'Geo.[rge Bull] S. David's' died Feb. 17, 1709-10 (the others after 1711), and Moses Williams, in his 'Cofrestr' (1717), assigns '1711' as the date of publication³. He was admitted a freeman of 'The Combrethren of Saddlers'⁴, etc., May 23, 1714⁴; and continued in business until, probably, his death in September, 1767, for although he advertizes in Gwilym Hywel's almanac for 1766 (issued in 1765)—

'To be Sold Upon very moderate Terms. The Stock in Trade of Thomas Durston Bookseller in Salop : consisting of a great number of English, Latin, and Welsh Books, together with Brass Tools for Gilding and Lettering, Standing Press, Cutting Press, and all other Conveniences thereunto belonging.'

his name appears as a bookseller at SHREWSBURY in the advertisement at the end of the 1767 issue of the same almanac. He was buried Sept. 26, 1767⁵. In 1743, as may be seen in the advertisement at the end of 'LLYTHYR | O | ANNERCH Difrifol a charedig, | ODDIWRTH | WEINIDOG YN Y WLAD at ei | BLWYFOLION. | . . . | . . . 1743.', **Thomas Durston's** printing-office was in Shoemaker Row.

Shôn Rhydderch's printing years at SHREWSBURY were 1715-1728, his earliest printed item being probably 'Galwedigaeth ddifrifol i'r Crynwyr', etc. (1715), recorded by Moses Williams in his 'Cofrestr', etc. (1717). I have also seen another 1715 item printed on **Shôn Rhydderch's** press : this is a hitherto unrecorded booklet, entitled 'The Ways, that lead to Rebellion, | laid open | In a SERMON | *PREACHED* | at *Lanymynech* in *SHROPSHIRE*, on the | 30 th. of *January*, 1715-16. | By *W. Powell*, M. A. Chaplain to the Right | Reverend Father in God *William Lord* | *Bishop* of *Ely*. | Printed for *Thomas Gittins* Bookseller in | *Shrewsbury* ; *Tho. Varnam*. & *J. Osborn* | at the *Oxford Arms* in *Lumbard-Street*. & *A. Bettesworth* at the *Red Lyon* in *Pater* | *Noster Row*, *London*, MDCCXV-XVI.', [vi], 15pp., 16mo, dedicated 'To | Sr. *JOHN BRIDGMAN* Baronett.', dated 'Lanymynech | Febr. 2d. 1715-16.'. Although **Shôn Rhydderch's** name nowhere appears on the booklet, type, head- and tail-pieces (see pp. [vi], 1 and 16) are exactly

¹ The History . . . of Shrewsbury . . . By T. Phillips . . . M DCC LXXIX.', p. 181.

² The Parish Register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, under 1738—'May 9, Mr. John Rogers, Bookseller, bur.'

³ The 1711 edition of 'Llyfr y Resolution' was not printed by **Thomas Durston**, as stated in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 9, 1711, but by **Thomas Jones** : see the copy in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

⁴ Salopian Shreds and Patches', Jan. 6, 1875, p. 65.

⁵ The Parish Register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

the same as those used by **Shôn Rhydderch** in 'GWIRIONEDD: | Y | *Grefydd* Crist'nogol. | . . . | . . . *Mwythig* Gan *John* | Rhydderch . . . 1716.'. Further particulars of **Shôn Rhydderch** will be found in Chapter IX.

Richard Lathrop was admitted a freeman of 'The Combrethren of Saddlers,' etc., June 22, 1739¹, paying 17s. 4d.¹ as his admission fee; but he had commenced business as a master-printer in 1738², when he printed, with brand-new type, the hitherto unrecorded item, entitled '*CAMBRIÆ* Suspiria | In Obitum desideratissimæ *REGINÆ* | Carolinæ. | Ad Reverendum in *CHRISTO* Patrem. | *ISAACUM*, Episcopum ASAPHENSEM. | Authore *THO. RICHARDS* Cambro-Britanno. | . . . | *SALOPIÆ* Excudit *R. LATHROP*. MDCCXXXVIII.', 8pp., folio. **Richard Lathrop** continued³ in business until his death in October, 1764, and was buried Nov. 1, 1764⁴.

John Cotton & Joshua Eddowes were in business as joint master-printers by 1749⁵, although **John Cotton** had been admitted a freeman of 'The Combrethren of Saddlers,' etc., June 6, 1740¹, his fee being the then usual 17s. 4d.¹. The same fee was paid by **Joshua Eddowes** when admitted May 26, 1749¹. The partnership continued until 1765⁶, after⁷ which **Joshua Eddowes** carried on alone, near the Market House ('wrth y Ty Marchnad' and 'yn yml y Ty Marchnad')⁸, until 1788⁹, when he took his son, **William Eddowes**, into partnership, to trade as 'J. and W. Eddowes' until his death Sept. 25, 1811¹⁰, in his 88th year¹⁰. **William Eddowes** had been admitted a freeman of the 'Combrethren of Saddlers,' etc., May 27, 1785, as 'apprentice to his father, Joshua Eddowes, £1 1s. 5d.¹.'

Stafford Prys set up as master-printer in 1758¹¹. The late John Jones ('Myrddin Fardd') of Chwilog, Carnarvonshire (died July 27, 1921, aged 85), in his admirable list of hundreds of Welsh ballads in 'Y Traethodydd' (1886-92), records on p. 275 'Tair o Gerddi Newyddion . . . Argraphwyd yn y *Mwythig* tros Tho. Roberts, 1758.', 8pp., and adds that on p. 8 is printed 'Yr ydw i Thomas Roberts yn hyspyssu i chwi y cymru fod Cymro yn codi argraphwasg yn y *Mwythig* i Argraphu neu Brintio Llyfrau Cymraeg, . . . yr hwn ydi Stafford Price medd Thomas Roberts.' (=I, Thomas Roberts, inform you, the

¹ 'Salopian Shreds and Patches', Jan. 6, 1875, p. 65.

² Not in '1687', as stated by so many on the authority of the entry in 'Cambrian Bibliography' of the circa-1740 book, 'Trugaredd a Barn'; and not in '1740' as in several recent bibliographical contributions.

³ 'Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological . . . Society', vol. VIII. (1885), p. 393—'Robert Lathrop, son of Richard Lathrop of Salop apprenticed to Edw^d Smith grocer 1764'.

⁴ The Parish Register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

⁵ AN | ELEGY | On the Much Lamented Death | OF | Sir *Watkin Williams Wynn* Bart. | Who died by a Fall from his Horse in Hunting, near | *Wrexham*, in *Denbighshire*, on *Tuesday* the 26th. | of *September*, 1749. | *Salop*; Printed By *I. Cotton* and *I. Eddowes*.', 8pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁶ AN | ACCOUNT | OF THE | LIFE and DEATH | OF | Mr. *PHILIP HENRY*, | . . . | B. *MATTHEW HENRY*, | . . . | *SALOP*: | Printed by *J. COTTON*, and *J. EDDOWES*. | . . . | . . . 1765', foolscap 8vo.

⁷ LLOFFION | PRYDYDDIAETH | . . . | Mr. *REES PRICHARD*. | Argraphwyd yn y *Mwythig*, gan *J. Eddowes*. | M D CC LXVI., 12mo.

⁸ See his imprint to many of the issues of 'Tymhorol Newyddion, or Wybren neu Almanac . . . Gwiliam Hywel'.

⁹ DECHREUAD A CHYNNYDD | CREFYDD yn yr ENAID. | . . . | Gan *P. DODDRIDGE*, D. D. | . . . | Yn Y MWYTHIG: | Argraffwyd ac ar werth gan *J. a W. EDDOWES*, | . . . | . . . 1788. | . . . | . . .', foolscap 8vo.

¹⁰ Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing' (1839), p. 843.

¹¹ Not in '1700', as implied by the entry in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 13, 1700: that item ('Help i ddarlenn yr Ysgrhythur', etc.) was not printed until 1760: see the imprint. Obviously, Rowlands misread '1760' as '1700'. The erroneous entry of the **Stafford Prys** item under 8, 1711, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', is due to the date of the preface to the 1711 edition of the same item printed by **John Rogers** in that year.

Welsh people, that a Welshman is setting up a printing-press at Shrewsbury, to print Welsh books, . . . who is Stafford Price). By May 24, 1758¹, **Stafford Prys** had been admitted a freeman of 'The Combrethren of Saddlers', etc. His office was, according to an advertisement on the last page of John Prys's 'Dehonglydd y Sêr, | neu | Almanac . . . Am . . . 1783.', near the Gardeners' or Green-Market ('yn agos i *Farchnad y Garddwyr* neu'r *Green Market*')². **Stafford Prys** was descended of an honourable family, being the great-grand-son³ of Lewis Price³, who married Oct. 8, 1647³, Mary Sheinton³, heiress of Perthairin, in the Parish of Llanwnnog, Montgomeryshire; grand-son⁴ of Daniel Price, M.A., Dean of St. Asaph 1696-1706⁵; and son³ of Stafford Price, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who took his diploma as M.D.³, and married Mary, daughter of Captain David Evans³. Mary Evans—the mother of **Stafford Prys** the printer⁶—was, through her mother³ (the only daughter of Mansell Stradling³), probably the heiress of the Stradlings of St. Donat's, Glamorganshire, though she did not get the property³. Daniel³, the elder son of Dr. Stafford Price and brother of **Stafford Prys** the printer, joined his father in cutting off the entail of Perthairin, when it was disposed of Mar. 25-26, 1752³. Dr. Stafford Price, whose christian name was apparently taken from Stafford Leventhorpe, Vicar of Stevenage, died in 1678³, was born Oct. 27, 1692³, at Aspeden, and died in 1761³. His second son, **Stafford Prys** the printer, christened in 1732³, married **Ann Bright**³, who, at his death at SHREWSBURY in 1784³, succeeded him in the printing and publishing business⁷. In 1793 her imprint appears on the titlepage of 'The Salopian Guide'⁸. She was in business as late as April 18, 1798, when 'The Salopian Journal' records 'an attempted robbery of the house of Mrs. Pryse, bookseller, of Shrewsbury.'. **Ann Prys** was the daughter of Thomas Bright, of Shrewsbury, and was born June 27, 1737⁹.

¹ 'Salopian Shreds and Patches', Jan. 6, 1875, p. 65.

²(1) 'Tair o Gerddi Newyddion . . . Mwythig; Hydref 1758. | Rhybŷdd i'm Cydwladwyr y Cymru. | Fy mod i Stafford Prys Gwerthwr Llyfrau yn agos i *Farchnad y Garddwyr* neu'r *Green Market* wedi codi Argraphwasg . . .'; (2) John Prys's 'Dehonglydd y Sêr, | neu | Almanac . . . Am . . . 1783.', an advertisement on the last page.

³ 'Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire', vol. XI. (1878), pp. 266 *et seq.*

⁴ Not 'eldest son', as in 'Bye-Gones', Nov. 8, 1899.

⁵ Archdeacon Thomas's 'History of the Diocese of St. Asaph', vol. I. (1908), p. 322.

⁶ He was never 'a Doctor of Medicine' or 'in holy orders', as stated in 'Bye-Gones', Nov. 8, 1899; his father was the M.D.

⁷ LLYFR | Gweddî-Gyffredin, | . . . | *Mwythig*; | Argraphwyd ac ar Werth yno gan ANN PRYS, | MDCCCLXXXVIII., foolscap 8vo.

⁸ 'Salopian Shreds and Patches', Feb. 18, 1885, p. 31.

⁹ The Parish Register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

CHAPTER IV.

IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

By 1563 **William Salesbury** and **John Waley** the printer had had granted them a patent¹ by Queen Elizabeth to continue in their laudable efforts to serve the Cymry by means of the printing-press:

'And for the printing of these books [the Bible, Common Prayer Book, Administration of the Sacraments, and the Book of Homilies, all in Welsh] or any other in the Welsh tongue, tending to the setting forth of godly doctrine, the queen granted a patent for seven years to William Salisbury of Llanraost [Llanrwst], gent. and John Waley of London, printer, and to their heirs and assigns, with a prohibition to all others; the bishops of Hereford, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Llandaff, or any two of them, having knowledge in the said tongue, first perusing and allowing them.'²

This patent was, of course, a part of the important result of not only **William Salesbury's** untiring efforts on behalf of the religious and intellectual improvement of the Cymry since 1547, but also of the petition³ to Queen Elizabeth drawn up by him for the passing of the Act of 1562-3, enjoining upon the bishops of Wales and Hereford the work of seeing that the Bible was translated into Welsh.

Turning to p. 89 of Arber's 'A Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers' (1875, vol. I.), it is gratifying to find that **Salesbury** and **Waley** did not allow their patent to become a dead letter, for in 1562-3 it is recorded, 'Recevyd of master waley for his lycense for prynting of *the latenye* in welshe . . . iiiiij'.

Turning again to p. 129*b* of the same work, it is recorded in 1566, '*Rycharde Wyllyams*, sonne of Thomas Wyllyams late of ye parryshe of Llanyvyth [Llan Nefydd] in the county of Denbeth yeoman Deceased hath put hym self apprentes to John Wallye'. And **Richard Williams** was only one of many Welsh apprentices to the craft in Tudor times. **John Waley** printed from about 1546 to 1585, dying in 1586.

So far there is no tittle of evidence that, up to 1563, or for many years after, any printing was executed in Wales; but in 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (1867), pp. 79-80, a writer signing himself 'A.W.',—noting the 'most rude style of execution' of an Elizabethan broadside the purport of which he [thinks he] gives, and noting also Herbert's⁴ reference to [**Thackwell's**] printing in Wales [about 1585],—is 'almost led to believe that' in the broadside 'we have a specimen of the Welsh press of the sixteenth century'. But here is 'A.W.'s communication:—

¹There is a facsimile in the Lansdowne MS. No. 48, fol. 175, in the British Museum.

²Styrie's 'Annals', vol. I., pt. II., p. 88, 1824 edition.

³For an excellent account of everything pertaining to **William Salesbury's** petition, as well as for a copy of the petition itself, see 'The Life and Work of Bishop Davies and William Salesbury . . . By . . . D. R. Thomas, M.A. . . . 1902.'

⁴Ames and Herbert's 'Typographical Antiquities' (1790), vol. III., p. 1466.

'EARLY WELSH TYPOGRAPHY.

'PRINTED BROADSIDE, TEMP. ELIZABETH.

'TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

'Sir,—In a recently published catalogue of curious books on sale by Mr. F. S. Ellis, 33, King Street, Covent Garden, the following remarkable document relating to the Principality occurs, the existence of which may be deserving of record in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*: possibly, moreover, some notice of similar documents, or of productions of the early Welsh press. The document in question is described as a broadside of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, printed on vellum, and believed to be unique. Its purport is to empower Robert ap Thomas ap Evans to collect alms and subscriptions in the different counties of Wales, for the support of two hundred scholars at Oriel College, Oxford; and also for the maintenance of "the Hospital of our Ladye of Beddelem, the Hospital of S. Johne bapste of Halywell, S. Nonne and S. Sondaye at Woodstocke, S. Antonye of Wynsore, and at the other Hospitallis for lame and impotente people that miscarye in the Quenes wars."

'Mr. Ellis observes that this most curious document is unmentioned by bibliographers, and is unlike the work of any London printer. A woodcut border runs down each side of the letterpress, and a large woodcut initial letter is at the commencement. Both the borders and the initial letter are of a most rude style of execution, and would almost, when coupled with the fact that the broadside was printed expressly for circulation in the Welsh counties, lead one to believe that we have here a specimen of the Welsh press of the sixteenth century; which is indeed spoken of by Herbert, but of which no specimen has hitherto been seen. The size of the broadside is 13½ins. by 10½ins. and the price £12 12s.

'Dec. 11, 1866.

A. W.'

Doubting the accuracy of the above description of the broadside, especially as regards its place of printing and the 'two hundred scholars at Oriel College', I turned up the 'Catalogue of Books in the . . . British Museum printed . . . to 1640.', and was gratified to find, on p. 572 of vol. I. (1884), the broadside described thus:—

'—*Begin.* Be it knowne unto all Devoute and faythful people that there hath byne and is erected foure Hosspitals in and aboute the cytie of London, etc. [Being Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, declaring that she has granted full authority to Bethlehem and other hospitals in London, Woodstock and Windsor, to send on their behalf their "trusty and welbeloved Procter Robart ap Thomas ap Evaness" and his deputies to collect alms from the people in all Wales, and the marches of the same.] B. F. [With MS. Notes by the land officer.] On Vellum. [London, 1560.] s.sh.fol.'

But finding that the above entry, while giving London—not Wales—as the place of printing and 1560 as the date, did not give the text of the statement touching the 'two hundred scholars at Oriel College', I, still doubting it, wrote to Mr. Robert F. Sharp, B.A., Deputy Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum, requesting him to give me the exact text, which he very kindly did as follows:—

'The Patent of Elizabeth referred to in your letter begins by setting forth certain hospitale for which alms are to be collected, and goes on to the effect that "we havynge perfect knowlege . . . that the forsaid hospitalls is not sufficiently endued . . . to the sustentation and mayntenance or releefe of the poore and impotent men, the grammar scholes in the sayd Hospitalls, the scolers founde in Oryall College, etc.", patent is granted to "Robart ap Thomas ap Evaness and his deputies . . . in all Walles and the marches of the same . . . to . . . receve of the devoute people there charitable almes . . . towarde the saed poore men the studentes a Oxforde and the scoleres of the grammer schole, beyng comunly to the number of towre hondreth."

'The statement in "*Archæologia Cambrensis*" as to 200 scholars at Oriel is an obvious confusion.

'The MS. notes, as far as I have had time to decipher them, are only an additional recommendation from the land officer.'

Leaving 'A.W.'s hypothetical 'specimen of the Welsh press of the sixteenth century' as a London-printed patent authorizing the collection of alms in Wales and the Marches in 1560, I hasten to deal with another misleading statement affecting the history of early printing in Wales. On p. 400 of 'A Dictionary

of Printers and Printing' (1839), C. H. Timperley,—and he only,—states that **Robert Waldegrave** [?1554-1604], whose father was Richard Waldegrave or Walgrave of Blacklay, Worcestershire, was 'obliged to retire to Wales' owing to his having been 'involved in troubles' consequent upon his printing the Marprelate tracts. If there were any corroborative evidence of **Waldegrave's** having been in Wales, we would find an additional interest in his close association with the Cymric puritan, John Penry, and the Marprelate controversy; but all the authorities are silent about his fleeing to or sojourning in Wales: his flight, early in April, 1589, is said to have been to another part of the West, that is, to Devonshire, whence, after a brief sojourn, 'he seems to have quickly crossed to France, making his way to Rochelle.'¹

But although Timperley's myth of **Waldegrave's** having sojourned in Wales does not add to one's interest in him for the purpose of this work, the definite evidence of Arber's 'A Transcript of the Register of the Company of Stationers,' vol. I. (1875), p. 170b, links him to Wales in the person of his master-printer, **William Griffith**, to whom he 'put hym self apprentices . . . from the feaste of the nativite of saynte John bapteste [24 June] anno 1568 viij yeres.' This **William Griffith** 'was an original member of the Stationers' company . . . He dwelt in Fleet-street, at the sign of the Falcon, and kept shop in St. Dunstan's Church-yard, in the West of London. He used for his rebus a griffin sitting, holding an escutcheon with his mark or cypher, and a sweet-william in its mouth'². He was in business as a printer from about 1552 to 1571, and in 1567—the year in which the New Testament appeared in Welsh for the first time—he paid his 'iiijd' to the Company of Stationers 'for his lycense for the pryntinge of the x commandementes in Welshe perved by master Doctour YEALE'³.

Turning from the puritan printer, **Robert Waldegrave**, we instantly face the Roman-Catholic printer,

THACKWELL,

of whom nothing is known—not even his christian name—except that he was, according to 'Martin Marprelate'⁴ a 'knaue . . . which printed popishe and trayterous welshe bookes in wales'. This statement is, of course, of great interest to everybody concerned with the history of early Welsh printing, and especially so since John Penry, in his 'An Exhortation vnto the gouernours, and people of . . . Wales' (1588), and again in his 'A viewe of some part of such publike wants & disorders as are in the service of God, within her Maiesties countrie of VVales' (1589)⁵, generally known from its page headline, 'A Sypplication unto the High Court of Parliament', speaks of a book having been 'written in welth, [marginal note, 'y druch Christianogawl'] printed in an obscure caue in Northwales.'⁶

In 'The Library'⁷ for July, 1909, Mr. J. Dover Wilson, writing of Penry's first edition of 'An Exhortation vnto the gouernours', etc. (1588), states that the tract 'contains some . . . hitherto unpublished information about early

¹Sir Sidney L. Lee in the Dictionary of National Biography.

²Ames and Herbert's 'Typographical Antiquities', vol. II. (1786), p. 922.

³Arber's 'A Transcript of the Registers of the . . . Stationers', vol. I. (1875), p. 165.

⁴See p. 23 of 'Oh read ouer D. John Bridges . . . Or an epitome', etc. (1588), better known from its page headline, 'An Epistle to the terrible Priests of the Confocation house.'

⁵The date, '1588', on p. 1 of the text of 'A viewe', etc., is not that of its publication, but that of its composition. (For a bibliography and description of the 'Martin Marprelate' controversy, together with an able account of almost everything connected with it, see the Rev. William Pierce's (a) 'An Historical Introduction to the Marprelate Tracts', 1908, (b) 'The Marprelate Tracts 1588, 1589', 1911, and (c) 'John Penry: his life, times and writings', 1923.)

⁶'A viewe', etc., p. 68.

⁷Since June, 1920, the Bibliographical Society's quarterly.

printing in Wales'. But 23 years before Mr. Wilson had discovered the 'information', the late Ivor James, Registrar of the South Wales and Monmouthshire University College, Cardiff, from 1883 to 1895, had published and discussed the very same information on pp. 379-380 of 'The Red Dragon'¹ (vol. X., 1886). It should, however, be stated here that whereas Ivor James² quotes the information from Penry's 'A viewe', etc. (1589), Mr. Wilson, 23 years after him, quotes it from Penry's first edition of 'An Exhortation', etc. (1588). A comparison of other extensive quotations in 'The Red Dragon' (vol. X., 1886) and in 'The Library' (1907) shows that Penry's 'A viewe' (1589) contains largely the same matter as that contained in pp. 65-110 of the first edition of Penry's 'An Exhortation' (1588). This is a bibliographical detail hitherto unrecorded. But let the reader compare the following paragraphs, for example, on pp. 75-6 of 'A viewe' with the same paragraphs on pp. 105-106 of 'An Exhortation':—

'It is not therefore the Spanish furniture and preparations : but the sins within the land which we are most of all to feare, For although the army of the Spaniard were cōsumed with the arrowes of famine : although the contagious and deuouring pestilence had eaten them vp by thousands : although their tottering ships were dispersed, and caried away with the whirlwinde and tempest, although madnesse and astonishment were amongst them, from him that sitteth in the throne, vnto her that grindeth in the mill : although the Lords reuenging sword, in the hand of our valiant captaines and souldiers, had so preuailed against them, as it had left none in that vncircumcised hoast, but languishing and foyled men, notwithstanding a contemptible, & wythered remnant, of the plague and famine : a navie of winde and weather beaten ships, a refuse of feeble and discomfited men, shalbe sufficiently able to preuaile against the lande ; vnlesse another course be taken for Gods glory in Wales by your Hh. then hitherto hath bene.'

Before proceeding to attempt solutions of the problems facing us in the statements on pp. 23-24 of 'Martin Marprelate' in 'Oh read ouer D. John Bridges' (or 'An Epistle') and of Penry in 'An Exhortation' and in 'A viewe' (or 'A Supplication'), I shall quote here, first, the words of 'Martin Marprelate' respecting **Thackwell**, and, secondly, the words of Penry respecting 'Y Drych Cristianogawl':—

(a)

'Pitifully complayning, is there any reason (my Lords grace³) why knaue Thackwell the printer, which printed popishe and trayterous welshe bookes in wales, should haue more fauour at your graceless handes, then poore Walde-graue, who neuer printed book against you, that contayneth eyther treason or impietie. Thackwell is at libertie to walke where he will, and permitted to make the most he could of his presse and letters : whereas Robert Walde-graue dares not shew his face for the bloodthirstie desire you haue for his life, onely for printing of bookes which toucheth the bishops Myters. You know that Walde-graues printing presse and Letters were taken away : his presse being timber, was sawen and hewed in pieces, the yron work battered and made vnseruiceable, his Letters melted, with cases and other tooles defaced (by John Woolfe, alias Machiuiell, Beadle of the Stacioners, and most tormenting executioner of Walde-graues goodes) and he himselfe vtterly depriued for euer printing againe, hauing a wife and sixe small children . . . When Walde-graues goods was to be spoiled and defaced, there were some printers, that rather then all the goods should be spoyled, offered money for it, towards the reliefe of the man's wife and children, but this coulede not be obtayned, and yet popishe Thackwell, though hee printed popish and trayterous bookes, may haue the fauour to make money of his presse and letters. And reason to. For Walde-graues profession ovrthroweth the popedome of Lambeth, but Thackwels popery maintayneth the same.'

(b)

'It is now full 30⁴ yeares and vpward, since Babylon hath bin ouerthrowne in Wales, rather by the voice of her maiesties good laws . . . But alas, what shall we and our posterities be the better for this, if Sion bee not built . . . Nowe for the space of 28. yeares, no man greatly laboured to her Majestie, the parliament, or the people themselues, eyther by speaking

¹A Cardiff monthly, the first number of which appeared in February, 1882, and the last in June, 1887.

²Died Apr. 13, 1909, at 9, Wordsworth Avenue, Roath, and buried in the Cardiff Cemetery Apr. 16, 1909 ('Western Mail', Apr. 15-17, 1909).

³John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury.

⁴'29' in 'An Exhortation', etc.

y druch
Christiano-
gawl.

or writing in the behalfe of eyther of these vnreconcilable cities . . . The last parliament, by al liklihod the very same week vpon a sodaine,¹ the interprises of the building of both [Babylon and Zion] in 2. seuerall books, issuing from 2. of the remotest corners in our lands. (Southwales and Northwales) was taken in hand. The one of the bookes pleading the cause of Sion, & cōming forth² by publike authority and allowance, was directed vnto her Maiestie and the parliament, requiring at their hands by vertue of the lords own mandatory letters, the performance of this work shewing by euidence of greatest antiquitye, this to be required of duty at their hands, as a part of the homadge due vnto his highnes, whose fædaries and vassales, all the princes and states vnder heauen must acknowledg themselves to be, and a portion of that inheritance being theirs by lineall dissent, from their predecessors, the godly kings and rulers, who time out of minde alwaies laid their shoulders vnto this burden. The other written in welch, printed in an obscure caue in Northwales published by an author vnknowne & more vnlearned (for I think he had neuer read any thing but the common published resolution of R.P. a booke contayning many substantiall errors, Fryer Rush, and other shameful fables) stood to by non, and hauing no reason to shew why his Babilon should be rædified, it contained itself within the hands of a fewe priuate men, and neuer durst to this houre be made knowne vnto any of our magistrats. Both the books in this thing had the same successe, in that both together they fel into the hands of the prelate, who as they pretend, are enemies vnto both places, but vndoubtedly vnto Sion especially, as it appeared by their hard dealing with the patrone of that cause, whereas the fautours of the other, being also in their handes, were either not at al delt with, or very curteously entertained of them." (Pp. 67-69 of "A viewe", etc.)³

Scanty as is the evidence respecting **Thackwell**, all that there is of it is clear and definite: to 'Martin Marprelate' **Thackwell**, as a printer, was as well known as **Waldegrave**; and there is nothing to show that he was mistaken as to the identity of either. Moreover, Archbishop Whitgift, in his answers to 'Martin Marprelate's' charges against him touching **Thackwell**, does not attempt to deny either his existence or his printing 'popishe . . . welshe bookes in wales': he merely shifts on to Justice Young all responsibility of allowing **Thackwell** to print:—

'That which hee speaketh of *Thackwell* the Printer &c. is a matter nothing pertaining to him. M. *Richard Yong*, was the dealer therein without his priuities, who is able to iustify his doings in the matter, and to conuince the libeller of a malicious slaunders. The man is knownen and liuing: the Libeller may talke with him, and knowe his owne wickednesse.'⁴

Replying to this, 'Martin' adheres to his statements respecting **Thackwell**, **Waldegrave** and Whitgift:—

'Where thou sayest Mr. *Young* had onely the dealing with *Thakwel* the Popish Printer, without his graces [Whitgift's] priuities, *thou lyeest in thy throat*: M. *Young* himselfe brought him [**Thackwell**] to his grace, who ordered the matter as it is set downe in my Pistle. But did not I say truly of thee that thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot, and that thou hast a right seasoned wainscoate face of ti nowne, chwarn tee, ti vorehead zaze hard as horne.'⁵

But what of the 'popishe and trayterous welshe bookes' that **Thackwell**, according to 'Martin Marprelate', printed in Wales in or before 1588? 'Martin' is quite as explicit regarding them as he is regarding their printer; and Whitgift and Cooper, in replying to 'Martin's' statements, do not even hint at his being mistaken concerning them. Are we as justified in accepting his *ipse dixit* concerning the 'welshe bookes' printed 'in wales' as we are in accepting it concerning **Thackwell**? It will be remembered that Penry in 'A viewe', etc. (1589) speaks of a book 'written in welch, printed in an obscure caue in Northwales published by an author vnknowne'—a book the name of which he gives in the margin as 'y druch Christianogawl.' But that is only one book, whereas

¹ The last yeare, as I am almost persuaded, the very same day, or by all likely-hood the very same week: vpon a suddain' in 'An Exhortation', etc.

² cōming forth priuileged' in 'An Exhortation', etc.

³ All this, and more, quoted, but not *verbatim et literatim*, as above, on p. 379 of 'The Red Dragon' (vol. X., 1886).

⁴ Arber's reprint in 1882 of Bishop Cooper's 'An Admonition to the People of England' (1589), p. 34. See also p. 31 of Petheram's reprint in 1847.

⁵ P. 39 of the Commonwealth reprint of 1642 of 'Hay any worke for Cooper' (1589).

'Martin' speaks of 'bookes'. Again, Penry speaks of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' as the work of 'an author vnknowne' and as having been issued 'the verye same day, or by all likely-hood the very same week', as the South-Wales book 'pleading the cause of Sion', etc.¹; but 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' bears the date '1585' in the imprint on its titlepage, as well as in the author's greeting to the reader on the first preliminary 19pp. (unnumbered, but signatured A2—C3) following the titlepage, at the end of which he signs himself, 'O Fvlan yr eid[d]och G.R.'; i.e., 'From Milan, yours, G.R.'. Then follows the editor's account of 'Yr Achos ar Modh y dodwyd y lhyfr yma mywn Print' (=The cause and manner of putting this book into print), signed 'O Dref Roan eych gwladwr caredig. R.S.'; i.e., 'From the Town of Rouen your kind countryman, R.S.', who describes the author as 'yr Athro mawr o Dhinas Fulan yngwlad yr Idal' (=the great Teacher, or Master, of the City of Milan in the Country of Italy).²

Had Penry seen a copy of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl'? and did his description of its author as 'vnknowne' simply mean that he was 'vnknowne' to him by his initials, 'G.R.'? Would he have stated that it was 'printed in an obscure caue in Northwales' had he seen its imprint, which was clearly 'Rhotomagi apud hæredes Iathroi Fauonis, 1585' (=Rouen, at the house of Iathroi Fauonis³)? It is not likely, because if he had, and believing, as he did, that the book was printed in 'an obscure caue', Penry would be just the man to expose the imprint as a fictitious one. *Prima facie*, the discrepancies between the statements of 'Martin' and those of Penry may be due to their retailing hearsays, and not facts at first hand. Both 'Martin' and Penry may be in error, the one as regards the number of books printed, and the other as regards the date and author of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl'.

But was 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' really printed in Rouen? This is a pertinent question in view of the fact that during the years 1581-1588 the Government exercised a very strict supervision of printed matter, especially matter of a theological nature. Add to this that the Company of Stationers of London watched that none but their own members,—and only a limited number of them,—were allowed to exercise the craft of printing, and that Jesuit and other publications in England were secretly printed bearing fictitious imprints⁴, and the question is still more pertinent. It is true that hitherto the genuineness of the Rouen imprint on the titlepage of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' has been accepted by all who have dealt with it, from the Rev. Moses Williams, M.A., in 1717⁵, to the Rev. John Peter ('Ioan Pedr') in 1872⁶ and Howel William Lloyd, M.A., in 1881⁷, as well as all the others who have unsuspectingly repeated them up and down books and periodicals; but after all manner of diligent search and inquiry extending over some years, I find nothing to prove that the imprint is not a fictitious one, while there is much that 'almost persuades' me to believe that it

¹Almost certainly Penry's 'A Treatise containing the Æquity of an Hvmble Svypplication . . . vnto Hir Gracious Maiesty and this high Court of Parliament in the behalfe of . . . Wales, that some order may be taken for the preaching of the Gospell among those people . . . Oxford . . . Ioseph Barnes . . . 1587.' The fact of Penry being a Breconshire man accounts for the statement that it issued from South Wales.

²For biographical data of 'G.R.' (=Dr. Griffith Roberts) and 'R.S.' (=Dr. Roger Smith), see 'Welsh Books Printed Abroad in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, and their Authors', by the late Howel William Lloyd, M.A. (1816-1893) in 'Y Cymmrodor' for January, 1881, pp. 25-69.

³To avoid confusion, I prefer not to anglicize this name.

⁴For handy reference, see 'Writers and official censors under Elizabeth and James I.', by Mr. P. Sheavyn, in 'The Library' (1907, pp. 134-163). See also p. 3 of "Miscellanea IV." (1907) by The Catholic Record Society—'In order to mitigate somewhat the ferocity of the heretic against recusants, a book was written by [the Jesuit] Father [Robert] Parsons, and was (as has already been said) secretly printed in England.' That book was 'Notes concerning the English Mission . . . 1581.'

⁵Cofrestr o'r holl Lyfrau Printiedig . . . yn y Jaith Gymraeg . . . hyd 1717 . . . Llundain . . . 1717' (=A list of all the printed books in the Welsh Language up to 1717).

⁶Hen Lyfrau y Cymry', in 'Y Traethodydd' (1872, pp. 90-107).

⁷'Welsh Books Printed Abroad', etc., in 'Y Cymmrodor' (1881, pp. 25-69).

is ; and until something more and better is known about '**Iathroi Fauonis**' and '**knaue Thackwell**' and the 'obscure caue in Northwales', I, for one, shall not dismiss as worthless the evidence of 'Martin' and Penry. Who knows but that some day '**Iathroi Fauonis**' may prove to be '**knaue Thackwell**' under a disguise, and 'Rhotomagi' but the 'obscure caue' or hiding-place of a secret Roman-Catholic press in North Wales? That may be a remote possibility; but in the meantime let us consider, first of all, the relevant portions of the editor's circumstantial account of 'The Cause and Manner of putting this book into Print', as contained in the second preliminary 4pp. (unnumbered but signed C4—D1, *verso*) of '**Y Drych Cristianogawl**'. The opening sentence, translated¹, is, 'It is now a year and more since there came into my hand, in the land of France, a Welsh book, the work of the great master of the city of Milan.' This fixes the date of the arrival of the MS. in Rouen, namely, 1584 or 1583. The great English Jesuit, Father Robert Parsons, had already arrived there in the autumn of 1581. Parsons, on p. 30 of his autobiography covering the years 1546-1584, as printed in The Catholic Record Society's '*Miscellanea II.*' (1906), explains, 'One cause [of his going to France from England in the autumn of 1581] also was to printe some books wch I had written in England or was in wryting, as the defence of the Censure, the latin epistle of persecution and the book of resolution in the first edition all which were printed at Rouen this winter' [1581-2]. On p. 35 he says, 'I . . . returned [from Paris] to live for the next winter [of 1584] in Roan, in a voyde house given to the Soc^y [of Jesus] in a garden, where were with me m^r Stephen Brinkly, a vertuous gentleman that translated Loartes book under the name of James Sanker, and m^r flinton an honest merchant, who both of them did help me to sett forth my 2^d edition of the book of resolution much augmented.'

These quotations prove the existence of an English printing-press at Rouen in 1581-4, and agree with the words of the editor of '**Y Drych Cristianogawl**'—

'Seeing the energy of the English faithful in printing English books on this side of the sea in foreign lands, I conceived it within reason that printers of France might be able to print Welsh as well as English, the two tongues being equally strange to them. And in view of the great number of English books that have been published since Faith and Religion were corrupted in the Island of Britain, through the toil and industry of the Catholic English : on pain of shame and loss to all Wales, I saw it expedient and honourable to set forth and publish one Welsh book, whereof there was so much need, and the Welsh so eager to get books, and God having provided printers on the sea-side, ready for hire to print Welsh as well as English.'

The quotations also, it must be admitted, favour a belief in the possible genuineness of the Rouen imprint; but Parson's 'prefect of the printers' in Rouen was not '**Iathroi Fauonis**', but, first, George Flinton, and subsequently Stephen Brinkley (or Brinckley), *alias* James Sanker (or Sancer); and there is nothing to show that he printed anything after 1584.

The next sentences in the editor's account of '**Y Drych Cristianogawl**' are,

'It was the master's wish to send the book, in manuscript, among the Welsh : because there were no means to print it there [in Milan], and because the way was too far and tedious to send a great number of books from Italy into the country of Wales.'

And yet, in 1567—17 years before the editor wrote that—there had been in **Milan** 'means to print' Dr. Griffith Roberts's '*Dosparth Byrr ar y rhann gyntaf i ramadeg cymraeg*'—the first printed Welsh grammar in *Cymraeg*. Again, in 1568, there had been in **Milan** 'means to print' the same author's edition of Dr. Morus Clynoc's '*Athravaeth Gristnogawl*'.

¹H. W. Lloyd's translation on pp. 30-32 of '*Y Cymmrodor*' for January, 1881, but here and there corrected in the passages quoted.

However, according to the editor, a manuscript copy of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' reached Wales about 1584—

'Not to infringe the master's wish, I sent from France to the Isle of Britain one copy of the book in manuscript, and kept another copy with myself in France. Immediately after travelling, and coming bare and disordered, after being wetted on the voyage by the salt water, into the hands of the Welsh, it obtained (as I heard) a cover around it, and was dried, and lovingly and eagerly cared for. Then, for a time, it passed from hand to hand through many places of the land of Wales, receiving everywhere much reverence and welcome: all who heard of it being desirous of gaining a knowledge of it; some desiring to read it; others, who knew not how to read, wishing to hear it read; a third part content to copy it, and write it, so as to get numerous copies to go about the country.'

This passing of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' in manuscript 'from hand to hand' brings to mind Penry's words about its circulation in print—

'It contained it self within the hands of a few priuate men, and neuer durst to this houre be made knowne vnto any of our magestrats' ('A viewe', etc., p. 68).

And one of the 'numerous copies going about the country' could well have got into the hands of some of the Catholics who employed **Thackwell**. 'Martin' states in 'Oh read ouer D. John Bridges' (1588) that **Thackwell** was 'at libertie to walke where he will and permitted to make the most he could of his presse and letters' (p. 23); and if he was 'at libertie' in 1588, he was certainly so when the manuscript arrived in 'the Isle of Britain'; that is, about 1584—about a year before the issue of the Star Chamber Decree, June 23, 1585, prohibiting all printing except within the liberties of the City, and in Oxford and Cambridge.¹

Without asserting that Penry is correct in stating that 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' was 'printed in an obscure caue in Northwales', it is not difficult to believe that it might have been printed therein, while the editor admits that 'the letters got . . . for the work' were 'English letters'.² And there can be no question as to that. But, since 'God', as the editor says, had 'provided printers on the sea-side, [in Normandy] ready for hire to print Welsh as well as English,' and since the 'printers of France might be able to print Welsh as well as English, the two tongues being equally strange to them', why get 'letters' from England to print 'Y Drych Cristianogawl'? Why not print it in Rouen with French type as 'Dosparth Byrr' had been printed in **Milan** with Italian type in 1567 and 'Athravaeth Gristnogawl' in 1568? That the printing of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' was scamped is patent to anybody who may have chanced to inspect a copy; indeed, the editor in two places apologizes for its typographical shortcomings: (a) 'Unskilled and unlearned men, in a foreign country, who understand not the Welsh language, let slip under their hands a multitude of errors through mistaking and missetting the letters, and other faults besides', (b) 'Note also that some errors escaped through the hands of the printer because he was unconsversant with the language, and bad-tempered.'

From the general appearance of the typography of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl', its uneven inking, its execrable spacing, its faulty alignment, its ludicrous division of a monosyllable³ at the end of a line, its ungainly italic initial 'V' in the first **Black-Letter** word of the author's preface, its use of certain **Black-Letter** lower-case letters in words printed in roman type⁴, and its use of the roman lower-case letter 'w'⁵ in words printed in **Black-Letter** type, I cannot but

¹ 'The Life and Acts of John Whitgift, . . . By John Strype . . . 1822.', Book II., pp. 422-5, and Book III., Appendix XXIV.

² Lhthrenneu Seisnic a gawson i'r gwaith' (folio xiii., unnumbered, but signed 'Di.')

³ Note 'gw-ann', as an example out of many such.

⁴ Note in the editor's account the words, 'phord', 'Tyfr', 'aral', 'Phrainc', 'ewyllysgar', 'deisyf', 'fod', 'ymhel', 'dieth', 'math', 'Te'; and again, on folio 19, 'geiph'; on folio 25, 'yscatfytth'; on folio 52 'holh'; on folio 56, 'garbron'; etc.

⁵ See folios 13, 20 and 23 (*verso*)—a proof that the printer's **Black-Letter** fount had run short of the letter.

conclude that the printing of the book, from beginning to end, was a makeshift, if not 'in an obscure caue', certainly not in a well-ordered printing-office anywhere.

And now, having shown that the evidence of 'Martin Marprelate' as to **Thackwell's** printing of 'popishe . . . welshe bookes in wales', and the evidence of Penry as to 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' having been 'printed in an obscure caue in Northwales', is admissible as good evidence, as far as it goes, in essence, though not in detail, I cannot help thinking again how significant, to say the least, is the absence of any kind of evidence (except that of the imprint) that the book was printed in Rouen, or even that any person bearing the name, '**Iathroi Fauonis**', ever printed anything anywhere. All kinds of books and periodicals dealing with typography and bibliography are silent about '**Iathroi Fauonis**'. In vain have I searched for the mere surname in all available lists of English and Continental printers. In vain, also, have the librarians¹ respectively of the National Library in Paris and the Public Library in Rouen (very kindly in response to my request for information) searched the shelves and books there for the surname.

Believing '**Iathroi Fauonis**' to be a Latin veil-phrase the lifting of which would disclose—not the printer, but—somewhat of the character of the printer, and having (diffident of my knowledge of Latin and French) consulted all kinds of dictionaries for '**Iathroi**' and '**Favonis**' without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, I set the enigma before Dr. Morgan Watkin, the Professor of French in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire at Cardiff, who very courteously sent me a note to the following effect:—" '**Iathroi**' is not at all a French word, but one which to me appears to be, as you suggest, "a manufactured word". Both "**Iathroi**" and "**Favonis**" seem to be in the genitive case. Is not the form, "**Iathroi**", a voluntary twisting of the Cymraeg "**athro**" (=teacher or doctor or master)? Respecting "**Favonis**", the nearest approach to it known to me is the adjective, "**favonius**" (=unlawful, bastard, etc.). And, remembering what you told me, is not the combination rather suggestive? "**Favonis**" could not regularly derive from the form, "**favonius**", as, undoubtedly, you know: generally, the genitive in *-i* gives adjectives in *-ius*."

It is, of course, possible, notwithstanding the suggestive meaning of '**Iathroi Fauonis**', and the silence of all records respecting printer, press and book, that this unique Rouen imprint is not a clever fiction; but why should this particular printer, of all the printers of Rouen from Guillaume le Talleur in 1487 downwards, have so completely escaped the notice of all recorders?

Until I find a satisfactory answer, I leave the imprint believing it to be a fictitious one adopted by a British contraband printer to evade prosecution and, perhaps, persecution, because just as, in 1580, the two Jesuit Fathers, Robert Parsons and Edmund Campian, came as missionaries to England, and bought press and type to print Catholic books secretly in Greenstreet House, East Ham, Essex (now known as Boleyn Castle), and afterwards in the neighbourhood of Henley-on-Thames, so it is quite possible that the editor of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl', or somebody on his behalf, came over to do the same; and just as Parsons and Campian adopted the fictitious imprint, 'Imprinted at Doway by Iohn Lyon',² to shield the secret press in Greenstreet House, East Ham, with Stephen Brinckley as 'prefect', so, I believe, Roger Smith, or somebody on his behalf, adopted the fictitious imprint, 'Rhotomagi apud hæredes Iathroi Fauonis', to shield the 'caue' press in North Wales, with **Thackwell** as printer.

¹(a) M. Charles de La Roncière, (b) M. Henri Labrosse.

²'Bibliographica', vol. II. (1896), pp. 161-3.

Apart from its great typographical interest, 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' is such a rare Welsh book, that not to revise and correct its description by those who have from time to time attempted it, would be unkind to all concerned.

The first to record it was the Rev. Moses Williams, M.A. (1686-1742)¹, in his 'Cofrestr o'r holl Lyfrau Printjedig . . . yn y Jaith Gymraeg' (1717). He does not appear to have in any way doubted the genuineness of the imprint, while his full copy of the titlepage,—imprint and all,—as given in his register, literally incorrect as it may be, proves that he copied from a then complete and perfect original. Moses Williams's description of it as an '8o' is not so incorrect as it is inadequate, because although the book was 'worked off' in 'formes' of eight pages, those pages are foolscap 8vo cut down—not demy 8vo, as a mere '8vo' generally denotes to bibliographers and cataloguers.

In 1869 Rowlands, in his 'Cambrian Bibliography', erroneously under 1584 instead of 1585, enters an abbreviated copy of Moses Williams's copy of the title; but just as he is in error as to the date, so is he also as to the author, for he states that the book was published anonymously—a proof that he never saw a copy of the book, for Rowlands, having once a copy of such a rare book in his hands, was not the man, as H. W. Lloyd concludes on p. 28 of his article in 'Y Cymmrodor' (1881), to fail to 'look into it as far as the preface'.

In 1872 the Rev. John Peter ('Ioan Pedr'), in 'Y Traethodydd' (1872), prints another, but a more careless, copy of Moses Williams's copy of the title—a copy found by him in handwriting upon an imperfect copy of the book in his possession. He admits that he knows not who the publisher or printer, 'Jathrous Faro' [?], was.

The British Museum authorities describe their copy of the book as '12o' and 'Imperfect'; wanting titlepage and last leaf? Sig. T.iii. mutilated²; but the book is a '12o' in appearance only. The British Museum authorities, not having seen the titlepage, do not pretend to give a *verbatim et literatim* copy of it.

In 1916 the authorities of the National Library at Aberystwyth, in a 'Catalogue of Manuscripts & Rare Books exhibited', give what apparently pretends to be a *verbatim et literatim* copy of the titlepage; they also describe the book as 'Small 8vo. 138 × 90³. pp. xxxii, 152. B.T.'; but the size of the printed page, including the page headline, signature or catchword line, and the marginal notes, is not '138 × 90', but 127 × 77, or, excluding the signature or catchword line and the marginal notes, 123 × 64. If '138 × 90' represent the size of its leaf, the National Library copy is a shorter one than the copy in the Cardiff Welsh Library, for the leaf in that copy measures 148 × 98. But to give the size of the leaf instead of that of the printed matter upon it, knowing how the leaf is at the mercy of both paper-maker and bookbinder, is always unsatisfactory, and does not serve the purpose it is intended to serve, namely, identification.—Then, it is incorrect to describe the book as containing 'pp. xxxii, 152', because not a single page of either preliminary matter or text is numbered: as a matter of fact, the preliminary matter (16 leaves), and the first 12 leaves of the text, bear no number at all: the numbering,—not beginning until leaf '13' is reached, and ending with leaf '76',—is of the leaves—not the pages.—Again, it is misleading to describe the type of the book as 'B.T.', because although the type is in the main Black-Letter, it is not so altogether: the two leaves (4pp.) containing the editor's 'Yr achos ar modh', etc., as well as the following two leaves (4pp.) and the *recto* and top portion of the *verso* of the next, containing

¹See the Dictionary of National Biography for details of life and activities; see also Chapter VIII. of this work.

²British Museum. Catalogue of Printed Books' (1895).

³French millimetres.

the contents, are in roman. More than that, all chapter headings and quotations¹ throughout the book are in roman.—The same authorities also state in a note that the book was 'prepared by Dr. Griffith Roberts as a companion book to *Athravaeth Gristnogawl*', and that 'Dr. Roger Smyth wrote the preface and supervised the printing'. But after a careful perusal of the whole of '*Athravaeth Gristnogawl*', as well as of Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte's preface to the facsimile re-production of it in 1880, and also of '*Y Drych Cristianogawl*', I find no tittle of evidence that the latter was 'prepared . . . as a companion book' to the former. And be it remembered that '*Athravaeth Gristnogawl*' was printed in Milan in 1568—that is, 17 years before '*Y Drych Cristianogawl*'. I know that H. W. Lloyd, in '*Y Cymmrodor*' (1881) theorizes that 'The circumstances point . . . naturally to the suggestion to the mind of Dr. Roberts of the composition of the *Drych Cristianogawl* . . . as a sequel to the *Athrawaeth*, or *Catechism*', the one being 'elementary and catechetical, the other spiritual and contemplative', etc.; but the categorical statement that the one book was 'a companion' of the other, based on an uncited suggestion like H. W. Lloyd's, is as stupid as it is misleading.—Again, to state that 'Dr. Roger Smyth wrote the preface' is to imply another error, namely, that what Smith wrote under the heading, 'YR ACHOS AR MODH', etc., is the only preliminary matter ('preface') to the text of the book, whereas Smith's 'Yr achos ar modh', etc. (2 leaves), is preceded by the author's preface (10 leaves), headed 'YR AWDVR NEVR GWR A | WNAETH Y LHYFR YMA AT EI | garedigion Gymry, yn erchi phynniant a lhwychi-|ant idhynt.'

H. W. Lloyd's article in '*Y Cymmrodor*' (1881), pp. 25-69, on 'Welsh Books Printed Abroad in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, and their Authors', inaccurate as it is in several respects, is an admirable piece of pioneering work; and I would not here draw attention to its shortcomings but for the fact that H. W. Lloyd is the recognized authority on the subject.

In a footnote on p. 34 he says, 'The First Part of [*Y Drych Cristianogawl*] which alone is printed, or, as far as is now known, extant, is a short treatise on the love of God'; and on p. 41 he adds that 'nothing whatever, up to that time at least, appeared to be known of the existence' of the second and third parts mentioned by Dr. Roger Smith, in his account of the publication of the book, as having been sent to him by the author. H. W. Lloyd then proceeds, 'It is still possible, but scarcely it is to be feared probable, that the other two [parts] should be brought to light at this distance of time, unless, indeed, copies may have providentially been preserved in MS. in the public or other library in Milan.' Then, on p. 55, reverting to his conjectures concerning the existence of the two parts, he says, 'It certainly does seem to me that Dr. Smith must either have accomplished his purpose of printing these works [parts II. and III.], or that it must have been forestalled by the destruction of the MSS. by some untoward accident, such as very possibly their being intercepted, on their being landed at some seaport in England, by officers of the Government. . . . And I have been led to this conclusion by reflecting on the great improbability that he would have undertaken any other work of the kind before he had completed this one.'

In all the foregoing theories and conjectures, the main contention (put forth, it must be admitted, with reservations) is, that the second and third parts were non-existent; but a manuscript copy of those very second and third parts, preceded by the first, was in existence all the while, and is, as a matter of fact², in existence to-day, safely preserved in the Welsh Library at Cardiff.

¹One of them occupies three-fourths of leaf 49 (*verso*) and one-fourth of leaf 05 [*sic* 50]; another three-fourths of leaf 52.

²Recorded for the first time in an article of mine, headed 'A Long Lost Welsh MS.', in the 'Western Mail' for Sept. 19, 1922.

What is still quite as interesting and important is, that that copy of the three parts is written in the clear and regular hand of none less skilled a copyist and celebrity than Llewelyn Shôn of Llangewydd, who copied it, and another work bound up with it, in the year 1600.

Here, then, in a foolscap-folio volume, is a complete transcript of one of the 'numerous copies' of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' that Dr. Roger Smith speaks of as in 1584 'going about the country' before the first part was printed in 1585.

Whose copy, I wonder, did Llewelyn Shôn transcribe?—Was it the copy that Dr. Roger Smith says he 'sent from France to the Isle of Britain,' and which, 'after being wetted on the voyage by the salt water . . . passed from hand to hand through many places of the land of Wales'?

From 1841, when Mr. John Henry Vivian, M.P., of Singleton Abbey¹—the father of the 1st Lord Swansea (Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, Bart.)—became its possessor, to October, 1919, when, at the sale of the contents of Singleton Abbey, it was purchased for the Welsh Library at Cardiff, Llewelyn Shôn's MS. was in safe and undisturbed repose in the charming home of the Vivians overlooking Swansea Bay. And the fact of a Llewelyn Shôn MS. being there was, for a certainty, made known as far back as 1842—thirty-nine years before the appearance of H. W. Lloyd's article in 'Y Cymmrodor'. For in February, 1841, John Roberts of Swansea stated in his 'Druidical Remains and Antiquities of the Ancient Britons, principally in Glamorgan, etc.' (Swansea, E. Griffiths, 1842), that 'there was a volume of manuscripts of Llewelyn John . . . then in the possession of J. H. Vivian, Esq., Singleton, with his signature appended to them' (p. 48).

Turning to the manuscript itself, which lacks a few folios, I find on one of the fly leaves at the beginning the following:—

Y Drych Cristnogol—A.D. : 1493. Rodd Parchedig Dommos Bere o Caslychwr yn Swydd Morganwg a Person fwtcwm Caer-odor-nant-Baddon ei Sion ap Owen o Caer-Baddon—(ag Abertawey) a ficcar Mudford yn wlad yr Hâf.—Ar côf cymmarwch ysgol a dyddeu llawen ein bachenaidd a y nawr ar testiolaeth eu mhwy na hanner cant a dëg fflwydd o ceifellgarwch heb na cam na cwmwl. Caer Baddon—yn mis Chefror yr ail—1813. Given by the Rev^d Thomas Bere of Castell Loughor in the County of Glamorgan and Rector of Butcombe near Bristol, (Caer-odor-Nant Baddon) to John Bowen of Bath (from Swansea) and Vicar of Mudford in the County of Somerset—In Remembrance of our schoolfellowship & happy boyish Days and now in Testimony of more than sixty years affectionate Friendship without Breach or Blot :

Bath Feb 2d 1813

The Rev. Thomas Bere—a descendant of the ancient De la Bere family of Knolton and Weobley in Gower²—was evidently, in the Welsh portion of the above inscription, an Englishman struggling to express himself in a more or less unknown tongue. However, it is quite clear that Llewelyn Shôn's transcript was, previous to its becoming the property of Mr. John Henry Vivian, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Bere up to February 2nd, 1813, and afterwards in that of his friend, the Rev. John Bowen—a Swansea man and a clergyman who won a good reputation as a musician and conductor of the Bath Harmonic Society during the renaissance of the eisteddfod from 1819 until his death in 1835, in his 89th year. Since 1827 he had been Rector of Bawdrip, near Bridgwater, in Somerset. He was born Feb. 15, 1747, at Swansea, and was the second son of Thomas Bowen (born 1715, died Sep. 7, 1792) and his wife, Elizabeth Rice (born at Swansea May 12, 1714, died Apr. 12, 1766), both being buried in St. John's Churchyard, Swansea (The Rev. John Bowen's copy of the Welsh Bible of 1677-8, quoted on p. 75 of 'Cambrian Gleanings', May, 1914).

¹Now the University College of Swansea.

²Clark's 'Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae' (1886) and Davies's 'Historical Notices of . . . West Gower' (pt. IV., 1894).

The date, 'A.D. : 1493', is in the hand of the Rev. Mr. Bere, but is an error, 1493 being the year in which the work bound up with 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' was printed.

After the above inscription follows some more of the Rev. Mr. Bere's Welsh (?), this time in verse :—

Sion ap Owen llun a llais,
O'i mebydd adnabyddais ;
Bachgen gwisgi, Gwr difai ;
Cynddeiriawg am cerddoriaeth ;
Yn-hwyr efe rhoes (Rhrad Duw i'r gwaith)
Ei awen, at ei iawn iaith.

Twm, Drewanc o Forganwg.
Tom of Hungry Town
viz—Lychar
Glamorgan

Following an English translation of the above I find

This MS. Book was purchased at a Sale by auction in Swansea 1841 by J. H. Vivian Esqr.
M.P. Singleton—Ieuan ap Robert Abertawy 1841.

The signature is written in the characters of the 'Coelbren y Beirdd' alphabet, 'Ieuan ap Robert' being, of course, the author of 'Druidical Remains . . . 1842.'

On the top of the first folio of the text of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' is found the autograph of 'Tho Wilkins'—the antiquary who was Prebendary of Llangwm in Llandaff Cathedral and Rector of Llanmaes and St. Mary Church, Glamorgan, and who died, aged 74, Aug. 20, 1699¹. Like Llewelyn Shôn, he is well known to students of Iolo Morganwg's writings ; and in him, as possessor of the MS. in 1690, is probably found a link that renders the chain of possession almost unbroken, for he may well have had the MS. from a direct descendant of Llewelyn Shôn.

Part I of 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' begins in the MS. on folio 8, which is headed 'Or drych kyntaf,' in the hand of Llewelyn Shôn, and ends on folio 48 (*recto*), Part 2 following on *verso* of folio 48 and ending on *verso* of folio 108, and Part 3 occupying folios 109-182. On the margin of folio 182 John Roberts has written 'So endeth the third part of the Christian Looking Glass. I. ap Robert. Swansea 1841'.

Folios 183-371 comprise another work, folio 183 being headed 'Y l pennod Y tlawd yn debig ir kyvoethog mewn dav vodd : kynffwrt ir tlawd a drygioni yr kyvoethog—y l pennod', in the hand of Llewelyn Shôn, immediately followed by the autograph of 'Tho : Wilkins.' Then Llewelyn Shôn's transcript follows, introduced with

Llyma lyfr a elwir Dives a Phawper nid amgen nar kyvoethog ar tlawd yn ym gwestiwno ai gilydd.

At the end, on *verso* of folio 371, is written—

Yma i diwedda yr ymddiddan a vü rhwng Dives a Phawper, sef yw hynny y tylawd ar kyvoethog yn traethv or deg gochymyn [*sic*] yr hwnn lyfr a orffennwyd y pvméd dydd o vis gorffennaf, pan oedd oed krist 1493, ag a brintwyd, gan Risiart pinson ymyl barr y deml yn llvndain.

ag velly i terfyna y llyfr hwnn, om llaw j llen sion o langewydd, y 30 o orffennaf oedran krist 1600, o dernasad Elizabeth yn grasysaf vrenhines 42,

followed by

—30^{mo} July 1600.

Llyfr TWⁿ*

o Lanfair, yn

Morganwg

1690.

¹Not '1698', as on p. 471 of Clark's 'Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae' (1886) : see p. 186 of 'A Survey . . . of Landaff . . . by Browne Willis . . . 1719.'

'Dives a Phawper' is a Welsh rendering of 'Dives and Pauper' by Henry Parker, D.D., a Carmelite of Doncaster, who had the work printed, as the above Welsh translation of the colophon tells us, in 1493 by Richard Pynson, near Temple Bar—the well-known contemporary of England's first printer, William Caxton.

On p. 55 of his article in 'Y Cymmrodor', H. W. Lloyd says, 'The existence even of his [Roger Smith's] edition of the first part was unknown to the author [the Rev. William Rowlands ('Gwilym Lley'n')] of the *Cambrian Bibliography*, (1869); and yet, on p. 28, H. W. Lloyd notices (and rightly) that 'the work was set down by Rowlands under the year 1584'.

On p. 41 H. W. Lloyd says, 'The first part consists of about seventy pages'. But, as I have already shown, the book is not paged; and even if it were, the correct number would be—not 'seventy', but—184; that is, 32 (16 leaves) of preliminary matter and 152 (76 leaves) of text.

On pp. 56-57, H. W. Lloyd again misrepresents Rowlands in his 'Cambrian Bibliography' when he asserts that 'the date of this work ['Crynhodeb o addysg Cristionogawl . . . Gwedi ei gyfieithu o'r Lladin i'r Gymeraeg, drwy ddyfal astudiaeth a llafur D. Rosier Smith'¹, etc. (1609)] is fixed by Rowlands to 1609, but as far as appears, from no other authority than his own conjecture.' But as a matter of simple fact, Rowlands's authority is Moses Williams in his 'Cofrestr' (1717). Whatever faults lie at pioneer Rowlands's door,—and there are many,—this alleged one of 'conjecturing' the date of 'Crynhodeb o addysg Cristionogawl' is not one of them.

On the same pp. 56-57, H. W. Lloyd conjectures,—and in part correctly,—'that the work which he [Rowlands] describes as of 1609 is in reality identical with that of 1611 ['Opus Catechisticum D. Petri Canisii Theologi ex Societate Jesu. Sef yu : Svm ne grynoded o adysc Cristionogawl . . . a gyfaiethwyd o'r ladin i'r gymeraeg drwy dyfal lafur ag astudiaeth D. Rosier Smyth . . . ag a breintwyd yn ninas PARIS'¹], and that, by some accident, Rowlands has divided the title into two parts.' But Rowlands did not 'divide the title into two parts': he rather knew something, thanks to a letter he had received from Chancellor Daniel Silvan Evans, that H. W. Lloyd did not know, namely, that the Rev. John Jones, M.A. ('Ioan Tegid'), possessed a copy of both the 1609 and the 1611 items. And is it not strange that H. W. Lloyd missed Chancellor Silvan Evans's footnote to that effect on p. 86 of 'Cambrian Bibliography'? It is also a fact that Moses Williams records both items in his 'Cofrestr' (1717), although the 1611 item is there very inadequately recorded: hence Rowlands's inclusion of Moses Williams's entries in 'Cambrian Bibliography'. H. W. Lloyd, however, stumbles towards a half truth in his statement that what Rowlands 'describes as of 1609 is in reality identical with that of 1611', because the former book is re-produced as the first part of the latter.

By the way, it is of interest and importance to note that H. W. Lloyd does not mention the book spoken of on p. 391, item 7585, of 'Attempt at a Catalogue of the Library of . . . Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte' (1894):—'There is an earlier Welsh translation [of Canisius's 'Opus Catechisticum' (1611)] by Adam King, Paris, 1588.' Neither is this 1588 'Welsh translation' and edition recorded in any Welsh or other list. But the compiler (Victor Collins) of 'Attempt at a Catalogue', etc., blundered in describing the 1588 translation as a 'Welsh' one: he simply mistook the English translation printed by Adam King in 1588 to be a Welsh translation. There is a copy of the 1588 English one in the British Museum.

¹The title as given in H. W. Lloyd's article.

CHAPTER V.

'PEMBROOK AND MONGOMERY' (1648).

In 1648 there appeared three pamphlets bearing, in the case of one of them, the imprint, 'Printed at Pembroke and Montgomery,' and, in that of the other two, the imprint, 'Printed at Montgomery.' At the time of their publication, it was probably well known that not one of the pamphlets had been printed anywhere in Wales; but since 1852, when the Rev. William Rowlands ('Gwilym Lley'n'), taking the imprint literally, recorded¹ one of the pamphlets as 'the first thing ever printed in Wales', several bibliographers have 'discovered' in the imprint a 'moveable press following the Royalist Army'. For that reason it may prove useful to retail here the circumstances leading up to the publication of the pamphlets as well as to the use in the imprints of 'Pembroke and Montgomery' and 'Mongomery'.

'On 25 June 1641 Laud . . . had resigned the chancellorship of Oxford University, and [the Earl of] Pembroke had succeeded him . . . When [in 1642] Oxford became the king's headquarters, Pembroke was superseded in the chancellorship by the Marquis of Hertford, but on 3 Aug. 1647 parliament issued an ordinance for his restoration, which was quickly followed by an ordinance for the visitation and reformation of the university . . . The heads of houses proved contumacious in their dealings with the visitors . . . On 11 April 1648 he [Pembroke] arrived at Oxford in person, and forcibly ejected those heads of houses and prebendaries of Christ Church who had declined to obey the visitors.'²

This occasioned the publication of the series of lampooning pamphlets said to be printed respectively at 'Mongomery' and 'Pembroke and Mongomery', but really printed and published in London—not even in Oxford, disguised satirically as 'Pembroke and Montgomery' and 'Mongomery'. The imprints were integral parts of the satire of the pamphlets upon Philip Herbert, 'Pembroke and Montgomery' and 'Mongomery' being intended as sly hits at the over-riding Earl, who, as suggested by the imprint³ of the third pamphlet ('Pegasus', etc.), had 'Mongomeried' Oxford. The pamphlets were intentionally Royalist lampoons upon the doings of the Earl at Oxford during the four days, April 11-14, 1648. 'The postscript' of the first published of the pamphlets 'is not earlier than April 17, and Thomason⁴ received the piece on April 26, so it was probably published in London on April 25'⁵.

The title of the first lampoon is as follows:—'Lord have Mercy upon us, | or the | Visitation | at | Oxford : | [*line*] | Begun April the 11. 1648. | [*2 lines*]|. Printed at Pembroke and Montgomery, 1648'. |

¹On p. 300 of 'Y Traethodydd' (1852), re-printed on pp. 2 and 145 of 'Cambrian Bibliography' (1869), with an assenting note on p. 2 by the editor, Chancellor Daniel Silvan Evans.

²Sir Sidney L. Lee in the Dictionary of National Biography, under 'Herbert, Philip, Earl of Montgomery and fourth Earl of Pembroke (1584-1650)'.

³Printed at Mongomery, heretofore called Oxford.

⁴George Thomason, the collector of the pamphlets relating to the Civil War, a two-volume catalogue of which was published in 1908.

⁵Oxford Books . . . By Falconer Madan, M.A. . . . 1912', vol. 2, p. 466.

The title of the second lampoon, which was written by Sir John Birkenhead¹ (1616-79), although published anonymously, is as follows :—‘Newes | from | Pembroke & Montgomery, | or | Oxford Manchester’d | by | Michael Oldsworth and his Lord, who swore He | was Chancellour of Oxford, | and | Proved it in a Speech made to the new Visitours in | their New Convocation, April 11. 1648. | As here it followes Word for Word, and Oath for Oath. | [*Ornament, square.*] | Printed at Montgomery. 1648.’ |. A copy of this, which was the first of three issues, as well as of the first lampoon, is in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

The title of the third lampoon, as in ‘Oxford Books’, vol. 2, p. 468, is as follows:—‘Pegasus, | or the | Flying Horse | from Oxford. | Bringing the Proceedings of the | Visitours and other Bedlamites | there, by Command of the | Earle of Montgomery. | [*arms of the University*] | Printed at Montgomery, heretofore called Oxford.’ | This is in two parts, the first, although quite anonymous, written by Thomas Barlow² (1607-91), of Queen’s College, Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and the second, being ‘A Letter from Oxford’, dated ‘Oxford, April 17’, by a writer signing himself ‘Basilus Philomusus’: ‘but’, as Anthony à Wood says in col. 336 of vol. IV., ‘who that was Dr. Barlow could not tell’, although, in col. 301 of vol. IV., Wood, in his account of Thomas Pierce (1622-91) who was made Dean of Salisbury in 1675, includes among the publications of Pierce ‘A Third and Fourth Part of Pegasus’ (1648), adding that the author of the second part of ‘Pegasus’ ‘subscribed himself Basilus Philomusus, as our author Pierce did to his third and fourth part, which are very sharp against the parl.[iamment] visitors.’ This fact has led bibliographers generally to ascribe the authorship of the second part of ‘Pegasus . . . Printed at Montgomery’ (1648) to Pierce.

¹See Bliss’s edition of ‘Athenæ Oxonienses . . . by Anthony à Wood . . . vol. III . . . 1817’, col. 1204.

²*Ibid.*, vol. IV., 1820, col. 336.

CHAPTER VI.

LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY YEARNINGS.

Turning to p. 112 of 'Y Greal' (London, 1805-7), I find that in 1662 there was another appeal from one of the learned in Wales for printing in Welsh. This time the appeal is made direct to Robert Vaughan, the scholarly squire of Hengwrt (1592-1667), and his kinsman, Meredith Lloyd, of Welshpool. As in the case of the 1529 appeal by 'Sir' Lewis Gethin, this one also is in the form of *englynion* in Welsh, the author being Siôn Gruffydd—a poet who appears to have been of some social standing in Anglesey¹. On p. 55 of the Mostyn MS. 96 there is an elegiac poem by him, entitled 'Cywydd marwnad Mr. Rissiard Bwclei . . . a las ar draeth y lafain 19 Chwefror 1649'; and on p. 57 of the same MS. there is another, entitled, 'Cywydd marwnad ar ddull ymddiddan i'r un gwr'.

His *englynion* urging Robert Vaughan and Meredith Lloyd in 1662 to print Welsh books number fourteen in all, and are headed, 'I Mr. Robert Fychan o'r Hengwrt, a Mr. Bedo Llwyd, i'w hannog i osod allan Hynafiaeth ac Ystori Cymru.' It is quite probable that the immediate occasion of Siôn Gruffydd's poetical appeal in 1662 was the publication of Robert Vaughan's 'British Antiquities revived' at Oxford in the same year, the date at the end of 'The Epistle Dedicatory' being 'May the 9th. 1662.' In one of the *englynion* Siôn Gruffydd urges the antiquaries to collect 'the ancient books of the monks'², and to obtain presses and plates³, while in another *englyn* he promises to 'help all he could in Anglesey'⁴.

Of Robert Vaughan there is no need to say much here: he is so well known as the collector of the Hengwrt MSS., which, together with the larger portion⁵ of the MS. collection of his friend, John Jones, of Gelli Lyfdy, forms 'rather more than four-fifths'⁶ of the Peniarth Collection.

Meredith Lloyd is not, however, so well known, although, as may be gathered from their correspondence, he and Robert Vaughan were kinsmen. He was also a transcriber of Welsh MSS., and by profession a lawyer, residing at Welshpool. On pp. 301-2 of 'The Cambrian Register' (1818), is printed a letter of Robert Vaughan 'To Mr. Meredydd Lloyd, at Thos. Jones the Girdler's Shop, under the King's Head Tavern in Fleete Street, over-against the Temple', commencing with 'Loving Cousin', and ending with 'Your very loving Cousin, Robert Vaughan. Feb. 5, 1654.' Again, on pp. 310-313 of the same magazine are printed two more letters of Robert Vaughan 'To Mr. Meredydd Lloyd,' the first commencing with 'Honoured Cosin,' and dated 'July 24th, 1655', and the second (dated '15th October, 1655') commencing with 'Worthy Cousin.' On pp. 411-415 of 'The Cambro-Briton' (1820) is printed a letter by Meredith Lloyd to Robert Vaughan, subscribed, 'Sir, your poor kinsman and servant to serve

¹Siôn Gruffydd: Gwr boneddig o Von, 1662' ('Y Greal', 1805-7, p. 113).

²Ceisiwch hen lyfrau caswyr y myneich.

³Argraffau a llechau hyd llyr, etc.

⁴Helpav, am allav, yn Môn.

⁵There is a good portion in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

⁶See Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans's introduction to his 'Report' on the Peniarth Collection (1899).

you, Meredith Lloyd,' dated 'Welsh Pool, July 13, 1655.' That Meredith Lloyd was highly esteemed of Robert Vaughan is clear from his letters to him, for in the one dated 'July 24th, 1655', he writes :—

'You have taken more paynes in the matters I required then I meant to impose upon you, and therein you have don very well, both in your translation of the verses of Taliessin, and alsoe your Exposition of Crosse fixed on Lands, &c. I should be very glad if my curiositie did minister occasion unto you to take delight in perusing our old lawes, and with great care and diligence, and sound judgment, to illustrate them for the good of posterity, it being a studie much requiring the paynes and industrie of some ingenious man, well seene in the practise of our owne tymes, and also in the nature of all pleadings, suites, and actions, wherein mee thinke I find you very well versed already.'

Again, in the letter dated '15th October, 1655', Robert Vaughan writes,

'Altho I have nothing of any moment to write unto you, yet, rather than I should be silent this weeke, I shall trouble you with the interpretation of these two verses of Taliesin, partly because I would have you make some use of your knowledge in the British tongue, and partly to trie how neere the interpretation will be to myne; for, seeing I cannot enjoy any conference with you, I must expresse my doubts and defects, and crave your assistance by my letters.'

But nothing directly appears to have come of Siôn Gruffydd's appeal to the Hengwrt antiquary and the Welshpool lawyer.

And yet, H. W. Lloyd, on p. 36 of 'Y Cymmrodor' (1881), suggests *en passim* that there was a printing press in Wales about 1667: 'No printing-press', he says, 'is known to have existed in Wales for upwards of a century after the publication of the Grammar' [*i.e.*, Dr. Griffith Roberts's 'Dosparth Byrr', etc., (1567)]. If this cryptic statement has some foundation in a fact apparently known only to H. W. Lloyd, the claim of the Adpar press of 1718 to be the first set up in Wales must be abandoned. But there is no shadow of proof that the statement is correct. If H. W. Lloyd had referred to his authority for his suggestion, his carelessness or offhandedness might have been overlooked in the eagerness to check it. Unfortunately, H. W. Lloyd's 'secret' has not survived him. After all, he may not have meant anything more by his 'upwards of a century' than an indefinitely long time after 1567.

In or about 1689, another learned Welshman yearned to see a printing-press set up in Wales, contemplating its erection at his own cost and trouble. He was none else than Dr. William Lloyd (1627-1717), successively Bishop of St. Asaph (1680-92), of Lichfield and Coventry (1692-99), and of Worcester (1700-1717). As is well known, Bishop Lloyd was of strong puritan convictions, and was one of 'The Seven Bishops' committed to the Tower for daring to dictate to James II. Besides thinking it his duty, on his promotion to the Bishopric of St. Asaph, to learn the language of his country¹, he also favoured and encouraged the reading and study of Welsh, being lauded in a *cywydd*² by a contemporary poet, to wit Edward Morus o'r Perthi Llwydion, Denbighshire (died 1689), as 'the refuge of the Welsh language'. In 1690 he was the chief promoter of that year's folio edition of the Bible in Welsh for the use of churches—an edition generally known as 'Beibl yr Esgob Llwyd'³.

¹A View of the State of Religion in the Diocese of St. David's . . . By E.[rasmus] S.[aunders]. D.D.' (1721), p. 40.

²For handy reference, see it on pp. 21-24 of 'Gwaith Edward Morus' (1904).

³See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

In the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, No. [215] 808 (*b*), f. 18, as calendared in 'A Catalogue of the Manuscripts Relating to Wales in the British Museum . . . By Edward Owen . . . Part I. . . . 1900.', pp. 91-2, an unknown contemporary writes,

'I am informed that the learned Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, has corrected the former translation of the Bible, and that his pious intentions is for erecting a Press in his diocess for the new reprinting of the Holy Bible and other Godly bookes, for the benefit of the natives of that country'.

But even the intentions of such an enthusiast as Bishop Lloyd fell short of realization.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME CORRECTIONS.

One of the many consecrated inaccuracies respecting early printing in Wales is the first entry in a list given under the heading, 'Early Carmarthen Printers,' in 'The Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society', vol. 2 (1906-7), p. 219, which is as follows :—'1. Printer NICHOLAS THOMAS. His first book was "Dirgelwch i rai i'w Ddeall . . . sef Tri Aderyn" . . . Caerfyrddin, 1714'. But **Nicholas Thomas** was not the printer of the book; neither was CARMARTHEN its place of printing: 'Carmarthen' does not appear in the imprint or anywhere else in the book. Here is a copy of the imprint :—'*Argraphwyd gan J. S. tros Nicholas | Thomas, a Lewis Thomas, 1714.*' The imprint is explicit as to the book's printer being **J. S. for Nicholas and Lewis Thomas**. Who **J. S.** was is not known; but that he was a SHREWSBURY printer at work in **John Rogers**'s office at SHREWSBURY, is pretty clear from the fact (1) that the address to the reader by L.[ewis T.][homas] on the verso of the titlepage is dated '*Mehefin 22. 1714. Om stafell yn y Mwythig dan lun y delyn Gymreig.*' (= June 22, 1714, From my room at Shrewsbury under the sign of the Welsh Harp); (2) that at the foot of p. 191 'John Rogers, Bookseller in Shrewsbury' advertizes that 'Any Person may be well served with all | Sorts of Books, Paper, Pencils [*sic*], and | any thing else, at as cheap Rates as in London; | and also have any Book Printed in any Lan- | guage with New Letters, lately come from | Holland;'; (3) that the type, paper and general get-up are the same as those found in **John Rogers**'s printed books; (4) that on the last page of the book 'Thomas Basnet' advertizes '*Arts and Sciences Professed, and taught, | by Thomas Basnet in the late Mr. | Cleaton's School, in Mardal, in Shrewsbury.*'

Another inaccuracy is the date '1716' in the record of a Welsh ballad printed at WREXHAM. This one is more than probably a printer's error—the result of a figure 1 falling out of its box into the figure 8 box immediately below in a compositor's upper type-case—a common occurrence in a printing-office. I conclude that the correct date was '1786', and that the ballad was one of the many printed by **Richard Marsh** at WREXHAM, who printed there from 1772 to 1792. But here is the record as on p. 208 of 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7) :—'In the beginning of 1874, Mr. [Enoch Robert Gibbon] Salisbury¹, [M.P. for Chester], published in the *Carnarvon Herald* "A List of Cambric Literature in the Glan-aber (Chester) Welsh Library² A.D. 1508-1799, not mentioned in Rowland's *Cambrian Bibliography*." In this list I find one Wrexham publication dating as far back as 1716. It is "Caniadau Cyffelybiaeth Rhwng Dwy o Ferched. Gwrecsam, 1716".'

A third inaccuracy is the record under 5, 1718, by Rowlands in his 'Cambrian Bibliography' (p. 319), and subsequently by others. Edward Wickstead, as stated by Rowlands, did not print 'Holl Ddyledswydd Dyn' at WREXHAM in 1718: that book was printed, as testified by its imprint ('*Argraphwyd yn y Mwythig Gan John | Rhydderch . . . | 1718.*'), by **Shôn Rhydderch** at SHREWSBURY, and is recorded so under the same year, item 4, by Rowlands himself³.

¹Died at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, Monday evening, Oct. 27, 1890, aged 71 ('Salopian Shreds and Patches', Nov. 5, 1890, p. 296).

²Now in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

³For facts about Edward Wickstead and the first press at WREXHAM, see Chapter XIV.

CHAPTER VIII.

1718—1746.

TREFHEDYN AND CARMARTHEN (ISAAC CARTER) ; CARMARTHEN (NICHOLAS THOMAS) ; CARMARTHEN (JOHN BREDEN) ; CARMARTHEN (NICHOLAS THOMAS AND JOHN WILLIAMS) ; HEREFORD AND CARMARTHEN (NICHOLAS THOMAS) ; HEREFORD (S.[IMON] T.[HOMAS]).

It was not until 1718 that a printing-press was really established on Welsh soil. In making this statement I do not, of course, ignore the striking and almost convincing evidence that **Thackwell** had printed 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' in North Wales in 1585 ; but that was only a passing event. By 1718, however, **Isaac Carter** had settled openly as printer at TREFHEDYN, a place¹ otherwise known as ADPAR, and situate on the Cardiganshire bank of the River Teifi, and joined by means of a bridge to Newcastle-Emlyn. Adpar is in the parish of Llandyfriog, while Newcastle-Emlyn, on the opposite bank in Carmarthenshire, is in the parish of Cenorarth. Sometime during 1718 two ballads² of 8pp. each in foolscap octavo issued from the Trefhedyn press. One was '*Cân ar Fesur Triban ynghylch Cydwylod a'i | Chynheddfau*', having no titlepage, but with the imprint at the foot of the last page (8) as follows :—'*Argraphwyd yn Nhre-Hedyn, gan Isaac Carter | yn y Flwyddyn 1718.*' The other (the composition of Alban Thomas, whose name appears at the end) was '*Cân o Senn iw hên Feistr | TOBACCO | A Gyfansoddodd Gwasanaethwr Ammodol iddo Gyn't . . . | Argraphwyd yn Nhre-Hedyn, gan Isaac Car- | ter yn y Flwyddyn 1718.*' The unique copy of each ballad is in the National Library at Aberystwyth.

The only biographical particulars in print respecting **Isaac Carter** are those found on p. 238 of 'Archæologia Cambrensis' for 1876, signed 'B. Williams.', who was the Rev. Benjamin Williams ('Gwynionydd'), then Curate of Cenorarth. He says, 'I find by the Cenorarth parish church Register that Isaac Carter and Ann Lewis were married on the 11th of January, 1721. It seems that Isaac Carter was a native of Carmarthenshire. On the list of the members of the Cymmrodorion Society in London, in the year 1759 [*sic* 1755³], I find the name of William Carter, Garlick Hythe, carpenter, a native of Carmarthenshire.' Had the Rev. B. Williams turned up p. 60 of 'Constitutions of the . . . Cymmrodorion', published in 1778, he might have added that in the 'List of governors and annual subscribers of the Welsh Charity' [School, in Gray's Inn Road, London,] was to be found also the name of a 'Mr. Nicholas Carter, Grub Street', who may very well have been a son of William Carter, and whose christian name suggests the possibility of its bearer being a namesake of the

¹A contributory borough [one of several electing a Member to Parliament for the Cardigan Boroughs], has a weekly market, and six fairs in the course of the year. For misconduct in the election of a member to parliament in the year 1742, it was voted by that august assembly to have forfeited its charter' ('The History . . . of the County of Cardigan . . . By Samuel Rush Meyrick . . . 1808.', p. 137).

²Described by one Welsh book-lover as 'books' ('The two ballads . . . were the first books printed in Wales') and by another as 'volumes' ('the two volumes of 1718')!

³Re-produced in 'A Sketch of the History of the Cymmrodorion' (1877), pp. 52-57.

Nicholas Thomas who was probably one of those that had induced¹ **Isaac Carter** to set up as printer at Trefhedyn in 1718, and had patronized him at the outset of the venture—the **Nicholas Thomas** who later, during the years 1721-1740, exercised, for the first time in the town of Carmarthen, the same craft of printing.

To the foregoing facts relative to **Isaac Carter** I add the following on the authority of the register of St. Peter's, Carmarthen :—Mar. 25, 1733, **Isaac Carter**'s son, David, was christened ; Oct. 27, 1733, Anne Carter [probably **Isaac Carter**'s sister] was married to John Cunning ; Sep. 15, 1734, a daughter, Mary, of John Cunning was christened ; Oct. 6, 1734, that daughter was buried ; Sep. 14, 1735, a son, David, of John Cunning was christened ; five days after (Sep. 19, 1735) Jacob Carter was buried ; Aug. 21, 1737, a daughter, Elizabeth, of **Isaac Carter** was christened, but was buried three days after (Aug. 24) ; ten weeks later (Nov. 3) her little brother, David (christened Mar. 25, 1733), was buried ; July 2, 1738, a son, John, of John Cunning, was christened ; Apr. 21, 1739, John Carter was buried ; Sep. 28, 1739, a second daughter, another Elizabeth, of **Isaac Carter** was christened ; Feb. 16, 1740, a son, Anthony, of William Carter, [later, probably, the *Cymrodor* of Garlick Hythe, carpenter], was christened ; Mar. 22, 1740, a daughter, Frances, of John Cunning, was christened ; May 7, 1741, Anne Cunning [**Isaac Carter**'s married sister] was buried ; about five weeks after (June 14) John Cunning (whether father or son is not stated) was buried ; June 13, 1742, John Cunning was buried ; July 25, 1742, Margaret Carter was christened ; Apr. 20, 1752, John, son of John Carter, was christened.

In the same register, under May 4, 1741, **Isaac Carter**'s burial is entered.

I have mentioned **Nicholas Thomas** as a promoter and patron of the Trefhedyn press : now other promoters and patrons loom in sight. Indeed, round about Trefhedyn, from Newcastle-Emlyn to Carmarthen, and from Newcastle-Emlyn all the way on both banks of the River Teifi to its mouth at Cardigan, and back of Trefhedyn up to Llanarth, so many were the friends and promoters of the mental and moral improvement of the peasantry, that the erection of the first Welsh printing-press there in 1718 was a fact that a student of local conditions would not be surprised to find. Neither should it be forgotten that in the sheltered little valley of Cwmdy, near Y Drewnen, just about a mile from Trefhedyn, there had sojourned generations of a studious family² represented in 1718 by Jenkin Thomas, the dissenting assistant preacher at Llechryd and Y Drewnen, as well as by his uncle, **Shôn Rhydderch**, who had since 1715³, when he printed Theophilus Evans's 'Galwedigaeth ddifrifol i'r Crynwyr'³, etc., carried on successfully the business of printing at Shrewsbury. Then, by 1718, **Nicholas Thomas**, a native of the adjoining parish of Cenarth, had spent some time as a printer's apprentice in either **Shôn Rhydderch**'s office or **John Rogers**'s at Shrewsbury, and, four years previously, in 1714, jointly with Lewis Thomas, the travelling bookseller from the parish of Llangrannog, had published the second edition of Morgan Llwyd's 'Dirgelwch . . . Tri Aderyn yn ymddiddan', etc. Like several of his neighbours along the banks of Teifi, **Nicholas Thomas** was also a poet, publishing in 1717 a ballad entitled 'Newyddion Da i'r Dynion Gwaetha, neu wahoddiad i gael braint yn y Jerusalem Newydd.', 8pp.

Up to 1718 Welsh printing had been executed principally in London and Shrewsbury—centres far too distant to cope adequately with the increasing

¹See 'Cambrian Bibliography' (1869), pp. 307 and 321-2.

²'Yr Adolygydd' (1852), pp. 53-72—an anonymous article by the late Rev. David Davies ('Dewi Emlyn'), Ohio, U.S.A.

³Moses Williams's 'Cofrestr', etc. (1717).

volume of writings prepared for publication from about 1710 onwards by such enthusiasts for printed books in Welsh as

James Davies ('Iago ap Dewi') of Llanllawddog, who died there Sept. 24, 1722, at the age of 74¹;

Samuel Williams, from 1713 Rector of Llangunllo and Vicar of Llandyfrîg, who in 1707 had seen through a London press his Welsh version of John Fox's 'Time, and the End of Time' (= 'Amser a Diwedd Amser');

Samuel Williams's eminent son, *Moses Williams, M.A.*, born Mar. 2, 1685-6, in the parish of Llandysul; the friend and associate of Edward Lhuyd, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; preferred in 1715 to the vicarage of the adjoining parish of Llanwenog, which he held in plurality until his death in 1742; presented in 1716 to the vicarage of Devynnock, which in 1724 he exchanged for the rectory of Chilton Trinity and the vicarage of St. Mary's, Bridgwater, where he died;

Lewis Thomas, the travelling bookseller of Llangrannog;

Thomas Lewis, the bookseller, at Carmarthen²;

David Evans, the bookseller, at Trefhedyn³;

Crispianus Jones, the bookseller and bookbinder in the Market Street, opposite the Exchange⁴, at Carmarthen, whose name appears in *Nicholas Thomas*'s imprints from 1723-4 onwards;

Christmas Samuel, the Independent minister at Llanegwad, who died June 18, 1764, at the age of 90⁵;

William Davies (1669-1732)⁶, the Presbyterian minister at Mynydd Bach, Capel Isaac, Carmarthenshire, who resided at Llanegwad from 1715, and who, jointly with Christmas Samuel, had published in 1717 Iago ap Dewi's Welsh version of Matthew Henry's catechism;

William Evans, first tutor of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, from 1708 to 1718⁷;

Theophilus Evans (1693-1769) of Pen-y-Wenallt, in the parish of Llandygydd, who in 1715—his twenty-second year—had published at Shrewsbury his Welsh version of Henry Stubbe's 'Conscience the best Friend upon Earth' (= 'Cydwobod y cyfaill goreu ar y ddaear'), who was ordained deacon in 1718 and priest in 1719, and who is to-day as beloved as ever by all Welsh readers as the author of 'Drych y Prif Oesoedd' (first edition, 1716);

*Thomas Mickey*⁸ or *Mackaeg*⁸, of Penlanfawr, Llandygydd—the father of the Thomas Makaig, farmer and merchant, whose elegy by Ioan Siencyn of Cardigan occurs on pp. 285-6 of 'Blodau Dyfed' (1824), and who died in 1766, aged 45;

Captain John Lewis, the squire of Gernos, in the parish of Llangunllo, and the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1711, who had 'commanded' Moses Williams to translate Vickers's 'Companion to the Altar' into Welsh (= 'Cywymaith i'r Allor', 1715), and had borne the cost of printing it⁹;

Captain Lewis's son, *Erasmus Lewis, B.A.*, Vicar of Lampeter and Rector of Betws Bledrws from 1695 until 1743—the year before his death Feb. 19, 1744-5, in his 82nd year¹⁰;

William Lewes (died before 1725-6¹¹), the literary squire of Llwynderw, in the parish of Llangeler, a kinsman of Captain Lewis of Gernos, and one of the ancestors of the Leweses of Llysnewydd, Llangeler, whose collection¹² of books and manuscripts (the largest ever seen by Theophilus Evans) was consulted by the last-mentioned in writing his 'Drych y Prif Oesoedd' (1716);

¹The church book of the Independent cause at Pantêg, Carmarthenshire, as quoted on p. 155 of 'Y Brython' (1861).

²See the imprint of 'Dwysfawr Rym Buchedd Grefyddol' (1722).

³See his quaint advertisement, printed on a little slip pasted on the fly-leaf of 'Rhybydd i'r Cymru' (1730-1), in the Cardiff Welsh Library:—ADVERTISEMENT. | THAT all sorts of old and De-| cay'd Books are neatly bound Gilt | or plain in Calf, sheep, or Morocco very | Cheap by Crispianus Jones | Bydded hyspys i bawb fod pob math ar | hen Lyfrau amharus i gael eu hadgywei-| rio am ychydig bris |. See also an advertisement more or less to the same effect at the foot of p. 8 (unnumbered) of 'DULL PRIODAS YSPRYDOL' ((1723-4)), in which it is stated that 'pob math ar Lyfrau i gael eu Cy-weirio gan Crispianus Jones . . . | Hefyd mae amryw Lyfrau Ysgol o'r ail Law ar | werth gantho ef bob ffair a marchnad, yn | heol y Farchnad gogyfer a'r Exchange. A phob | Diwornod arall o'r wythnos gartref yn ei | Dŷ ei hun yng Haerfyrddin.' |

⁴History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales . . . By Thomas Rees, D.D.' (1861), p. 342.

⁵Capel Isaac church-book as quoted in 'Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru', vol. III. (1873), pp. 539-40.

⁶The Presbyterian Fund . . . By Walter D. Jeremy' (1885), pp. 13, 20, 37-38.

⁷So on last page of 'Cydwobod y cyfaill goreu' (1715).

⁸So in the imprint of 'Eglurhaad o Gatechism Byrraf y Gymanfa' (1719).

⁹See the imprint.

¹⁰The History . . . of the County of Cardigan . . . By Samuel Rush Meyrick' (1808), p. 206.

¹¹Note 'y Diweddard [= the late] a'r Dysgedig Mr. William Lewis o'r Llwynderw' on the titlepage of 'Maddeuant I'r Edifairiol' (1725-6).

¹²Now, mostly, in the British Museum; see 'Hanes Plwyfi Llangeler a Phenboyr . . . Gan Daniel E. Jones' (1899), pp. 70, 126-8, 303-5.

Evan Pryce, the squire of Rhyd-y-benne, Llangeler¹, the father-in-law of William Lewes, of Llwynderw²;

Harri Llywd, of Llanllawddog, squire and sergeant-at-law, to whom Moses Williams had dedicated 'Meddyliu Neillduol ar Grefydd' in 1717;

Ifan Gruffydd, the freeholder of the tenement of Twrgwyn, in the parish of Troedryaur, otherwise 'o Lan Hangel Tredeyrn'³;

Jenkin Thomas, of Cwmdy (1690-1763)⁴, shoemaker, farmer, poet, and assistant preacher, who was born at Y Drewen Mill on the estate of Pen-y-Wenallt, and was the playmate and friend of Theophilus Evans from childhood;

Stephen Parry, of Neuadd Trefawr, in the parish of Llandygywydd, born 1675, Member of Parliament for the Cardigan Boroughs from 1715 till his death Dec. 15, 1724⁵;

Walter Lloyd, the squire of Coedmor, the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1722⁶, who died nearly 80⁷ years of age sometime after⁸ Iago ap Dewi in 1722;

Shôn Rhydderch, of Cwmdy, the Shrewsbury printer, great-uncle of Jenkin Thomas and uncle of Abel Morgan—the compiler of the first Welsh concordance of the Bible (Philadelphia, 1730);

Alban Thomas, of Rhôs, in the parish of Blaen Porth, curate of Blaen Porth and Tremain from 1722 to 1740⁹, and author of one of the 1718 ballads, as well as an elegy to the memory of Ifan Gruffydd of Twrgwyn¹⁰;

David Lewis, curate of Llanllawddog and Llanfihangel Rhosycorn¹¹, afterwards Vicar of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, who in 1710 had published a second edition of Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd's 'Flores Poetarum Britannicorum';

And the eleven dissenting apostles, happily short of a possible Judas to make them twelve, who, in Iago ap Dewi's Welsh version of Matthew Henry's catechism in 1717, had appended their names to a recommendation of the translators and publishers, these eleven being *Thomas Walters*, born in 1664, in the vicinity of Cilgwyn, in the parish of Llangybi, four miles from Lampeter on the way to Tregaron, ordained in 1692 Independent minister at Rhayader-on-Wye, where he laboured until his death Oct. 25, 1752, aged 88¹²; *Thomas Perrot*, who, ordained in 1706, succeeded in 1719 William Evans as tutor of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, labouring there until his death in 1733¹³; *James Lewis* (1674-1747), ordained Independent minister at Pencader, and diligent there and at Pant-y-creuddyn, Llandysul, for the last 41 years of his life¹⁴; *David Jones*, probably of Y Maes, in the parish of Pencarreg, Carmarthenshire, who, with William Evans, the Carmarthen tutor, had conducted the first public Presbyterian service at Bwlch-y-rhiw, near Caio, about 1717¹⁵, and who appears in the subscribers' list in 'Llun Agrippa' (1723, preface dated Oct. 30) as 'The R[everen]d Mr. David Jones of Maes'; *Thomas Maurice*, listed among the subscribers to 'Llun Agrippa' (1723) as 'The Revd. Mr. Thomas Maurice', and among the 'Wellwishers and Encouragers' of 'Dydd y Farn Fawr' (1727) as 'Revd. Mr. Thomas Maurice of Down'; *Jenkin Jones*, of Llwynrhys¹⁶, in the parish of Llanbadarn Odwyn, who died in 1725¹⁷, after ministering for many years, as

¹ Hanes Plwyfi Llangeler a Phenboyr' (1899), p. 103. Chancellor Silvan Evans, in a footnote to p. 344 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', is wrong in suggesting that the Rhyd-y-benne near Crybryn, Lampeter, was the abode of Evan Pryce.

² *Ibid.*, p. 303.

³ So at the end of a poem by him in 'Meddyliu Neillduol ar Grefydd' (1717).

⁴ See his son's 'Cywydd Marwnad Jenkin Thomas o'r Cwmdy Gwenidog cynorthwyol yn Llechryd ar Drefwen yr hwn a Hunodd yn y flwyddyn 1763 yn 73 mlwydd oed', on pp. 130-134 of the Tonn MS. 16 in the Cardiff Welsh Library. All biographers of Jenkin Thomas appear never to have consulted this elegy, for they all assign '1688 or thereabouts' as the year of his birth and '1765' or '1768' as that of his death.

⁵ The Parliamentary History of Wales . . . By W. R. Williams' (1895), p. 39.

⁶ See the imprint of 'Dwysfawr Rym Buchedd Grefyddol' (1722).

⁷ Yn y gweryd mae'n gorwedd, | Mewn oed hir, rhifir y rhai'n | Agos yn bedwar ugain' (Jenkin Thomas's elegy to his memory as on pp. 61-2 of 'Blodau Dyfed', 1824).

⁸ Aeth Iago ymmaith egin | Mawr a gwiw am eiriau gwin | Evan hen fwynhai ei hynt | Nwyf oedd dda. Nefoedd iddynt' (Alban Thomas's elegy as on pp. 40-3 of the Tonn MS. 16 in the Cardiff Welsh Library).

⁹ Gwaith . . . (Gwallter Mechain)', 1868, vol. II., p. 305.

¹⁰ See it on pp. 40-3 of the Tonn MS. 16.

¹¹ Enwogion Ceredigion. Can Benjamin Williams (Gwynionydd) . . . 1869', p. 155.

¹² Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru', vol. II. (1872), p. 538, and Dr. John Evans's statistics about 1715 as given on p. 264 of 'History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales' (1883).

¹³ 'The Presbyterian Fund' (1885), pp. 13, 20, 38 and 44.

¹⁴ Hanes Ymneillduath . . . Can D. Morgan . . . 1855', pp. 406-7.

¹⁵ Hanes y Bedyddwyr . . . Can Joshua Thomas' (1778), p. 400.

¹⁶ Not Jenkin Jones, of Llwynrhydowen, the Arminian, who died in 1742, in middle age (see Evan Thomas Rhys's elegy in 'Hymnau Cymmwy's', 1768): born about 1700, he was too young to be one of the promoters of Iago ap Dewi's book in 1717.

¹⁷ Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru', vol. IV., p. 86.

co-pastor with David Edwards and Philip Pugh, to the Independent churches at Cilgwyn and other places round about¹; *David Edwards*, just mentioned, a kinsman of Jenkin Jones, of Llwynrhys, and one of the first ordained Independent ministers in Cardiganshire, born at Cellan, near Lampeter, ordained at Caeronen, Cellan, in 1688, and continued in his ministry for 36 years²; *Philip Pugh* (1679-1760), just mentioned, born at Hendref Blaenpennal, of wealthy parents, ordained at Cilgwyn in 1709, continuing in his ministry until his death³; *David Jenkin*, another of the co-pastors of the Cilgwyn group of Independent churches, who was ordained at Crug-y-maen in 1708⁴; *Thomas Beynon*, of Rhydloglin, near Cardigan, Presbyterian minister at Cilcain, Trelwyn, Brynberian, and other places, ordained, like Jenkin Jones, of Llwynrhys, and several others, in 1688, and ministering for 41 years until his death in 1729⁵; and *James Davies*, who in 1743 was ordained assistant pastor with Philip Pugh at Cilgwyn, Abermeurig, and other places⁶.

Thus, in the second decade of the eighteenth century, all over the commote of Gwynionydd and Elfed, and the two commotes of Iscoed Higher and Iscoed Lower, the enthusiasm of both squire and peasant,—churchman and dissenter,—for printed literature in Welsh, led up naturally to the erection of the first Welsh printing-press at Trefhedyn in 1718, as well as to the erection of the second at Carmarthen in 1721 under the control of **Nicholas Thomas**.

Already, by 1715, when Moses Williams, in the 29th year of his age, had his Welsh version of Vickers's 'Companion to the Altar', printed by Joseph Downing in London, he had had printed at the same office four booklets in his native language, as may be seen on turning to p. 95 of 'Cydymmaith i'r Allor'; and the whole of the next page is occupied by an advertisement of five more Welsh books ready to be printed (= 'LLYFRAU Cymraeg *parod i'w* Printio'), the last in the list being his register of Welsh books printed to that date, and which, published in 1717, was the basis of Rowlands's 'Cambrian Bibliography'. And this does not by any means represent all his literary activities at this time, because did he not see through the press two popular editions of the Bible in Welsh, the first in 1717-18 and the second in 1727⁷?

By 1719 **Isaac Carter** printed at Trefhedyn for Thomas Beynon (already mentioned), John Davies⁸, David Davies, Thomas Mackaeg, Nicholas Thomas, and Evan Morris, a Welsh version, by J.[ohn] P.[ugh]⁹ and T. J., of Vincent's 'Explicatory Catechism' (= 'Eglurhaad o Gatechism Byrraf y Gymanfa')—a volume of iv + 444pp., foolscap 8vo, the last page, owing to the skipping of the number 145, being numbered '445'.

By 1719 another Alban Thomas—the son of Alban Thomas, curate of Blaen Porth—was interested in a project that anticipated largely 'The Myvyrian Archaeology', happily consummated in three volumes between 1801 and 1807. The younger Alban Thomas was at the time a London physician; and being 'a very intimate acquaintance and friend¹⁰' of Moses Williams, it is easy to believe that his interest in the project was inspired by his scholarly friend. Dr. Alban Thomas was born in 1686; about 1708 he was the librarian of the Ashmolean Museum; he died in 1771¹¹. The project of 1719 is set out on the last

¹Dr. John Evans's statistics about 1715.

²Enwogion Ceredigion . . . Can . . . (Gwynionydd) . . . 1869', pp. 58-9.

³*Ibid.*, pp. 196-8.

⁴Hanes Eglwysi Annibynnol Cymru', vol. IV., p. 86.

⁵*Ibid.*, vol. III., pp. 41-2, and 'History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales' (1883), p. 261.

⁶*Ibid.*, vol. IV., p. 89.

⁷See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

⁸Presbyterian minister (co-pastor with Thomas Beynon) at Cilcain, Rhydloglin, and Trelwyn (in Dr. John Evans's 1715 list of dissenting churches).

⁹Presbyterian minister at Bwlchnewydd and Henllan (in Dr. John Evans's list).

¹⁰The History . . . of the County of Cardigan . . . By Samuel Rush Meyrick . . . 1808', p. 293.

¹¹Dr. Alban Thomas. By Alban Evans', in the 'West Wales Historical Records . . . 1917-18', pp. 215 *et seq.*

page of the preliminary matter to Baxter's 'Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum' (1719), and is as follows:—

'ADVERTISEMENT.

'There is preparing for the Press a Collection of Writings in the WELSH Tongue, to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, to be printed in several Volumes in *Octavo*; each Volume to consist of about Twenty Sheets, at Five Shillings a Volume in Sheets the small Paper, and Ten Shillings the large; One Moiety to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the Remainder when the Copies are deliver'd. PROPOSALS at large are deliver'd, and Subscriptions taken in by Mr. *Alban Thomas* at the *Royal Society's House* in *Crane-Court, Fleet-Street*; and by Mess^{rs}. *William and John Innys*, Booksellers in *S. Paul's Church-yard, London*.

'N.B. No more copies will be printed than are subscribed for.'

But although this project, like another of Moses Williams's in 1714, namely, the compilation of a Welsh dictionary¹, did not mature, it demonstrates clearly the spirit that guided the activities of the intellectual leaders on the banks of Teifi in the years immediately preceding 1718.

As could be expected in the country around Trefhedyn, where the peasantry had since Stuart times been sensitive to religious teachings of a puritanical character, the books printed on the Trefhedyn press were religious ones, likely to quicken and deepen the readers' piety. And this undoubtedly they did: the people loved, and lived with, the books, as the well-thumbed condition of the copies seen testify. That the peasantry were religious is borne out on p. 32 of 'A View of the State of Religion in the Diocese of St. David's About the Beginning of the 18th Century. By E.[asmus] S.[aunders]. D.D. . . . London . . . 1721', where the author says, 'I believe no part of the Nation more inclin'd to be Religious, and to be delighted with it than the poor Inhabitants of these Moun- tains.'

Isaac Carter continued to print at Trefhedyn until about 1725, when he removed with his press to CARMARTHEN, there to continue printing until 1733, if not later: note that he survived at Carmarthen until May, 1741. His Trefhedyn publications do not appear to comprise more than the two ballads of 1718 and three books bearing an imprint dated respectively 1719, 1722, and 1724, while his Carmarthen publications seen by me comprise only five—one in 1725-6, two in 1729, one in 1730, and one in 1733.

Nothing of what **Carter** may have printed at Trefhedyn during 1720 and 1721 has been recorded; but in 1722 he printed there 'A.[lban] T.[homas]'s Welsh version of Melmoth's 'Great Importance of a Religious Life' (= '*Dwys-fawr Rym BUCHEDD GREFYDDOL*').

In 1723, as in 1720 and 1721, nothing bearing **Carter's** Trefhedyn imprint has been recorded; but in 'The Caermarthenshire Miscellany' (1892), p. 99, 'T.C.U.' (i.e., the late Rev. Rees Jenkin Jones, M.A., Aberdare) records a book entitled 'Llyfr Du y Gydwybod, a osodwyd allan yn Saesonaeg² gan Andrew Jones, ac yn Gymraeg gan J. T.' The imprint is not given; but the signature and date of 'Y Llythyr at y Darlennyddion,' are 'Joshua Thomas³, Llangel, Ebrill 29 1723'. All this suggests Trefhedyn as the place of printing and, of course, **Carter** as printer, for Llangel is within five miles of Trefhedyn. Mr. Jones's authority for the record was a letter received by him in '1876'⁴

¹See John Morgan's remarkable letter, dated May 13, 1714, to Moses Williams on pp. 536-9 of 'The Cambrian Register . . . 1796. Vol. II. . . . 1799.' The writer was the Rev. John Morgan, M.A., Rector of Matchin, Essex, in 1714, and previously Curate at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.

²The | Black Book of Conscience : | OR, | GOD's High Court of Justice | IN | The Soul of Man : | . . . | The Five and Fortieth Edition. | By Andrew Jones. | London : Printed by and for W. O. and are to be sold by | the Booksellers of Rye-corner and London-bridge., [24] pp., 12mo.

³Not the Baptist historian (1719-97).

⁴Sic 'Nov. 12 1877.' : see the original in the Welsh Library at Cardiff.

from the late Rev. William Thomas, M.A. ('Gwilym Marles'), of Llwynrhydowen (born 1834, died 1879)—a letter published in 'Yr Ymfynydd' for August, 1921, pp. 120-1.

In 1724 **Carter** printed at Trefhedyn a Welsh version of Dr. Wells's 'Common Christian' (= 'Y Christion Cyffredin').

Having removed with his press to CARMARTHEN in 1725, probably to avail himself of the greater business facilities of the larger town, **Carter** soon set about printing and publishing there the largest of all his books, being xv+450=465pp., foolscap 8vo, and entitled 'MADDEUANT I'R EDIFAIRIOL' (Dr. Goodman's 'Penitent Pardon'd'), translated by William Lewes of Llwynderw and Evan Price of Rhyd-y-benne.

All records are silent as to any printing that may have been executed by **Carter** at Carmarthen during 1727 and 1728; but in 1729 he printed there 'GWAITH A GWOBR | Ffyddlon Weinidogion yr Efengyl | . . . | Gan ENOCH FRANCIS . . . | Argraphwyd, Ynghaerfyddin: gan Isaac Carter | dros JOHN EVAN o Bistill Meugan¹, 1729.' |

In 1729 also **Carter** printed at Carmarthen another of A.[lban] T.[homas]'s translations: this time it was 'Llythyr Bugeilaidd oddi wrth Weinidog at ei Blwyfolion . . . gan W. A. D.D.'

In 1730 he printed 'Y Cyfrif Cywiraf o'r Pechod Gwreiddiol', for James Lewis and Christmas Samuel.

The year 1733 saw from **Carter's** press a book entitled 'TARIAN Crist-nogrwydd | YW FFYDD : | . . . | Gan William Williams Person Llangunllo. | . . . | Argraphwyd Ynghaerfyddin gan Isaac Carter.' | The imprint is undated; but the author's address to his parishioners is dated 'Dydd 29 ô Fis Hydref yn y Flwyddyn 1733' (=The 29th day of October, 1733). The book contains v.+177pp.=182, but the pagination is in more than one instance confused.

Of these five books bearing the Carmarthen imprint of **Carter**, Rowlands, in his 'Cambrian Bibliography', records four, although the name of **Carter** is omitted by him from the imprint of 'Gwaith a Gwobr' (1729).

The Cardiff Welsh Library contains the three books bearing the Trefhedyn imprint and three of the five bearing the Carmarthen imprint, including the rare 1733 book, recorded for the first time by me in a note on p. 54 of 'The Public Library Journal' for July, 1899.

The second printing-press established in Wales was also the second at CARMARTHEN, namely, **Nicholas Thomas's** in 1721. Rowlands, on p. 302 of his 'Cambrian Bibliography',—believing (see p. 320) that the first printing-press was established at WREXHAM in 1718,—states that **Nicholas Thomas's** was the third. Rowlands also errs on p. 307 in stating that **Thomas's** press at Carmarthen was very probably **Carter's** removed from Trefhedyn, producing, after having been for a little time under the name of **Carter**, under that of **Thomas** also. But besides the fact that from 1721 to 1725 both presses,—the one at Trefhedyn and the other at Carmarthen,—were simultaneously at work, a comparison of type-founts, head- and tail-pieces, and printer's 'flowers'², proves them to be two distinct presses: not one of the head- or tail-pieces used by **Carter** is like any used by **Thomas**.

Owing, probably, to the omission of the printer's name from all Carmarthen imprints before 1723-4 recorded in Rowlands's 'Cambrian Bibliography', the year in which **Nicholas Thomas** began printing has over and over again been given by reputed authorities as 1723; but in the Cardiff Welsh Library

¹Gerllaw Eglwys-Wrw', Pembrokeshire: see the imprint of Matthew Williams's first almanac ('Britannus Merlinus Liberatus', 1777).

²Printers' term.

there are two books bearing **Nicholas Thomas's** imprint dated 1721. One of them—almost certainly the first of the two—is a book of 16pp., foolscap 8vo, entitled 'PEDWAR UGAIN | O | ARGOELION | O Dyfiant a Phalliant mewn Duwioledeb, | . . . | Yr Ail Argraphiad | Printiedig yng NGHAEFYRDDIN | Gan Nicholas Thomas. 1721.' |

The other is also a foolscap-8vo book, but a much bigger one, entitled 'CYFFES | FFYDD | . . . HENURIAID A BRODYR amryw | GYN-NULLEIDFAOEDD | (wedi eu bedyddio ar Broffes o'u | ffydd) | YN | Llundain a'r Wlad. | Wedi ei Gyfieithu gan R.D.¹ | . . . | Printiedig yng Nghaerfyrddin gan | N. Thomas i'r Cyfieithydd, 1721.' |

Hitherto the titlepage of the first of these 1721 Carmarthen-printed books has not been recorded; and although Rowlands records the second, he does so under 1720, but without the printer's name, and as translated by Jenkin Jones of Llwynrhwydowen instead of by R.[hys D.]afid].

On p. 169 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911', it is stated, 'As far as it is known, the first book printed at Carmarthen was "Cyffes Ffydd . . . gan R. D. . . . 1721".' But an examination of the typographical execution of the two books makes it clear that 'the first book printed at Carmarthen' was—not 'Cyffes Ffydd', etc., but—'Pedwar Ugain o Argoelion', etc. In the latter **Nicholas Thomas** is not only more unskilled as a printer than in 'Cyffes Ffydd', etc., but, as an examination of his type-founts shows, especially in his titlepage and headings in capital letters, he was short of 'sorts' (certain letters) in roman and italics, for a line in roman 'caps' appears with italic letters in it, and, *vice versa*, a line in italic 'caps'—indeed, one in 'lower-case' italic—appears with roman in it. (See the copy of the titlepage.) Again, the principal line in the titlepage ('Argoelion') appears in two founts of different sizes. All this points to 'Pedwar Ugain o Argoelion' as having been printed by **Nicholas Thomas** before he was properly equipped. And his advertisement on the last page of 'Cyffes Ffydd', etc., shows that even after printing that book in a better style, he was not satisfied with his typographical equipment, for he says (I translate literally), 'Let it be known to all hereby that that excellent Book called *Cristion o fewn ychydig* of the work of *Mr. Mede* is to be printed by *Nicholas Thomas* at Carmarthen shortly in new Letters that are coming from London shortly², etc. 'New letters . . . from London' notwithstanding, **Nicholas Thomas** as a printer did not much improve upon his 1721 work.

One other booklet which, judging from its smallness and typographical execution, was printed, I believe, in 1721 by **Nicholas Thomas** before 'Cyffes Ffydd', etc.: it is 'YR A B C | Neu y Llyfyr-cyntaf i dde- | chreu Darllen Cymraeg lle | Cewch y Llythyrenneu ar sy- | lafteu a ffigreu rhifedyddiaeth. | Y Deg Gorchymyn, Gweddi | yr Arglwydd, ar Credo. | At yr hwn y chwanegwyd | Sail y Grefydd Cristianogol | mewn chwech o Wyddorion. | CARFYRDDYN | Printiedig gan N. Thomas.', 16pp., foolscap 16mo. Note the same evidence of a shortage of 'sorts' in the use of italic letters in words intended to be in roman. The probably unique copy of the booklet is in the Salisbury collection in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

¹Rhys Dafid, a school-master, residing in 1729 at Dan-yr-allt, near Llandysul, but soon after removed to Hengoed, Glamorgan, to keep school there. He resided during the later years of his life at Brecon, where the Rev. Joshua Thomas, of Leominster, author of 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr' (1778), knew him in 1747. (See p. 382 of 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr').

2 Y S B Y S R W Y D D.

'Bid hysbys i bawb wrth hyn fod y Llyfr | rhagorol hwnnw a elwir *Cristion o fewn ych- | ydig* o waith *Mr. Mede* idd ei brintio gan | *Nicholas Thomas* yng Nghaerfyrddin ar | fyr mewn Llythyrennau newyddion sydd | yn dyfod o Lundain ar fyr . . .

In 1722 his imprint appears on the titlepage of 'GAIR I GYMRU | sef, Llyfr bychan yn cynnwys cân yn, | amryw ranneu, ar achos y PLA yn ffraince yn y fl. 1720. 1721. | . . . | Preintiedig yng YNGHAERFYR-| DDIN gan Nicholas Thomas, 1722.', 15pp., foolscap 8vo.

Another book printed by him in 1722 is that recorded in 'The Caermarthenshire Miscellany' (1892), p. 99, by 'T.C.U.' (i.e., the late Rev. Rees Jenkin Jones, M.A.), who, however, not knowing then of the 1721 books, thought that that 1722 book 'was probably the first book printed at Carmarthen'. The titlepage is, 'Gronyn o Had Mwstard : Argraffedig yng Nghaerfyrddin gan N. Thomas dros P. P. [Philip Pugh?] 1722'. Mr. Jones's authority for this record, as for that of 'Llyfr Du y Gydwybod' (1723) mentioned earlier, is again Gwilym Marles's letter dated 'Nov. 12 1877'.

Rowlands records a book printed in 1723 ('LLUN | AGRIPPA : | neu'r | O fewn ychydig Gristion | wedi ei ddadguddio : ', etc. ; but omits the printer's name from the imprint, which is as follows :—'A'i brintio yng Nghaer- | fyrddin gan N. Thomas | dros Gristmas Samuel a Lewis Griffies. | A.D. 1723'. Relying upon Rowlands's record, the late William Waters, overseer for many years of W. Spurrell¹ & Son's printing-office in 37, King Street, Carmarthen, after stating, on p. 78 of 'The Seventh Year's Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society . . . 1911-1912.', that **Nicholas Thomas's** 'first [printed] book appeared in 1723, called "Llun Agrippa", [sic] etc.', adds, 'but without his imprint. Why his name does not appear on the title pages [sic] we can only surmise—probably his arrangements with Carter were not yet complete.' But if William Waters had been fortunate enough to have seen a copy of 'Llun Agrippa', we would have been spared his many surmises, which, unfortunately, like those of all who preceded and have followed him with attempts at chronicling or listing the printers of Wales, are many and chaotic.

The translator's preface to 'Llun Agrippa' is dated Oct. 30, 1723, and signed 'Jencin Jones.', of Llwynrhydowen, well known as 'the father of Arminianism in Wales'—an Arminianism that later developed into Arianism, now long since represented by the Unitarianism of South Wales.

Before the end of 1723,—probably in November,—**Nicholas Thomas** had printed 'Bwyd | ENAID : | . . . Printiedig gan N. Thomas', ii + 62pp., foolscap 8vo. (See the copy in the Cardiff Welsh Library.) On the verso of the titlepage appear four 4-line stanzas headed 'Llythyr at y Cymru.', and after the verses 'Gan David Lewys o Lan-Gattwg Morganwg, Tachwedd 18. 1723.' Chancellor Silvan Evans records the book on pp. 377-8 of 'Revue Celtique' (1870-2), and the late Rev. John Peter ('Ioan Pedr') on p. 38 of 'Y Traethodydd' (1873).

In 1723, too, **Nicholas Thomas** printed 'Dwy Gan Newydd. I. Yn rhoddi Hanes o'r modd y bu i Ladron gwaedllyd ladd Gweision Gŵr Bonheddig . . . 2. Cwynfannus Achwyniad Merch . . . Argraphwyd yng Nghaerfyrddin gan Nicolas Thomas 1723.², 8pp.

In 1724, a hitherto unrecorded book was printed by **Nicholas Thomas**, entitled 'Rhesymmau | AMLWG | I. Am ymneillduo oddiwrth Gym- | munde Eglwys Loegr. | II. Paham nad yw, ac na all yr Ymneillduwyr fod yn euog o Sism, . . . | . . . Ac, | III. Atteb i Amryw Wrthddadleuon | . . . | Wedi Gyfieithu allan or Degfed Argraphiad yn y | Saesonaeg gan gywir

¹**William Spurrell** was born July 30, 1813; apprenticed in 1829 to **John Powell Davies**, CARMARTHEN; became master-printer in 1840; and died Apr. 22, 1889 ('Yr Haul', 1889, pp. 160, 174 *et seq.*). By the preceding January (see the imprint to 'Yr Haul' for December, 1888, and for January, 1889) he had taken into partnership his son, **Walter Spurrell**, born Sept. 19, 1858, who is still in business and trading as 'W. Spurrell & Son'.

²'Hen Gerddi y Cymry.', by Myrddin Fardd [the late John Jones, of Chwilog, Carnarvonshire] in 'Y Traethodydd' (1888), p. 219.

BROTESTANT. | . . . | Caerfyrddin Printiedig gan N. T. 1724.', pp. i-viii (unnumbered), 1-72, foolscap 8vo. The 'Llythyr at y DARLLENYDD' (=Letter to the Reader) is signed 'T. L.¹', and dated 'Cenarth. Ebrill 27. 1724.'

Nicholas Thomas was busy in 1725, for besides the three large volumes recorded by Rowlands under 1725 (a, 'Rhai DATGUDDIADAU | O'r | NEFOEDD NEWYDD, | ar DDAEAR NEWYDD', [ii], xvii, 467pp., with a page of errata at the end, foolscap 8vo; a second issue in the same year with 2pp. of errata at the end; b, 'GOLWC | Ar y | BYD', xxiii, 398pp., foolscap 8vo; c, 'TEML SOLOMON', [viii], 160pp., foolscap 8vo), and possibly the imperfect booklet entitled 'The | VII. and VIII. Capters [sic] | OF THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN', published without date, and recorded by me in the catalogue of the Welsh Library at Cardiff in 1898, p. 511, col. 2), he printed a booklet of 8pp. foolscap 8vo containing a ballad² entitled 'Gwahaddiad Taer i SION, | . . . Ynghyd a Hymn ar ddiystyr[w]ch Si-|on', etc.

Under 1726 Rowlands records (but without having seen) a copy of 'Siwrnai, Neu Daith Cristiana a'i phlant . . . Sef, Ail ran o Daith y Pererin. Gan John Bunyan. Argraphwyd yng Nghaerfyrddin gan N. Thomas.'

One of the books recorded by Rowlands under 1727 is 'DYDD | Y | FARN FAWR, | . . . | Sef | Ymddangosiad dilys a disymmwth | CRIST I FARNU'r | BYD. | Gan Tho. Vincent. | . . . | Wedi ei . . . | . . . | gyfieithu . . . | . . . | Gan Jencin Jones. | A'i argraphu yng Nghaerfyrddin gan | Nicholas Thomas. 1727. Pris 1s. 6 d.'. The last leaf, headed 'YSBYSIAD', advertizes a proposal to publish a new rhymed version of the Psalms of David in Welsh, and concludes with a version of the first Psalm as a specimen. There would have been no necessity of noting this but for the fact that Rowlands records the same book under 1, 1715-16, apparently as another book, entitled 'Ymddangosiad dilys a disymmwth Crist i Farnu'r Byd.' It is rather strange that both Rowlands and his editor (Chancellor Silvan Evans) overlooked the fact that the title of the item, 1, 1715-16, was only one of the sentences comprising the title of 'Dydd y Farn Fawr' (1727). Rowlands's item, 1, 1715-16, was only an imperfect copy of the 1727 book lacking titlepage and all preliminary matter (16pp.) and commencing with p. 1, headed 'Ymddangosiad dilys', etc.—a heading taken by somebody supplying Rowlands with 'information', as the title of the book.

Passing over the books recorded by Rowlands as printed by **Nicholas Thomas** from 1727 to 1730, I note that in 1730-1 he printed another foolscap-8vo booklet of 8pp., containing three more hitherto unrecorded ballads, bearing the title, 'RHYBYDD I'R | CYMRU, | Mewn | Tair CAN Newydd | I. Yn dangos am Gang o Bobl . . . | sy'n danfon Llythurau . . . i | orchymmin iddynt ddanfon swm o arian, | . . . | II. Some Account of the Mischiefs done | by the Letter-Carriers. | III. Atteb y Merched yn ol i'r Bechgyn, | ynghylch eu Trwsiad. | Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn, 1730-1.' The printer's name is omitted from the imprint; but type-founts, printer's 'flowers' and execution all point unmistakably to **Nicholas Thomas** as the printer.

By 1730 another printing-press had been set up at CARMARTHEN—that of **John Breden**. This was the third in Wales as at Carmarthen. **Breden's** press, however, produced, as far as is known, but one book, a perfect copy of which was presented by the late William Scott to the Welsh Library at Cardiff as far back as December, 1900. The titlepage is as follows:—'YCHYDIG |

¹'Mr. Thomas Lewis of Kenarth' in 'The Names of . . . Benefactors and Encouragers towards the Printing of' 'Afalau Aur . . . Caerfyrddin . . . N. Thomas. M DCC XXXII.'

²Recorded for the first time in the report on the Wooding collection added to the Cardiff Welsh Library in 1902.

YMHOLIADEU | Ynghylch Credu a'r Petheu sydd iw Credu | Gan Ewyllyssiwr Da i bob Enaid Dŷn. | . . . Printiedig yng *NGHAERFYRDDIN*, | gan John Breden. tros G. J., 40pp., foolscap 8vo. At the foot of the last page it is advertized that 'Y CATICISM hwn a Gasglwyd allan o waith yr | Escob Usher; Mr. Greenham acereill [sic] ac a werthir | Gan Nicholas Thomas *YNG NGHARFYRDDIN*.'

The book, however, bears nowhere any date: '1730' as the date of publication is inferred from (1) the fact that it is found bound with 'YR | YMARFER | O | *LONYDDWCH*: | . . . | Gan *GEORGE WEBBE*. | Argraphwyd yng *Haerfyrddin* gan *Nicolas | Thomas*, dros *Gryffydd Siôn o Bant yr | Haidd*¹. 1730'; (2) the fact that both books were published by the same man, G[riffith] J.[ones]; (3) the fact that the sheep binding appears to be contemporaneous with the publication of the dated 1730 book; and (4) the fact that a second copy of the 1730 book in the Cardiff Welsh Library, as well as a third in the Salisbury collection, have exactly the same kind of binding, both as to material and 'blind' tooling.

John Breden was a poor craftsman—indeed, the poorest of the three first Carmarthen printers. His small-pica fount, in which the body of his book is printed, is totally different from anything in **Nicholas Thomas's** books, but exactly like that of **Isaac Carter's** in 'Eglurhaad o Gatechism Byrraf y Gymanfa' (1719), only very much flattened and worn. Then, **Breden's** only 'flower', which appears on the titlepage,—repeated as to form a double cross line above the imprint,—is exactly the same as **Carter's** repeated as to form a single cross line on top of p. 1 of 'Eglurhaad', etc.; it is also the same as **Nicholas Thomas's** on the titlepage of 'Pedwar Ugain o Argoelion' (1721). But the fact that three printers, even in the same place, used the same 'flowers' and devices does not prove that they used only one set, or printed on the same press, for printers' 'flowers' and devices were, in the eighteenth century as they are in the twentieth, supplied by type-founders to printers generally; and, as in the twentieth, so in the eighteenth, and earlier, certain 'flowers' and devices were 'the fashion'. Still, it is quite possible that **Breden**, to start business, purchased **Carter's** worn small-pica fount, and 'flower'.

During the four years, 1731-33, **Nicholas Thomas** printed in partnership with a **John Williams**, the imprint of the press being (a) '*CAERFYRDDIN*: | Argraphwyd gan *N. Thomas* ac *I. Williams*. | MDCCXXXI.' as on the titlepage of 'BYWYD a MARWOLAETH | YR | ANNUWIOL', etc.; or (b) '*CAERFYRDDIN*, | Argraphwyd gan *N.T.* ac *I.W.* 1732-3.', as on the titlepage of 'GOLWG ar y BEIAU | . . . | Rhwygiad | A wnaethbwyd yn | *EGLWYS HENLLAN*,' etc.; or (c) '*CAERFYRDDIN*: | Argraphwyd gan *N.T.* ac *I.W.* dros | Enoch Francis. MDCCXXXIII.', as on the titlepage of 'GAIR YN EI | BRYD:' etc.; or (d) 'Argraphwyd yng *Nghaerfyrddin* gan *N. Thomas* | ac *I. Williams* tros yr Awdwr.', as in *Shôn Rhydderch's* almanac for 1734, printed in 1733.

And yet, during 1731-33 at least one 1731-2 imprint (that of 'CYMMORTH | I'R | CRISTON') and one 1732 imprint (that of 'AFALAU AUR') appear with only 'N. Thomas' in them.

In 1732 there issued from the same press 'Catechismau, i'w dysgu gan Blant', xvi, 150pp., foolscap 8vo., recorded in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 6, 1732, but without place of printing or printer's name. However, the date at the end of the address to the reader ('At y Darllenydd.') is dated '*Llwynrhydowen*, | Awst yr ail Dydd. | O. C. 1732.', and signed '*J.[enkin] JONES*,' and the

¹A place in the parish of Conwil: see p. 133 of 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfaidd' for March, 1921.

type-founts, 'flowers', and head- and tail-pieces, are **Nicholas Thomas's**. A copy wanting the titlepage, the preliminary pages up to vii, and the last 48pp., is in the Welsh Library at Cardiff.

After 1733 the intermittent '**John Williams**' disappears from the imprint and **Nicholas Thomas** is again sole master of his press, although his imprint is not known to appear but once during the two succeeding years, 1734-35, and that once—not on a book printed at Carmarthen, but—on one printed at Hereford, the title of which is as follows :—'ATHRAWIAETHAU | DIFYNYDDAWL ; | Yn y rhai yr agorir Amryw o'r | Lleoedd mwyaf dyrys yn yr Yscrethur- | au. Ac yr eglurhair amryw o Bunciau'r | Grefydd Gristanogol er Hyfforddriad | y Cyffredin Bobl. | Wedi ei ddosparthu bob yn Gant. | [3 lines of 'flowers'.] | Preintiedig yn HENFFORDD | gan Nicolas Thomas dros S. T. | yn y Flwyddyn 1734 Pris 3 d.' |, 34pp. (titlepage ; *verso* ; text, pp. 1-22, p. 23 skipped, pp. 24-31), at foot of p. 31, 'TERFYN y Rhan gyntaf.' ; foolscap 8vo.

'S. T.' stands for **Simon Thomas**, an ordained Presbyterian minister born near Cilgwyn¹, who resided for several years in Hereford, dying there sometime after 1746². The author of 'Enwogion Ceredigion' (1869) is surely in error in supposing **Simon Thomas** to be an uncle of the author of 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr' (1778), for nowhere does the latter hint at such a relationship ; and he was always careful to record facts about known members of his family : note his references to his father and his brothers Timothy and Zechariah. Mr. D.[aniel] L.[eufer] T.[homas], M.A., in the Dictionary of National Biography, states not only that **Simon Thomas** was Joshua Thomas's uncle, but also that Joshua Thomas was apprenticed to him as mercer in Hereford ; but not one of the authorities given at the end of the article supports such a statement. It is quite correct, I admit, to state that Joshua Thomas served an apprenticeship as a mercer in Hereford ; but if **Simon Thomas** was his uncle, in business as a mercer in Hereford, to whom he was apprenticed, Joshua Thomas was not the man to be reticent about it, especially as he tells us other facts respecting **Simon Thomas**.

Simon Thomas, judging from his published books from 1721 to 1746, was a man of some culture, who sometime in 1734, for a certainty, and very probably sometime in 1735, engaged **Nicholas Thomas** to print for him in Hereford. On p. 169 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.', it is stated, 'It appears that Nicholas Thomas had a printing business at Hereford in 1734 and 1735' ; but although the 1734 book printed there bears **Nicholas Thomas's** name as printer, the 1735 one does not bear it, the imprint being simply 'Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn 1735', while the 1734 book, bearing his name, is one stated to be printed for 'S. T.' These facts do not, therefore, warrant the statement, 'It appears that Nicholas Thomas had a printing business at Hereford in 1734 and 1735' ; they merely point to **Nicholas Thomas** as printer for 'S. T.' of just one book in 1734. The printing business in Hereford was **Simon Thomas's**³. The abbreviated title of the

¹Hanes y Bedyddwyr, . . . Gan Joshua Thomas' (1778), pp. xxvii and 6, and 'Enwogion Ceredigion . . . Gan . . . (Gwynionydd) . . . 1869', p. 230.

²See 'The Cambrian Journal' (1857), p. 328, for a record, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, of 'The | History | of the | Cymbri (or Britains) | . . . | Printed in the year 1746'. Sir Thomas Phillipps says, 'No author's name, nor place of impression, but a MS. note at the foot of the title says :—"The Author & Printer is the Rev^d M^r Simon Thomas of Hereford." At the top of the title is this MS. note :—"T. Culcheth, The Author's gift".' Joshua Thomas, on p. xxvii of 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr', states that **Simon Thomas** died not long after 1742 ; but a comparison of the printing of the 1746 book with that of **Simon Thomas's** in 1741 and 1742, and the fact that the namelacking-imprint in all **Simon Thomas's** privately-printed books appears also on the 1746 book, point to **Simon Thomas's** being alive and printing in 1746. Indeed, the present tense of the verb in the MS. sentence on the titlepage ('The Author & Printer is, etc.) is good proof that he was living in 1746.

³See 'The Cambrian Journal' (1857), p. 328, and 'Enwogion Ceredigion' (1869), p. 231.

1735 book, printed with the same pica founts, 'flowers', etc., as the other books from **Simon Thomas's** press, is as follows:—'HISTORI | YR HERETIC | PELAGIUS . . . Gan S. T. | Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn 1735.'

All records of the years, 1736-40, are silent as to any typographical activities of **Simon Thomas's** press; but in 1741 appeared 'DEONGLYDD | YR | YSGRYTHURAU | . . . Y Rhan Gyntaf. | Printiwyd | Yn y Flwyddyn, 1741.'; and in 1742 followed 'THE ARMINIAN | HERESY . . . Printed in the year, 1742.'

On p. 392 of his 'Cambrian Bibliography', under 10, 1742, Rowlands records another book printed on **Simon Thomas's** press—a book that has no titlepage, but is headed on its first page as 'REMARKS | Upon a Small Treatise Entitl'd | The Beauty of Holiness in the Book | of Common Prayer'—and gives his authority for attributing the authorship to **Simon Thomas**, which is a MS. note in a volume containing the above and the 1741 and 1742 books. 'Gwynionydd' also, in his 'Enwogion Ceredigion', p. 231, refers to the same volume, and gives a copy of the note. Happily, the very same volume is in the Cardiff Welsh Library, from the fly-leaf of which I here copy the note:—'Each of these were written by Mr. Simon Thomas a Dissenting Minister who was born near Kilgwyn in Cardigan Shire; but he resided for many years at Hereford, and there he finished his course.' Judging from its calligraphy, the note is of the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century.

No book or tractate bearing **Nicholas Thomas's** CARMARTHEN imprint in either 1734 or 1735 is known to have ever existed. In those years **Nicholas Thomas** was in HEREFORD, unable, in those difficult days in the history of provincial printing, to work simultaneously two presses at places so far distant from each other as Hereford and Carmarthen. On p. 96 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.', it is stated, 'It is not clear whether Nicholas Thomas is identical with the printer of the same name who was in business at Carmarthen from 1721 to 1733. If so, he must have returned to Carmarthen by 1739, for he printed a book there in that year.' But **Nicholas Thomas** unquestionably printed at Carmarthen, not only in 1739, but in 1736, 1737, 1738 and 1740, as imprints and typographical characteristics prove; in other words, he returned to Carmarthen by 1736, after probably initiating **Simon Thomas** into the mysteries of the craft, and supplying him with his old pica fount and some head- and tail-pieces¹.

Although Rowlands does not record **Nicholas Thomas's** imprint but once after 1733, and that once in 1739, he does record two publications from the press of **Nicholas Thomas**, but without ascribing either to him as printer. The one is 'Marwnad i Sion Rhydderch, gan Jenkin Thomas. Argraphwyd yng Nghaerfyrddin. 1736.' Rowlands, of course, never saw this: indeed, he gives it, as he tells us in a footnote on p. 371, on the authority of a statement on p. 72 of 'Ceinion Alun'. Turning to that book, published in 1851, the author, the Rev. John Blackwell ('Alun'), informs the Rev. John Jenkins ('Ifor Ceri'), in a letter dated July 7, 1825, 'In this [a collection of almanacs] is also preserved an Elegy upon Sion Rhydderch, by Jenkin Thomas, printed at Carmarthen, in 1736.' On p. 169 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.', the compiler seems to doubt the clear and definite statement of the Rev. Walter Davies, M.A. ('Gwallter Mechain')

¹See the very same pica fount of the Hereford-printed books during 1734-46 in 'Llun Agrippa' (1723), 'Golwg ar y Byd' (1725), 'Rhai Datguddiadau' (1725), and 'Golwg ar y Beiau' (1732-3)—all printed on the **Nicholas Thomas** press at Carmarthen. See also a head-piece and a tail-piece in the Hereford books that appear in Jenkin Jones's 'Catechismau' (1732), 'Golwg ar y Beiau' (1732-3), and 'Gair yn ei Bryd' (1733).

respecting the printing of Jenkin Thomas's elegy by **Nicholas Thomas** at Carmarthen in 1736; but there can be no reason for doubting or misunderstanding 'Gwallter Mechain's statement, which, literally translated, is, 'I have an elegiac cywydd to Sion Rhydderch . . . printed by the same man [**Nicholas Thomas**] and at the same place [**CARMARTHEN**] in the year 1736'¹. In this statement, 'Gwallter Mechain', like 'Alun', speaks as a possessor of a copy; and both 'Gwallter Mechain' and 'Alun' were men of culture, refinement and discernment; and as there is good proof that Shôn Rhydderch died at the end of 1735, **Nicholas Thomas** must have been back at Carmarthen early in 1736 to print his elegy.

The other publication from the press of **Nicholas Thomas** recorded by Rowlands, without ascribing it to him as printer, is, 'HELAETHRWYDD | O | RAS . . . **JOHN BUNYAN**. | . . . | Wedi Gyfaethu o'r Nawfed Argraphiad Saes- | naeg Gan *John Einnon*. | Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn 1737. ag a'r werth gan *Dafydd Isaac* Pris 1 s.'. From this imprint **Nicholas Thomas** himself omitted his name; but once more founts, 'flowers', and execution betray him.

In 1738 he printed 'HYMNAU : | ar amryw achosion, | I. o waith **MORGAN LLOYD** o wynedd ar | ei Droedigaeth. | II. Hymnau Sacramentaidd o waith **LEW-** | is **THOMAS** o fwch | y Sais yn Sir Benfro. | . . . Argraphwyd gan **Nicholds** [sic] Thomas. | yn y Flwyddyn 1738. pris 2 d.'—a book I recorded for the first time in 1898, on p. 311, col. 1, of the catalogue of the Welsh Library at Cardiff.

The last book recorded by Rowlands as having been printed by **Nicholas Thomas** is 'Y Llaeth Ysrydol, neu Bregeth . . . 1739.'; and on p. 169 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.', it is stated, 'The last book attributed to his press is "Llaeth Ysrydol", which he printed . . . in 1739.' But in the spring of 1907 I copied, at the Salisbury Library in the University College at Cardiff, the titles of two books printed by **Nicholas Thomas** in 1740, and both hitherto unrecorded,—the one dated and the other undated. The title of the dated one is, 'LLYFR | O | HYMNEU | O waith Awryw [sic] Awdwyr. | I. O waith Mr *Howell Harris*. | II. O waith Mr. *John Powell*. | III. O waith Mr. *Enoch Francice* : | IV, O waith Mr. *Griffith Jones*, | Landowrw : | V. O waith Mr. *Griffith Jones*, | Landdewi. | VI. O waith Mr. *Lewis Jones* : | VII : O waith Mr. *Jenkin Jones* : | VIII. O waith Mr. *Abel Francice* : | IX : O waith Mr. *John Lloyd* : | X : O waith Mr. *David Owens* | XI. O waith Mr. *Lewis Phillips*. | XII. O waith Mr. *David Lewis* | Cynt Ficar o Llan Cattwg. | XIII. O waith Mr. *David Jones* | Printiedig ynghaerfyrddyn gan *N. T* : ', 16pp., verso of titlepage blank, foolscap 16mo. At the end of p. 16 it is advertized—'NB Bydded Hyspys i bawb fod tri | Chant yn Rhagor o hymneu yw | Preintio, a rhai rhoffo ei enwau ai | Arian amdanynt, hwy ai cant am | Deg Swllt y Dwsen, Pum | Swllt yn y blaen ar | Pymb arall wrth Derbyn | y Llyfr fe Derbnyr yr Arjangan | Mr *Griffith Jones* o bant yr Haid, a | *Nicholas Thomas* Printwr a *William* | *Howell* : o Ffytmgwiv² | Carfyrddin Chwefrol 19 1740'. On a fly-leaf in the book the late Enoch Robert Gibbon Salisbury (1819-90), M.P. for Chester 1857-9, has written, 'This little work is one of the very | rarest of Welsh tractates. It was | printed at Carmarthen in 1740 | and the publisher intended to | continue the series³, but as far | as I can learn he only issued | one more called "Llyfr o Hymnau" | by one John Powell, a similar thing | of 16 pages . . . E. R. G. S.' This booklet was one of the last things printed by **Nicholas Thomas**, for by June 30, 1741, he had been laid to rest in St. Peter's Churchyard, Carmarthen⁴.

¹ 'Gwaith . . . (Gwallter Mechain)', vol. II. (1868), p. 307.

² 'Flaengwili'.

³ See the note on p. 16 of the booklet.

⁴ St. Peter's Parish Register.

The latter booklet is the undated one, its title being 'Llyfyr | O HYMNEU | Gwedi ei Cyfansoddi | ar amryw achosion : | Gan John Powell. | . . . | Argraphwyd Yngaerfyddyn gan | *Nicholas Thomas*.', 16pp., foolscap 16mo. The booklet contains hymns also by John Lloyd, David Owens of Llanelly, Lewis Phillips, and David Lewis, sometime of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.

According to p. 106 of 'A Geographical, Historical, and Religious Account of . . . Aberystroth . . . By Edmund Jones . . . 1779',

'John Powell' indeed was born in the Ale-house at *Troed yr Rhiw* in *Lanelli Parish*, Breconshire ; but came to *Ebwy-vawr* to work his trade, which was that of a Shoe-maker, and there was converted, as he declar'd, by means of a sermon preached by E.— J.— about Jonah's Gourd. He preach'd for a time at *Ebenezer*, &c ; but being desirous of more Learning he went into the Academy at Carmarthen. From thence he went to the west of England, where he remained some time ; and from thence returned to the great Congregation at *Henllan* in Carmarthenshire, where he died.'

On p. 361 of vol. III. of 'Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru' something more is said of John Powell—

'Y lle yn ngorllewin Lloegr y bu ynddo oedd Wiveliscombe, yn ngwlad yr haf. Aeth i Athrofa Caerfyrddin Tachwedd 7fed, 1748, ac y mae yn debyg iddo ymadael yn 1752 . . . Dechreuodd yn Henllan, Gorphenaf 9ed, 1761 . . . Bu farw Gorphenaf 24ain, 1766, yn 46 oed.'

Dismissing **Nicholas Thomas** and his press, it is interesting to note that in 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (1876), p. 238, 'Gwynionydd' writes, 'I find by the Cenarth Church Register that Nicholas Thomas and Margaret Evans were married at Cenarth on the 19th of—, 1720. The name of the month is illegible.'

In the Register of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, under May 11, 1731, **Nicholas Thomas**'s second marriage is recorded, the bride being 'Margarett Roderick of Llansadwrne'. The same register, under June 30, 1741—eight weeks after **Isaac Carter** had been interred—records his burial.

¹Not the Rev. John Powel, Curate of Aberystroth, mentioned on pp. 103 and 131 of Edmund Jones's book.

CHAPTER IX.

1732—1923—

LLANNERCHYMEDD AND HOLYHEAD (LEWIS MORRIS 'LLEWELYN DDU o Fôn'); SHÔN RHYDDERCH; BODEDERN AND BALA (JOHN ROWLAND); DUBLIN ('J. POWELL', S.[TEPHEN] P.[OWELL], S.[TEPHEN] POWELL & SON, AND J.[AMES] [P.[OTTS]]); TREFRIW (DAVID JONES 'DEWI FARD'D', OR DAFYDD SHÔN DAFYDD, ISHMAEL DAVIES AND JOHN JONES 'PYLL GLAN CONWY'); LLANRWST (JOHN JONES 'PYLL GLAN CONWY' AND O.[WEN] EVANS JONES & CO.); CONWAY, PWLLHELI AND BANGOR (ROBERT JONES); BANGOR (ROBERT G.[RIFFITH] JONES); CONWAY, LLANRWST AND LLANGOLLEN (HUGH JONES AND THOMAS JONES); PORTMADOC (EVAN JONES); LLANFYLLIN ('JOHN JONES' = JOHN DAVIES JONES).

An event in 1728 led to the erection at LLANNERCHYMEDD, in Anglesey, four¹ years later, of the first² printing-press in North Wales², and the fourth in Wales.

But before dealing with that 1728 event, it may be of interest to record here that there were two booksellers in business at LLANNERCHYMEDD as early as 1699-1700. In 'The Library' (1903), p. 378, Mr. H. R. Plomer states that John Minshull of Chester, in 1699-1700, supplied English school-books and psalters to booksellers in Wales, namely, John Williams of Ruthin, Mary Owens of Kannershmeed, Onesephorous Wright of Kannershmeed, Simon Lloyd of Mold, Thomas Davies of Denbigh, Richard Parry of Bangor, Hugh Thomas of St. Asaph, Charles Vaughan of Bella, Henry Fisher of Wrexham, Hughs of Benmorris, and Mrs. Powell of Flint. It is easy, of course, for a Welshman to read 'Mary Owens' as 'Mary Owen' and 'Kannershmeed' as 'Llannerchymedd', as well as 'Bella' as 'Bala'³, in Merionethshire³, and 'Benmorris' as 'Beaumaris'⁴ in Anglesey. In Mr. H. R. Plomer's 'Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers . . . 1668 to 1725' (1922) Mary Owens is given as bookseller at 'Kannershmead' (p. 225) and Onesephorous Wright as 'bookseller in Kammer-shead' (p. 321).

The 1728 event was the retirement of **Shôn Rhydderch** from his printing business at SHREWSBURY, where, since 1715, he had been actively engaged in the production of many useful publications. From Shrewsbury he proceeded to London, and writing to his friend and admirer, **Lewis Morris** ('**Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn**'),⁵ Dec. 1, 1729⁶, he says (and I translate into English),

'Dear Countryman,

'After a long silence, or a means of rest from our usual friendship . . . accept these disordered lines to renew, as it were, the old kindness and warm affection that once kindled between us . . . I am like an alien in this city, without office or profit to myself or anybody

¹Not seven, as hitherto stated by all and sundry reputed authorities.

²Unless **Thackwell** printed 'Y Drych Cristianogawl' 'in a caue' there in 1585.

³Not 'Bellan, co. Denbigh,' as suggested by Mr. Plomer.

⁴Not 'Beaumorris' as suggested by Mr. Plomer.

⁵Christened Mar. 2, 1700-1, at the Parish Church of Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, Anglesey; died Apr. 11, 1765, at Penbryn-y-Barcud, in the Parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganshire; well-known as the author of 'Celtic Remains' (1878) and 'Plans of . . . Harbours, Bays, & Roads in St. George's and the Bristol Channels' (1748). He was the great-grand-father of Sir Lewis Morris (1835-1907), the author of 'The Epic of Hades' and other works. For biographies of both, see the Dictionary of National Biography.

⁶See the letter *in extenso* in 'Y Gwilydydd' (1826), pp. 151-2.

else, which much disheartens me. Owing to home discontent [=domestic troubles], I had to give "a writing of divorcement" [(Matt. v. 3)] to all the implements of my craft, although I had neither complaint nor pain in the world for as much as a penny when I came from Shrewsbury; nor have I yet, God be thanked. And as I am so unsettled, I have no heart to write to any of my old companions; but last Friday I happened to visit Mr. Thomas Williams, the servant of Lewis the Counsellor, where I met this messenger, namely, Mr. Bulkely, who promised to deliver this letter safely into your hands. I should be glad to hear from you . . . I lodge within a few houses of Mr. Hugh Davies, the shoemaker; if anything come to him, I shall be certain of receiving it . . .

Reading between the lines of the letter, especially those of the omitted adulatory portions, it is easy to conclude that **Shôn Rhydderch** was in some distress in London, and that his letter to **Lewis Morris** was a cry for help. That his cry was not in vain is clear from the fact that by 1731¹ **Shôn Rhydderch** was at Llanerchymedd¹, in Anglesey, probably well cared for under the eye, if not the house-roof², of **Lewis Morris's** friend there, to wit, Dr. Richard Evans, while making the necessary preparations for setting up anew as printer at Llanerchymedd.

Shôn Rhydderch was probably there also in March, 1732, when the 'Proposals' for erecting the press were issued on a long printed sheet (bearing no imprint) of which I find three copies in the British Museum Additional MS. 14910, otherwise Lewis Morris's own MS. of his 'Celtic Remains'. These 'Proposals' shed such a light on the genesis of the movement towards the erection of the LLANNERCHYMEDD-HOLYHEAD press, as well as on the philanthropic and patriotic intentions of its promoters, that I make no apology for quoting here, *verbatim et literatim*, the essential paragraphs:—

'Holyhead, March 26, 1732.'³

'Proposals | For erecting by Subscription, a *PRINTING PRESS* | at *Lanerch-y-medd*, in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

'By L. MORRIS,

'As Charity is the sole End and Design aim'd at in these PROPOSALS, 'tis not doubted of the hearty Concurrence of all well dispos'd persons to promote so generous an Undertaking.

'JOHN RHYDDERCH, the Printer hereafter mentioned is a Native of Mountgomeryshire, and hath kept a PRINTING HOUSE in *Shrewsbury* for several Years, and was the only WELSH PRINTER in Britain during which time he hath been of great Service to his Country: He compos'd and publish'd a WELSH GRAMMAR, DICTIONARY and sundry other BOOKS, besides several useful TRANSLATIONS: But by great Misfortunes in his Family, is now, in his old Age, reduced to very low circumstances.

'THE Gentlemen who have already agreed to Subscribe, have reposed an entire Confidence in the PROPOSER hereof, relating to the Management of this Affair, who undertakes the Same on the following Conditions, *viz.*

'I. THE PROPOSER will provide a new PRESS after the *Dutch* Fashion, a new Fount of full Pica Letter, cast by the best Hands; and all other Materials [*sic*] requisite for one Fount of Letters.

¹See p. 899 (vol. 11.) of the Phillippis MS. 8393, in the Cardiff Welsh Library, for a *cywydd* dated 1731, by **Dafydd Shôn Dafydd**, otherwise **David Jones** ('*Dewi Fardd*'), of Trefriw, in the author's handwriting, to **Shôn Rhydderch**, congratulating him upon taking up his residence at Llanerchymedd, and expressing gratification at the prospect of his resuming his occupation as printer there.

²See the same *cywydd*, in which he is said to 'tarry in a court [=mansion] in the land of Anglesey':—

' . . . lle maen haeledd
Llon arch mann Llanerch y Medd
Mae'n tario mwyn wr tirion
Mewn Llŷs o fro Môn . . . '

And preceding the above are three eulogistic *englynion* to 'Richard Evans: Dr.' by **Shôn Rhydderch**.

³Not '1735', as given by the Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams, of Y Ro Wen, Carnarvonshire, on p. 190 of his '*Dafydd Jones o Drefriw*' (1907), and again on p. 283 of '*Y Traethodydd*' (1910). Suspecting the Rev. Mr. Williams's '1735' to be an error, I personally examined the 'Proposals' at the British Museum, and found the date on the printed sheet to be '1732' in all the copies.

'II. THE Profits of the PRESS, to be apply'd towards the Maintenance of the said JOHN RHYDDERCH during his Life, and after his Decease, to be appropriated towards erecting and maintaining of a WELSH Free School at *Lanerch-y-medd*.

'III. If any Cash remains in the PROPOSER's hands, over and above what will be expended in Relation to the PRESS, such Overplus Money shall be laid out in purchasing *Greek* TYPES, a Musick Face, old *English* Black Letter, &c. also for Paper, and assisting the PRINTER to set up a Bookseller's Shop for Bibles, Common Prayers, &c. which is very much wanted in this Part of the Country.

'IV. THE PROPOSER to be an OVERSEER over the PRINTER and PRESS, and to be allowed *Ten per Cent* Poundage for his Care and Trouble in distributing and receiving Money during the said JOHN RHYDDERCH's Life, and to have Power to appoint any other Person whom he shall Judge capable to act for him and succeed him, and that no other Person shall have Right to Act, but by such his appointment.

'V. EACH Subscriber to pay at least ONE GUINEA, and for every Sum so subscrib'd to have (if requir'd) Four Hundred Sheets work'd off, of any One-Sheet Pamphlet *Gratis*, the Subscriber providing Paper, and in Proportion for a larger Sum.

'VII. THE Subscriber's Names and Sums subscrib'd will be Printed, and plac'd in the Front of the PRESS, and to remain as a continual Acknowledgement and Remembrance of this charitable Act.

'VIII. THERE shall be general Court of Subscribers held yearly at Llanerchymedd; on St. David's Day, after JOHN RHYDDERCH's Decease; before whom the OVERSEER is to deliver up his Annual Accounts in Relation to the School; For which Trouble, the Subscribers are to allow the OVERSEER a further Allowance as they shall think fit . . .

'IX. The School-Master to be appointed by the OVERSEER, and aprovd' [sic] by the Majority of Subscribers.

'X. Each Subscriber to have the Liberty to Propose a Boy, to be determin'd by the Majority.

'15. ALL Publishers from this PRESS, will be oblig'd to deposit one Copy of every Impression in a publick Library which is to be here founded, and furnish'd with valuable M. S. S. and whatever else may be thought curious and worth Notice, tending to the Improvement of the said School, or the Publick in General. SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in, and Printed Receipts given out by Mr. RICHARD EVANS¹, Surgeon, at Lanerch-y-medd; by Mr. JOHN SALISBURY of *Lanwddan, Carnarvonshire*, Esq; RICHARD MORRIS² of *London*, Merchant; and by the PROPOSER at *Holyhead*.

'N. B. THE PRESS is in great Forwardness, and will be ready to Work at Midsummer next.'

However, this remarkable prospectus, with its charitable proposals and its bright vision of a more enlightened Wales by the establishment and maintenance at Llanerchymedd of, not only a Welsh press, but also of a Welsh free school, a Welsh bookselling shop, and an incipient national library and museum, failed of support on the part of the general public. The original project was for the time being³ abandoned; but its proposer and chief promoter, **Lewis Morris**, was not to be baulked of *all* his proposals: his 'new PRESS after the *Dutch* Fashion', which was already (Mar. 26, 1732) 'in great Forwardness', with its

¹Died in 1742, aged 42 years: see MS. note in the handwriting of Shôn Wiliam Prisiart of Plâs-y-brain, Llanbedr Goch, inserted in a copy of 'Diddanwch Teuluaid' (1763) in the Cardiff Welsh Library. Dr. Richard Evans was a friend of **Lewis Morris** and a patron of literary men: besides the already mentioned eulogy of him by Shôn Rhydderch, there is **Lewis Morris's** on pp. 143-4 of 'Diddanwch Teuluaid'. The great 18th-century poet, Goronwy Owen, also wrote the epitaph seen on his tombstone in Llanerchymedd churchyard.—Shôn Wiliam Prisiart was born June, 1749: see 'Y Traethodydd' (1883), p. 145; died Mar. 5, 1829; and was buried at Llangwyllog: see 'Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families . . . By John Edwards Griffith . . . 1914', p. 9. But on p. 156 of 'Seren Gomer' (1829), as well as on p. 156 of 'Greal y Bedyddwyr' (1829), the date of his death is given as March 13, which is probably the incorrect one. Shôn Wiliam Prisiart was a son of Wiliam Prisiart, the Nonconformist evangelist of Anglesey.

²Brother of **Lewis Morris**. Richard Morris, while still young, left Anglesey for London, and became later chief clerk of foreign accounts in the Navy Office. He, too, like Dr. Richard Evans, was a patron of the *literati*. He was born Feb. 7, 1703; died in 1779; and was buried in St. George's-in-the-East: see 'Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire', p. 348.

³Nineteen years later—in 1751—it was resuscitated, and given a practical form: see it set forth in detail among the 'Constitutions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion in London. Begun in . . . September, 1751'—a society of which **Lewis Morris** was one of the founders.

'new Fount of full Pica Letter', was not to be idle,—was, indeed, actually erected and set going,—not at Llannerchymedd, but—at his own home at HOLYHEAD.

On this press was printed the first and only number of the first Welsh magazine¹, the title of which is as follows :—

'TLYSAU | YR HEN OESOEDD : | sef, Gwaith Doethion y Cynfyd. | yn cynwys | Rhan o Gywreirwydd yr Hên Frutaniaid. | Gwedi eu casglu allan o amryw sgrifenedau, e mwyn difyr- | rweh i'r sawl a'i chwenycho, ag er mwyn cadw coffadwriaeth | am yr Hên Wyrd a Doethion gynt, a ymdrechasant mor gal- | onnog dros e'u Hiaith a'u Gwlad. | Nid wrth ei big y mae prynu Cyfflog. |

Well-sounding Verses are the Charms we use, |
Heroick Thoughts and Virtue to infuse. |
Things of deep Sense we may in Prose unfold, |
But they move more, in lofty Numbers told. *Mr. Waller.*

Argrâphwyd Ynghaer-Cybi ym Môn. 1735.'

A bibliographer would describe it as a foolscap 4to, 16pp., printed in three formes, the first consisting of 8pp. and the second and third of 4pp. each : p. 9 is signed 'B' and p. 13 'C'. Pp. 4-5 and 7-14 are in double columns, and all, roman and italic, in pica. Pp. 2-3 are occupied by two editorial addresses, written by **Lewis Morris**, the first being in English, headed '*To the English Reader.*', and the second in Welsh, headed '*At Drigolion Gwynedd.*' (=To the Inhabitants of Venedotia ; i.e., North Wales). In the first address 'the English Reader' is told,

'It is intended to carry on this Collection of our British | Antiquities, on the best Subjects handled by the Antients ; | and if proper encouragement is given, the choicest Descriptions | Similes and Characters of things shall be Published by Sub- | scription, Four Sheets for Sixpence, quarterly, with English | explanatory Notes and Critical observations, and also a Disser- | tation upon our Poetry and Language ; . . . |

'Those Gentlemen that are pleas'd to Encourage this Under- | taking by their Subscriptions, advice, or otherwise are | desired to communicate their Thoughts as soon as they can, | Letters post paid.'

In his Welsh address² **Lewis Morris**, after describing the publication as 'the virgin product of the first Printing Press in Venedotia'³, emphasizes the importance of the press to Wales as a means of inexpensive education and entertainment, as well as a means of perpetuating the fair name of the Cymry like that of other nations : a shilling from each of the Cymry towards the cost of paper and printing would fill the country with good books, etc.⁴

¹The magazine proper, though the Welsh almanac of **Thomas Jones**, successively of London and Shrewsbury (see Chapter III. of this work), issued first in 1679 for 1680, as well as those respectively of John Jones o'r Caeau, near Wrexham, and **Shôn Rhydderch**, partook in some respects of the nature of a magazine.

²Chancellor Silvan Evans, on p. 367 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', is in error in stating that this address (called 'Rhaglith'=Preface by him) is printed in 'Y Gwyllydydd' (1837), pp. 85, 118, 149, 184, 213 and 244 : what is there printed is quite another thing, never previously printed. To translate into English from p. 85, the reader is informed that the preface 'has been taken from a book in handwriting entitled "Trysorgell Barddoniaeth, by Lewis Morris . . . 1724" . . . And of that preface, which is at the end of the forementioned book, and which bears no relation to it in respect of subject, Lewis Morris says, "*The following Treatise is a Preface to a Book composed by me, L. M. entitled, Yswelediad byr o'r holl Celfyddydau, a'r Gwybodaethau enwocaf yn y byd fune, 1729*" . . .

³*Wele gan hynny yn dyfod i ofyn | eich noddod, forwyndod yr Argraffhwsg cynta erioed yng- | WYNEDD.*

⁴*Yr Argraffhwâs [medd y doethion] yw Canwyll | y Byd a Rhyddid PLANT PRYDAIN . . . Pam i | ninnau [a fûom wŷr Glewion gynt ! os oes coel arnom] na | cheisiwn bêth o'r Goleuni ? Swllt ô Bwrs pob un o honoch | tuagat y Pappir a'r Gwaith, a lenwai'r Wlad o Lyfrau Dâ | ag a llawer o Fwynder a Diddânwch, ag a Gadwai ch Enwau | i Dragwyddoldeb fal Cenedloedd Eraill . . . |*

Despite the cynical tone of the address as to the indifference of the public to the venture, **Lewis Morris** entertained the idea of issuing more than one number of his magazine, because on p. 4, after certain verses, he prints (in English) '*To be continued in my next.*', and again on p. 5, after some triads, he prints (also in English) '*To be continued.*'. Alas! these intentions were not fulfilled: '*Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd*', for lack of subscribers, never reached its second number¹, while the last page of its first is occupied by another editorial address ominously headed '*Y DIWEDDGLO.*' (=The Conclusion); but although this address, like the opening ones, is flippant in expression and cynical in tone, nothing in it should have justified Charles Ashton, in his '*Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig*' ([1893]), p. 249, in concluding from its heading that Lewis Morris had 'decided before publication not to issue any more' of his magazine. Indeed, far from intimating that no more was to be issued, **Lewis Morris**, in a three-line advertisement immediately following the concluding address, gives his terms for printing, which, translated into English, are as follows:—'The price of printing is 20s. the sheet², taking about 400 of them on reasonable paper, and proportionally after for a greater number; but if good paper be required, the price will be more.'³

Typographically, '*Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd*' is no credit even to an amateur: the 'new Fount of full Pica Letter' must have been a very old and worn one, while the 'pull' or impression is uneven, and the arrangement of the matter in column and page irregular and awkward. P. 8, for instance, is a short one, finished off in the second column with some 'flowers' as a tail-piece, while the first column of p. 9 begins with a note⁴ referring to the *englyn* at the end of the second column of the preceding short page, as if the publisher had decided not to include more in the first number than 8pp. and had, on second thoughts, decided to make the number 16.

Who was the compositor of '*Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd*'? Was it **Lewis Morris** or 'the man whom Lewis Morris, in September, 1735,' is said⁵ to have borrowed of J.⁶ Powell, the Dublin printer, 'for the purpose of teaching him (**L. Morris**) to work the press'?

The Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams, on p. 285 of '*Y Traethodydd*' (1910) asserts 'without hesitation' (= '*heb os*') that **Shôn Rhydderch** printed it; and, as the setting up of the press originated in a desire to found a life charity for **Shôn Rhydderch**, it is a plausible assertion; but no more. If **Shôn Rhydderch**

¹No. 1 was re-printed in facsimilé in 1902 by Isaac Foulkes ('*Y Llyfrbryf*'), a Liverpool printer, but without date or imprint or introduction, or a word to show that it was a facsimilé.

²Probably the forme of 4pp. in which pp. 9-12 and pp. 13-16 were 'worked off'.

³'Pris Argraffu yw 20 s. y Bappir len, neu, *Sheet*, a chael o honynt | ynghylch 400, ar Bappir Rhesymol, ag yn ol hynny am ychwaneg ri-| fedi : ond os chwenychir Cael Pappir da, bydd y pris yn chwanegu.'

⁴'*The last Epigram was intended for the | diversion of Youth ; what follows | is a Caveat to . . . Men.*'

⁵See p. 22 of '*Hanes Trefriw . . . gan Morris Jones, Gwyalchen o'r Cwm . . . 1879.*'

⁶An error : no printer of the name of 'J. Powell' was in business in Dublin during the eighteenth century. 'S.[tephen] P.[owell], or 'S. Powell', and 'S. Powell & Son', however, appear in Dublin imprints from 1697 to 1773. The firm printed several books in Welsh, such as (1) '*Hymnau ; neu Ganiadau er mawl a gogoniant i Dduw . . . [By John Roberts 'Shôn RhoBERT Lewis', of Holyhead.] Dublin : Argraphwyd gan S. Powell. 1764*'; (2) '*Drych y Cristion . . . Dublin : Argraphwyd gan S. Powell a'i Fab. MDCCCLVI.*'; (3) '*Rhyfydddeg neu Arithmetic . . . O Gasgliad John Roberts. Dublin, Argraphwyd gan S. Powell, Dame Street . . . MDCCCLXVIII.*'; (4) '*Offeir- adgrefft wedi Ymddiffyn . . . Dublin : Argraphwyd gan S. Powell, in Dame-Street, opposite to Townes's Street, M,DCC,LXIX.*'; (5) '*Geir-Lyfr Ysgrhythurol, . . . Gan John Roberts . . . Argraphwyd yn Nulyn gan S. Powell. M,DCC,LXIII.*' The imprint in 1766, as will be noted, was 'S. Powell a'i Fab', but in 1768 it was again 'S. Powell', which is accounted for by the fact that 'Stephen' was also the christian name of the son, who succeeded the father in the business. (I am indebted to Mr. E. R. McDix, of Dublin, for the information as to the christian name of both father and son, as well as for information respecting another Dublin printer about whom I shall have something to say presently.)

was the printer or compositor, his 'hand', to judge from the 'setting' and execution of 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd', must have 'lost its cunning' to a lamentable degree since his SHREWSBURY period. But **Shôn Rhydderch** could not have 'set' or printed any of 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd', because by 1733 he had left Llannerchymedd and Anglesey never to return thither. By 1733 (more than two years before the publication of the magazine), he was at CARMARTHEN, getting his almanac for 1734 printed there by **Nicholas Thomas**¹. In the preface (= 'Y RHAG-YMADRODD.'), dated 'Awst 29 Dydd, 1733.', to his almanac for 1734, **Shôn Rhydderch** himself relates some of his experiences during 1730-3: translated into English, he says that in 'the previous year [1732] as well as in the two years before [1730-1], he had been deceived by trusting in the pretended friendship of a flattering companion² to whom he had been of great service while he resided in his neighbourhood. He had, however, written his almanac for 1733; and after having had the printer's promise to print and distribute it, to their mutual benefit (just as he [the printer] used annually to buy Mr. John Jones's copy), he [the printer] having had the copy in his talons, never distributed it, or returned the copy to him [Shôn Rhydderch], of which he had plenty of witnesses . . . And although he had had the promises of several noblemen and others of the Isle of Anglesey to re-establish him as a printer in that isle, and, indeed, could not less than admit that some of them had shown him full kindness and excellent willingness [to do so], he had waited two years in vain, having had nothing better than fair promises to make a fool happy . . . The first day after his coming to Carmarthen, several generous and charitable men had made a promise to help him with money to go on with his almanac; and they had not only promised but fulfilled also . . .

If the stanza of welcome to **Shôn Rhydderch**³ following the preface can be taken literally, he had arrived at CARMARTHEN by way of SHREWSBURY (= 'O Gaerddigoll'). In 1734 he was in Glamorganshire, for in his Almanac for 1735 (issued in 1734) he inserts a song of his own composition upon his leaving the county (= 'Ar fy Ymadawiad a Sir Forganwg.'), in one of the stanzas of which he says that he had turned his face towards Merioneth—

'Mi droesym yr awrhon f'wyneb yn union,
A mwriad tua Meirion yn dirion ar daith;' etc.

By 1735 he was at Cae Talhaearn, in the parish of Cemmaes⁴, Montgomeryshire,

¹ Newyddion oddiwrth y Ser | Neu | Almanac | Am . . . 1734. | O waith John Rhydderch Philomath | Y Pedwerydd ar Bymtheg o'i Yscrifenniad. | Argraphwyd yng Nghaerfyrddin gan N. Thomas | ac I. Williams tros yr Awdur.

² Most probably, **Thomas Durston**, the knavish Shrewsbury printer whose dishonest dealings with **Shôn Rhydderch** and John Jones, the almanacer of Y Caeau, near Wrexham, are well known to Welsh bibliographers since 1852, when Rowlands's Welsh bibliography began to appear in 'Y Traethodydd'.

³ Englynion i groesaw'r Awdwr Sion Rhydderch.

'Greosaw [sic] trwy Fôn i Dre, o fawr ddawn

I Fyrddin hên Gaere,

O Gaerddigoll gwir ddyge

I gyd y Cân gyd âg è.

Benjamin Simon a'i dywawt.'

⁴ 'Am Jeithydd a phrydydd ffrës

troes Cwmwl dros y Cemes

* * * * *

Ni chladdwyd llygrwyd ein lles

un Cymar yn y Cemes'.

* * * * *

(Lines from 'Cywydd Marwnad am Sion Rhydderch y Prydydd 1735' by Rhys Jones of Y Blaenau, Merionethshire, as on pp. 295-7 of the Bonsall MS.2 in the Cardiff Welsh Library—a MS. written by Margaret Davies of Llaneltyd, near Dolgelly, in 1736-7.)

where, according to one of the registers of the parish, he was buried Nov. 27, 1735¹—that is, soon after the publication of 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd'.

As (1) the press and pica founts were 'in great Forwardness' at LLANNERCHYMEDD by Mar. 26, 1732—three years and six months before Morris Jones's 'September 1735', (2) the Llannerchymedd project of Mar. 26, 1732, failed, and (3) the typography of 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd' is so indifferent, I am inclined to believe that **Lewis Morris** himself managed to 'set' and 'pull' the three formes. And **Lewis Morris**, according to an oft-repeated tradition, was a 'handy man'—one that could make a harp, and play upon it,—a ship, and sail it,—a *cywydd*, and sing it to the accompaniment of strings.

Towards the end of September, 1735, as in previous years since 1712², when he issued for the first time his almanac (that for 1713), **Shôn Rhydderch** had compiled the 1736 issue³—his last, printed in 1735, just as the one for 1735 had been printed in 1734, and the 1734 one in 1733.

When **Shôn Rhydderch** was buried Nov. 27, 1735—a few weeks after issuing his 1736 almanac, he was in his 64th year. But the Rev. O. Caianydd Williams, in 'Y Traethodydd' (1910), p. 284, relying on his incorrect reading of the British Museum Additional MS. 14874, and giving Apr. 11, 1678, as the date of his birth, states he was only 57 in 1735. But the date⁴ in the British Museum MS., which has on *verso* of folio 7 the words, 'Llyfr Cywyddau. Sion Rhydderch yw ei berchenog ef yn . . . 1708-9.', is 'April the 11th, 1675.' And the Llannerchymedd prospectus of 1732 speaks of him as being then 'in his old age.' However, **Shôn Rhydderch** himself, according to **David Jones**'s elegy to him on p. 478 of the Philipps MS. 8393, in the Cardiff Welsh Library, states his age to be 60½ years in 1732. He would be, therefore, about 63½ in November, 1735. But here are the age and the date as versified by **David Jones** in the elegy:—

'Iawn chwe deg yn wych digwydd
Hyn yn blaen a haner blwydd
Rhodd ei hanes Gyffes Cân
Yn un oi Lyfrau i hŷnan
Am fil saithgant gywraint gain
Yn rhygl Deuddeg ar hugain—1732.

Shôn Rhydderch, then, was born—not in 1675 or 1678, but—in 1672, and—

¹See also p. 278 of 'Montgomeryshire Worthies By Richard Williams' (1894).—Rowlands, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 359, assumes that **Shôn Rhydderch** was dead by 1731, while Chancellor Silvan Evans, in a note on the same page, states, 'It does not appear that there is any certainty when Shôn Rhydderch died; but it is clear that he had died before the publication of this dictionary [the 1731 edition of **Shôn Rhydderch**'s] . . . It does not appear what became of him after this [his sojourn in London in 1729], or how soon he ended his earthly career.' Evidently, neither Rowlands nor the Chancellor was aware of **David Jones**'s elegy to **Shôn Rhydderch** in the eighteenth-century Philipps MS. 8393 (vol. I., pp. 478-9), in the handwriting of **David Jones** himself. That MS. is in the Cardiff Welsh Library. The elegist has versified—not only the fact of **Shôn Rhydderch**'s burial 'in the Church of Cemmaes' (= 'Ir Beddrodaeth . . . yn Eglwys Gemaes') but—the year of his death (1735), with the date (Dec. 18, 1735) written on the margin, thus:—

'Oed Iesu Ein Dewiswr
* * * * *
M. a D. a Dwy CC. deg Rhagfyr
A thradoeth Bypm a Thrideg 18 dydd
Dewisodd y Duw Iesu
Ei enaid ef yw nef Dŷ 1735'.

The burial date in the Cemmaes Parish Register being Nov. 27, the death date (Dec. 18) is, of course, an error.

²See the date at the end of the preface in each issue.

³Described on its titlepage as the twenty-first; he had, therefore, between 1712 and 1735, missed three years.

⁴Kindly copied for me by Mr. D. T. B. Wood, of the British Museum.

not in Montgomeryshire, as stated in the *Llannerchymedd prospectus*, but—in Cardiganshire, at Cwmdu; neither was he, as stated in the 1732 prospectus, 'the only WELSH PRINTER in Britain', for in 1732 **Isaac Carter** and **Nicholas Thomas** were at Carmarthen, **John Rogers** and **Thomas Durston** at Shrewsbury, and **Roger Adams** at Chester, not to mention the Welsh compositors that may have worked in the offices of London, Oxford, Bristol and other places.

Lewis Morris's press even at HOLYHEAD was not a business success: after 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd' there are only two items recorded as having been printed on it; but one is a myth born of a mistake: it is the short one-line entry, 6, 1735, on p. 368 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', being 'Annogaeth i Argraffu Llyfrau Cymraeg' (=An exhortation to print Welsh books). Rowlands, mistaking the heading, 'Annogaeth i Argraffu Llyfrau Cymraeg', above a re-production of **Lewis Morris's** Welsh address in 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd' on p. 110 of 'Y Greal' (1805-7), to be the title of a supposed separate publication by **Lewis Morris** in 1735, enters the heading as such, and prints not only the heading (which was the editor's), but also the editor's introduction and **Lewis Morris's** Welsh address word for word as in 'Y Greal'. This mistake of Rowlands accounts, of course, for the reference to 'Annogaeth i Argraffu Llyfrau Cymraeg' as a separate publication in the 'Dictionary of National Biography': see therein Dr. J. E. Lloyd's article on **Lewis Morris**. The same mistake accounts also for the record of it by Charles Ashton in his 'Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig' ([1893]), p. 249.

The other item recorded is the first under 1741 in 'Cambrian Bibliography'—'Ym Ddiddan rhwng Rhobin Criwso a Bardd y Cwsg am y blynyddau dros Byth.' Rowlands appears to have seen this publication, which he describes as 'a kind of almanac for the year 1741.' He is also careful to quote two stanzas from its versified greeting at the beginning: in the first the place of printing is mentioned ('Ai brentio ymhon' = It was printed in Anglesey), while in the second an intention to re-issue it the following year is expressed. No copy of this publication is known to have survived; neither is it on record that it was ever issued again. But although the Holyhead press is the only one known to have been in Anglesey at the time, and **Lewis Morris** still resided there, the doggerel stanzas and their poor diction make it impossible to believe that **Lewis Morris** was their author, even though their bad typographical arrangement betrays the unskilled hand of an amateur. As a matter of fact, the first stanza states that it was written 'along the mountains and hills of Ireland' ('mi a ysgrifenis hyn yn eon | rhyd mynyddau a bryniau gwerddon'). But if it was compiled in Ireland,—in Dublin even,—by whom? and if 'printed in Anglesey', wherein? There is no better evidence than the stanza's 'in Anglesey' to connect **Lewis Morris** with it in any sense. Either the stanza's 'printed in Anglesey' and 'written in Ireland' are fictions, the 'almanac' being printed in Dublin, or, in view of its bungled typography and orthography, '1741' in 'Cambrian Bibliography' is an error for '1761'; if the latter, which is more than probable, then the printer 'in Anglesey' was that most unskilled of Welsh printers, **John Rowland**, who began to print at BODEDERN, Anglesey, in 1760.

Under 7, 1750, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', a Welsh book bearing a Dublin imprint ('DUELYN Print by J. P. For Richard Evans') is recorded. The editor of 'Cambrian Bibliography', Chancellor Silvan Evans, doubts on p. 416 the genuineness of the imprint, and suggests that the book was printed by **John Rowland** at BALA before the book entered under 11, 1748. He also, finding '*Terfyn y Rhan Cyntaf*' (=The end of the first part) on the last page of the '1750' book and '*Diwedd yr ail Rhan*' (=The end of the second part) on the last page of the '1748' book, and finding further that as regards paper, orthography, printing, etc., both books are exactly similar, concludes that they are

really but two parts of one work. In that he may be correct; but as **John Rowland** did not begin to print at BALA until 1761, and as the '1748' book bears **John Rowland's** BALA imprint, it is obvious that the '1748' book—the second part—was not printed until eleven years after the '1750' book—the first part.

However, 'the first part' was not printed in '1750', for just as 'the second part' could not have been printed until 1761, so 'the first part' could not have been printed much earlier. Both books are, of course, chronologically misplaced in 'Cambrian Bibliography'.

The main reason for dealing here with these books is their relation to **John Rowland**, for the imprint of the '1748' book, although undated, bears his name as printer and '*Richard Reinallt*' as publisher. Here is the title as on the copy in the Salisbury collection at the Cardiff University College:—'*PEDWAR | O | GYWYDDEU | Sef | I Cywydd Galarnad Pechadur . . . | . . . | II Cywydd Marwnad Hugh | Morrus y Bardd | III Cywydd Llyntegid sef y | prydydd yn cyfflybu tonau'r llun | i dragwyddoldeb | IV Cywydd ir jar ar mynawyd | Argraphwyd gan J. Rowland Bala | Tros Richard Reinallt Siopwr | Price Ceiniog a dime*' |, 16pp., numbered, first, up to 8, then 9, 2-8; foolscap 8vo.

But in the Cardiff Welsh Library there is a variant of the above, and, except that (1) the titles of the *cywyddau* are not exactly the same (though the *cywyddau* themselves are so in every detail), (2) that instead of the imprint on the titlepage there is a blank space, (3) that in the variant one of the four *cywyddau* in the '1748' book is substituted by another, and (4) that no '*Diwedd yr ail Rhan*' appears on the last page of the variant, it is exactly similar in size, paper, type, battered letters in the same words, uneven spacing of the same lines, 'flowers', orthography, make-up and execution. Here is a copy of its title:—'*Pedwar | O | Gywyddau | Sef | CYwydd Galarnad Gwŷr Ninefe . . . | II Cywydd i Blant Israel cin mynned i'r Aipht o ach- | os y Drydaniaeth . . . | III Cywydd y Bala . . . | VI [sic IV] Cywydd y Cwrtiau bach . . .*' |, 16pp., numbered twice up to 8, foolscap 8vo.

Everything shows that both these 'Pedwar o Gywyddau' were—not only printed on the same press, but—'set' by the same compositor. More than that, the exact¹ similarity in every respect of the two 'Pedwar o Gywyddau' to the '1750' book bearing the Dublin imprint, and the inclusion in the latter of one of the *cywyddau* of the '1748' book, betray the same hand. Here is the (abbreviated) title of the '1750' book as on the copy in the Cardiff Welsh Library:—'*DYFYRWCH | ir CYMRU | NEU | Ddewisol Ganiadau . . . | Ni phrintied or blaen mor gwaith Gorch- | estol yma ond mewn hen Almanacs | DUELYN Print by J. P. For Richard Evans | Price three Pence*' | 32pp., foolscap 8vo.

This—the first part—was, obviously, the first printed; but its Dublin imprint is a fictitious one, although round about 1761 a printer whose initials were 'J. P.' was in business in Dublin: that printer was **James Potts**², who traded in the same street (Dame Street) as **Stephen Powell**. Still, he was too skilled a printer to be fathered with the poor typography of the '1748' and '1750' books, and he knew English too well to allow 'DUELYN Print by J. P.' to appear in his imprint instead of 'DUBLIN: Printed by', etc. And the earlier books of **John Rowland**—those bearing his BODEDERN imprint in 1760, printed with the same type—are quite as unworthy in every respect of **J. [ames P. [otts]** as printer.

Remembering Morris Jones's statement on p. 22 of his 'Hanes Trefriw' (1879), that 'Lewis Morris purchased the press and a good quantity of type in

¹Note, for instance, the battered 'i' in 'drygcin' in the heading of the *cywydd* printed in both the variant and the '1750' book.

²Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers' (1839), pp. 792 and 845.

Dublin, and, borrowing one of the men of J. Powell, the printer, he brought him over to Holyhead to teach him [**L. Morris**] how to use them',—and knowing that no 'J. Powell' printed in Dublin during the eighteenth century, and that **Stephen Powell**'s type-founts and 'flowers' are totally unlike those of **Lewis Morris**, I suggest that the romantic story would be more credible if related of **John Rowland** and **J.[ames] P.[otts]** about 1760 instead of **Lewis Morris** and '**J. [sic Stephen] Powell**' in 1735.

The entry in 'Cambrian Bibliography', under 11, 1748, of the 1761 Bala-printed item has led many to believe and to state that **John Rowland**'s press was **Lewis Morris**'s 1732-5 press at LLANNERCHYMEDD-HOLYHEAD, removed, first, to BODEDERN, in the same county, and thence to BALA, in Merionethshire. But there is clear evidence to prove—not only that **John Rowland**'s Bodedern-Bala press was not **Lewis Morris**'s Llannerchymedd-Holyhead press, but—that **John Rowland** had commenced to print at BODEDERN before **Lewis Morris** had even heard of the existence of **John Rowland**, for the earliest known reference to **John Rowland** and his BODEDERN press is that found on p. 269 of 'The Letters of Lewis, Richard, William and John Morris', vol. II. (1909), where William, in a letter dated Nov. 7, 1760, informs **Lewis** that 'the paper which he encloses has been printed, so it is said, at Bodedern, by some lame man who kept school there—a man from Cardiganshire.'

And as to the type-founts of 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd' and those of the Bodedern-Bala productions, a glance at them is sufficient to prove that they are quite different.

Lewis Morris's press remained at HOLYHEAD until after **John Rowland** had printed his recorded last thing in 1764. This fact again is clear from the letters that passed between the brothers William and **Lewis Morris** and between the latter and his brother-in-law, Owen Davies, during 1761-5. Writing (in Welsh) from Holyhead Oct. 24, 1761, William informs **Lewis**, who had long settled at Penbryn-y-Barcud, in Cardiganshire,

'Here is some roundheaded man crying to have the printing-press and its belongings for sale. Are you for taking your leave of it, or no? If you are, let me know what must he give for it. He has money to pay. Do not trust me for stating a price: I have no idea what it cost. You know.'¹

Writing again Nov. 25, 1761, he says (in Welsh),

'I do not see what you say about the printing-press. The printer never came near me. You shall hear when he come.'²

Dec. 21, 1761, **Lewis** writes to William, and asks,

'Who is the printer that would buy the press? If it is not bought, it were better that I should have it here bit by bit.'³

Jan. 2, 1762, William replies (in Welsh),

'I have not seen the would-be printer since. He, too, has cooled. It were unwise to offer him a begging bargain. He is a son-in-law of Rowland Stockle of yore.'⁴

William, in Jan. 1762, replies further to **Lewis**'s query respecting the printer, and says (in Welsh),

'The printer has been here about the press; but the letters [type] are too large: it's small pica he requires. He would buy the wood- and stone- and iron-work if you would sell it without the letters; and he wishes to know what you would take for it. He says that he could

¹'The Letters of Lewis, Richard, William, and John Morris', vol. II. (1909), p. 398.

²*Ibid.*, p. 413.

³*Ibid.*, p. 426.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 430.

have a brand-new one for twelve pounds. Doubtless, many things, and not a few, have been lost and broken in removing it from one place to another since better [more] than twenty years. To have it home bit by bit! It were better to have it home at once, I think, if an opportunity be got.¹

Nothing more is said about it in the subsequent letters until after the death of William, Dec. 28, 1763, when **Lewis** writes to his brother-in-law, Owen Davies, at Holyhead, Jan. 12, 1764, instructing him,

'When my brother's effects are appraised pray take care to lay by the following things belonging to me which I left in my brother's care, a small spinnet . . . a guitar and a Welsh crwth and a French hautboy, my printing press and materials,'³ etc.

A little over a year afterwards (Jan. 18, 1765), **Lewis** again writes to Owen Davies,

'Will Parry (John Parry's son) was here lately and he promised to bring my press and letters, etc., with him in his return from Liverpool to Aberdovey.'⁵

The foregoing extracts, while accounting satisfactorily for the Holyhead press during 1760-5, preclude the possibility of either **John Rowland's** having anything whatever to do with the Llannerchymedd-Holyhead press or of **Lewis Morris's** with the Bodedern-Bala press: the latter was distinct from and independent of the former, and ceased working (probably in 1764) before the former was removed from Holyhead.

In 'Y Traethodydd' (1856), p. 467, it is said (in Welsh),

'Mr. Hugh Michael, of Bodedern, states that it was in a building which he had seen as a hovel, belonging to and near the farmhouse called Ty-gristion, near the village of Bodedern, the printing press was being worked; but that the whole of those buildings had by then [1856] been demolished, and others built in another corner of the farm.'

In 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' for December, 1918, p. 125, it is stated, 'Rowlands notes two books printed at Bodedern in that year' [1760]; but Rowlands notes three, namely, (1) 'Agoriadau Datguddiad Credigath y Nefoedd', etc., (2) 'Yr Ymarfer o Lonyddwch', etc., and (3) 'Rhai Hymnau . . . Argraphwyd . . . tros Richard Iones a John Roberts'; and in addition to those three there is in the Cardiff Welsh Library another book printed at BODEDERN, hitherto unrecorded. Unfortunately, so much of the upper portion of the first line of the heading (it bears no titlepage) has been cut off, that it is impossible to say what it is; but the next line is 'BRENIN PRUSSIA'. The book, which is undated, is a foolscap 8vo, numbering 8pp., with the imprint, 'Argraffwyd 'Modedern yn Sir-fon gan | Iohn Rowland | Tros Ellis Iones o Llan-gower', on the last page, the size of the type being english—a size larger than the pica of 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd'. The book consists of a Welsh version of (1) the confession of faith of Frederick II. (the 'Great'), (2) the hymn sung by him and his troops before going into the battle at Rosbach Nov. 5, 1757, and (3) Frederick's harangue after the hymnsinging.

Besides these four books, three ballads printed at BODEDERN are recorded by 'Myrddin Fardd'⁴ on p. 220 of 'Y Traethodydd' (1888), the first of which must have been printed before the first 1760 Bodedern-printed book recorded in 'Cambrian Bibliography', 4, 1760, because on its last page it 'Acquaint[s] the Publick that . . . Acoriadau Datguddiad . . . Printed upon this new Tipe Will come out of the Print with Speed.' The third of the ballads has the date of printing versified in its last stanza.

¹The Letters . . . , vol. II., p. 436.

²*Ibid.*, p. 605.

³*Ibid.*, p. 607.

⁴He wrongly assigns the date, '1748', to the ballads.

During 1761-4 **John Rowland** printed at BALA. Counting the entries under 11, 1748; 9, 1756; 10, 1776; and 5, 1777, the 'Cambrian Bibliography' records eight Bala-printed items. The undated ones under 1748 and 1756 are, of course, out of place, for at BALA they could not have been printed before 1761. The '1756' item was entered under that year because the date, '1756', occurs—not in the imprint or preface, but—in the title as the time when the contents of the book was agreed upon at a meeting of Calvinistic Methodists held at Pantêg, near Pontypool. Here is a copy of the title:—'CYNHWYSIAD | BYR | O Feddyliau'r Eglwys | A | Ymgorpholodd dan y Drefn hon | yn Sir Fonwy: | Pa un sy'n ymgylfarfod yn bennaf, yn y Neuadd yn | y Pant-têg, gerllaw Pont y Pool: yn agos i'r môdd y | Proffesswyd hwynt ar Ddydd ein Hordeinassiwn, sef | Dydd llun y Sulgwyn. 1756 | . . . | Argraphwyd yn y Bala gan | John Rowland' |, 16pp., foolscap 8vo.

The undated items under 1776 and 1777¹ are also out of place, for at BALA again they could not have been printed long after 1764, when the last known Bala item—a 'broadside ballad'²—printed by **John Rowland**, appeared.

In addition to the above books **John Rowland** printed at Bala a good number of ballads³. Rowlands, on p. 508 of his 'Cambrian Bibliography', surmises that 'John Rowland gerllaw Llanycil', whom he states is mentioned in the advertisement on p. 19 [unnumbered] of 'Llais y Durtur . . . Gan . . . D.[aniel] Rowland . . . 1762', was **John Rowland** the Bodedern-Bala printer; but his surmise is founded on a misquotation, for the only John Rowland mentioned in the advertisement is 'Mr. Joh. Rôwland gerllaw Llannerch y medd yn Sîr Fôn.'

In one of **David Jones**⁴'s common-place books in the Cardiff Welsh Library there is inserted a printed foolscap-8vo sheet, dated 'Mai. 1. 1763 | Bala' |, advertizing that Kettlewell's 'Practical Believer' in Welsh was ready to be printed ('Yn Barod i'w Argraphu | Y | *CREDADYN Bucheddol* |'). This, however, like others he intended to print, does not appear to have been printed by **John Rowland**.

In July, 1922, **Mr. Edward Williams** ('**Llew Meirion**'), printer, DOLGELLY, told me that in 1872, while employed at the office of **Edward Jones**, BALA (one of **Robert Saunderson**'s successors), he dismantled the old Blaeu press which had been used by **Robert Saunderson** from the establishment of the office in 1803 (see Chapter XXVII.) by **Thomas Jones** and **Thomas Charles**,—that press being the one used by **John Rowland** at BALA and previously at BODEDERN.

What became of the HOLYHEAD press after Jan. 18, 1765, when its proprietor (then and since 1746⁵ resident in Cardiganshire) instructed his brother-in-law at Holyhead to forward it to him? Tradition, varying in its details, has it that **David Jones** of TREFRIW purchased and removed it from Holyhead to his house, TAN-YR-YW,⁶ TREFRIW—'The Vale of Conway Spa' (about two miles from

¹This was, probably, the first item printed by **John Rowland** at BALA, for between the two ballads composing the booklet the printer has inserted his greeting to the Cymry ('Dymyniant f'r Argraphwr at y Cymru.')

²The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' for December, 1918, p. 125.

³See them listed by 'Myrddin Fardd' in his 'Hen Gerddi y Cymry' in 'Y Traethodydd' (1886-1888; 1891-1892).

⁴'Dewi Fardd' or Dafydd Shôn Dafydd of Trefriw.

⁵Lewis Morris in Cardiganshire. By D. Lleufer Thomas' (in 'Y Cymmrodor', vol. XV., 1902, p. 5).

⁶Still standing in the Main Street, and facing the parish church, bearing on its front a stone tablet inscribed 'Tan-yr-Yw Cartref Dafydd Jones (Dewi Fardd) Bardd, Hynafiaethydd a Chopiwyd Llŵysgrifau, Perchenog yr argraph-wasg gyntaf yng Ngogledd Cymru. Ganwyd 1708. Bu farw 1785.' The birth-date, '1708', copied from his tombstone, is an error for '1703': see later on.

Llanrwst) on the Carnarvonshire bank of the river Conway. If the press was purchased of **Lewis Morris** and removed by **David Jones**, that must have been done during the twelve weeks between Jan. 18, 1765, when the press was still unremoved from Holyhead, and Apr. 11, 1765, when **Lewis Morris** died; but as will be shown presently, **David Jones** did not commence to print until 1776—eleven years after.

As early as 1817, while **David Jones's** son **Ishmael** yet lived, David Thomas ('Dafydd Ddu Eryri'), scholar and antiquarian, states on p. xxiii of 'Diddanwch Teuluaid' (1817) that **Lewis Morris's** press was 'sold to David Jones of Trefriw'; but the most romantic form of the tradition about the removal of the press from Holyhead to Trefriw is that on pp. 22-3 of Morris Jones's 'Hanes Trefriw' (1879), where it is stated that **Lewis Morris** sold the press to his old servant, who sold it again to **David Jones**, and that the latter, as attested by positive history ('hanes pendant'), carried the press upon his back from Holyhead to Trefriw.

In 'Y Traethodydd' (1856), p. 468, Rowlands writes to the effect that **John Jones ('Pyll Glan Conwy')**—grand-son of **David Jones**—printer, Llanrwst, told Robert Davies, Llansannan, that the press purchased by **David Jones** was the old one that **Lewis Morris** had 'somewhere in Anglesey', and that 'it appeared' that **David Jones** had a press at TREFRIW before **John Rowland** had one at BODEERN, on which he printed ballads only, getting his books of some size printed at Chester or Shrewsbury.

Morris Jones, too, in his 'Hanes Trefriw' (1879), p. 23, says that **David Jones** printed 'ballads and small papers' on his press at Tan-yr-yw, Trefriw, for many years before he had sufficient type and leisure to enable him to print a book of any size.

In 'Y Traethodydd' (1902), pp. 42-3, **Evan Jones**, son of **John Jones ('Pyll Glan Conwy')**, is represented as stating that **David Jones** purchased the Holyhead press of either **Lewis Morris** or his brother William; and as late as 1918, the Rev. D. D. Williams, M.A., in 'Y Beirniad' 1918, p. 50, repeats the tradition of the purchase of the press by **David Jones** of **Lewis Morris**.

Now, while accepting as a fact the main constituent of the tradition, namely, that the Llannerchymedd-Holyhead press of 1732-5 arrived at Trefriw, it is worth while to point out that although Morris Jones, in 'Hanes Trefriw', probably means no more than local hearsay by his 'positive history' of the removal of the press from Holyhead, there is an element of plausibility in his statement respecting the sale of the press by **Lewis Morris** to his old servant and its subsequent sale by the latter to **David Jones**, because, owing to the bad state of **Lewis Morris's** health during the twelve weeks between the date of his letter to Holyhead and his death Apr. 11, 1765 (not to mention the great distance between Penbryn-y-Barcud, in the parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, and Holyhead), **Lewis Morris** could not personally attend to the sale.

But Morris Jones, like Rowlands in 'Y Traethodydd' (1856) and others after him, is incorrect in stating that he printed 'ballads and small papers' for years before printing a book, because the first thing printed by **David Jones** was a leaflet¹, dated 1776, making known that he had a printing-press and that he intended to print 'Histori yr Iesu Sanctaidd' (1776), 200pp., foolscap 8vo. The latter book is not, of course (as stated in 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw . . . Gan . . . O. Gaianydd Williams . . . 1907', p. 143), 'David Jones's first attempt at printing'. Another of the first things printed at Trefriw was

¹ Dwy | o | Gerddi | Newyddion. | Y gyntaf ar ddull o ymddiddan rhwng y Pry- | dydd a'r Swedydd, neu un o'r Philosophyddion, | am yr Arwyddion a'r Rhyfeddodau wybrenol, |

¹See p. 108 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads' (1911).

sydd y dyddiau yma. | Yr ail yn dadgan helynt y Byd presenol. | O waith Ellis Roberts, Cwpe
Llanddoged. | Englynion i'r Printwyr. |

Cynnydd i Ddafydd o ddyfod (*Morys*, |
A mawrwyth uchelglod, |
Preintiwr ympiriwr parod, |
Heddyw'n glir a haedde glod, |

I'r Cymro croeso cu raswaith (*parchus*) |
Perchen dysgeidiaeth, |
Iw lle mae i leinie'n lanwaith, |
A'i ymadrodd gwiw medru'r gwaith. |

Trefryw | Argraphwyd gan Dafydd Jones, | tros John Williams. 1776., 8pp., foolscap 8vo.

These first printed 1776 items also gainsay Rowlands's statement that the Trefriw press was antecedent to that of Bodedern.

The statement in 'Y Traethodydd' (1902) that the press was purchased of either **Lewis Morris** or his brother William, is also, in the case of the latter, impossible as a fact, because he had died in December, 1763—16 months prior to the disposal of the press subsequent to the former's death.

The Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams, on pp. 99 and 190 of his 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw', conjectures that the presses successively at Llannerchymedd-Holyhead, Bodedern and Trefriw were one and the same,—that **Lewis Morris** gave or sold his press to **John Rowland** of Bodedern, retaining his type, and later giving it to **David Jones**, and that afterwards **David Jones** purchased the press and type of **John Rowland**. But, as I have already shown, the Holyhead and Bodedern presses were two, and distinct; the Bodedern press had been for some time in operation before **Lewis Morris** was aware of its existence, and had ceased to work before the Holyhead press had left the latter place.

Notwithstanding the inaccuracies clustering around the several versions of the tradition, the British Museum Additional MS. 9864, as quoted by the Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams on pp. 98 and 171 of 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw', supplies a possible link in the chain of evidence in favour of the persistent tradition that **Lewis Morris**'s press at Holyhead became later **David Jones**'s at Trefriw. That link is a written statement made sometime prior to 1835 (when the MS. was deposited in the Museum), and is as follows :—

'These MSS. were purchased by the [late] Thomas Pennant, Esq., from the Executors of David Jones of Trefriw, one of the first printers in the Principality, and who was presented with a Fount of letters by the celebrated Mr. Lewis Morris.'

The gift of a fount by **Lewis Morris** to **David Jones** is also recorded in Williams's 'Eminent Welshmen' (1852), p. 253, as well as in most biographical dictionaries since. And a casual examination of the type and 'flowers' used in 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd' (Holyhead, 1735) and in 'Dechreuad, Cynnydd, | A Chyflwr Presenol, Y | DADL | rhwng | Pobl America | a'r | Llywodraeth. Wedi ei gyfaethu o'r Saesnaeg er budd i'r Cymru. | TREFRYW | Argraphwyd gan Dafydd Jones, 1776. Pris 2 geiniog', 32pp., cr. 8vo, and also in 'Histori yr Iesu Sanctaidd' (Trefriw, 1776), is sufficient to establish the identity of their pica type-founts, both roman and italic, as well as of their 'flowers'. As may be seen from the above books, **David Jones** had also a long-primer fount, but it is less worn and more expanded in the face than that of **John Rowland**'s. **David Jones**'s 'flowers', also, being those of **Lewis Morris**'s, are totally different from **John Rowland**'s, while the latter's large fount, as I have already stated, was english—a size larger than **Lewis Morris**'s pica. On p. 16 of 'Dechreuad . . Y DADL', etc. (1776), **David Jones** explains that he was short of sorts in his long-primer fount ('Nid oedd mor digon o Lythrennau').

However, if **Lewis Morris** 'presented' **David Jones** 'with a Fount of letters', he must have done so in the twelve-weeks' interval between Jan. 18, 1765 (when his press was still at Holyhead) and Apr. 11, 1765 (when he died); and if so, why did not **David Jones** commence to print until 1776—eleven years after? Was it because he had not purchased the press of **Lewis Morris**'s 'old servant'? Still, the persistence of the tradition¹ in so many mouths and the reference in the stanzas on the title of 'Dwy o Gerddi Newyddion (1776), to [**Lewis**] **Morris**, warrant a belief in the arrival of the press at TREFRIW by 1776.

David Jones, amateur as he was, proved himself a better craftsman than **John Rowland** and even **Lewis Morris**, and kept his press busy printing books, almanacs, and ballads, from 1776 until his death Oct. 20, 1785. According to pp. 23-4 of 'Hanes Trefriw', **David Jones**, up to the marriage of his son, **Ishmael**, about 1782², printed at his house, TAN-YR-YW; but with the settling of **Ishmael** at BRYN PYLL ISAF, close by, the press and its belongings were removed thence, leaving the rest of the family at Tan-yr-yw.

David Jones was buried at Trefriw Oct. 26, 1785, aged 77, according to the inscription³ on his tombstone; but according to his birth-date as written by himself in one of his common-place books⁴ in the Cardiff Welsh Library, he must have been in his 83rd year. The following is a copy of what he has written on the margin of p. 47 of common-place book A:—

'Dafydd Jones a | Anwyd yn y flwyddyn | 1703 Dydd Mawrth | Mis Mai 4dydd, yr |
 haul yn 24 arwydd y| Tarw [ar Lleuad yn | newid 4th, 8. 4. mynyd | or prydawn] ei Eni ef |
 yn y bore 'ngylch | o 11 ar gloch. Y | Lleuad yn 30. oed.'

In the above quaintly minute account of his birth **David Jones** gives—not only the year (1703), but—almost the very hour of the day on which he was born; that is, about 11 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, May 4. And yet, the Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams, on pp. 45-7 of 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw', rejects as incorrect the date, '1703', in the foregoing minute account, and, like all before and after him, including the compiler of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads' (1911), accepts as correct the tombstone inscription, concluding therefrom that he was born in 1708. But tombstone inscriptions in the matter of age are frequently incorrect: note, for instance, the discrepancy between the age of **Ishmael Davies** as inscribed on the tombstone at Trefriw and the date of his birth quoted as given by his father on p. 52 of 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw'. The Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams rejects **David Jones**'s own date because 'he does not place much reliance on the records of his MS.'; and as an instance of its unreliability, he points out that he gives the genealogy of a son of his named **Ishmael Dafydd**, whose death-date he gives as 1735—a record which the Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams pronounces as 'impossible', because, according to him, no child was born to **David Jones** until 1739, and **Ishmael** not for more than twenty years after. Mr. Williams accepts '1708' also because he finds the date, '1708. Mis Mawrth 25.', printed on the margin of a stanza by **David Jones** on p. 356 of his 'Blodeu-Gerdd Cymry' (1759)—a date which he, while admitting the cryptic nature of the stanza's meaning, explains as that of **David Jones**'s

¹It appeared in print as early as August, 1821, for on p. 133 of 'The Gentleman's Magazine' for that month a writer ('Caradoc') states that **Lewis Morris**'s 'identical press was still at Trefriw.'

²**Ishmael** buried a son in his sixth year Nov. 30, 1789: see the inscription on his tomb at Trefriw.

³The 'authority' for the same error on the stone tablet on the front of Tan-yr-yw in the Main Street, Trefriw.

⁴Numbering five small volumes—not 'three' as on p. 189 of 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw . . . Gan . . . O. Gaianydd Williams . . . 1907'.

birth. But as this date on the margin is there to represent the date versified in the stanza, which is—not even '1708', but—5708¹, and as 5708 is versified as the date of 'the last of all ages'—his own—and the stanza (indeed, the whole poem of 21 stanzas) bears not the shadow of a hint about **David Jones's** birth, the date, '1708', is clearly a misprint for '5708'. This poem is entitled 'Odlau'r oesoedd' (= The Rhymes of the ages), and recounts the great happenings from age to age, with the date, '1656', on the margin opposite the versified date of the Deluge, and '4000' opposite the versified date of Christ's Nativity, just as '1708'¹ is opposite that of 5708 for 'the last of all ages'.

Mr. Williams's dictum as to the 'impossibility' of a son of **David Jones** s. dying in 1735 is based upon a register of the latter's children written by him in 1754 on the titlepage of 'Cydymaith yr Eglwyswr' and a copy (from the registry office of Bangor Cathedral) of the christenings of the same children, in which John, born Feb. 27, 1738-9, is entered first, and **Ishmael**, born Dec. 30, 1758, last. But the first child entered on the two registers is not of necessity **David Jones's** first born: the registers may be correct only as far as they go. In any case, there is no possibility of doubting (1) that **David Jones** had a son before John (born Feb. 27, 1738-9), (2) that his name was Ishmael, and (3) that he died in childhood in 1735—not in 1817 at the age of 59, like his brother of the same name, because on p. 112 of **David Jones's** common-place book A there is, in **David Jones's** own handwriting—not only the pedigree² of his little son Ishmael written along the margin, but—six *englynion* in memory of him, in five of which, as in the heading, he is named Ishmael, and in the first of which he is referred to as a little boy (= 'Bachgennyn Bach dwys, sef ismael'). It should be remembered also that these *englynion*, with their heading, author's name, date of composition³, author's note of condolence with **David Jones** in his sorrow over the death of 'his boy', and the very endorsement of the letter containing the *englynion*, etc., are given by **David Jones** as the sole work of Owen Gronw—the father of the poet Goronwy Owen.

The heading is 'Englynion, ne Bedd Argraph ar ismael David'; the author's name appears as 'Owen. Gronw'; the date as 'Medi 1735'; the note of condolence at the end as 'oddi wrth eich ufydd Wasanaethwr O: G: o blwy Llanfair ymatharn eithaf yn Sir fôn ith Gysuro am dy fachgen—Owen. Gronw' [ddu⁴]; and the endorsement of the letter as 'To M^r David Jones att Trefryw Welch poet in Carnarvon-shire. Scribatur Dicem Lunam Vel Dies Lunæ scribetur'.

For other facts of **David Jones's** life (May 4, 1703—Oct. 20, 1785), names and cognomens, personality, activities as tailor, poet, antiquary, collector and preserver of Welsh MSS., parish bell-man, petty constable, editor, publisher, printer, member of the London Cymmrodorion Society, etc., the reader would do well to consult the Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams's interesting 'Dafydd Jones. o Drefriw'.

¹ O'r holl oesau, hon yw'r olâ,
Oer ddifwyna, ar Ddaiar fanc;
Er ys Pum Mil, Saithgant rhigil,
Sydd ar sigil, dreigil dranc:
Wyth o flwyddau, sydd heb amau,
Hir faith adde, yw'r fath oed; 1708. Mis Mawrth 25.
Mawrth ugeinfed, Ddydd y Pumed,
Hyn o rified, i ni a roed:
Nis gwyr Dynion, nag Anglyion,
Na'r Mab tirion, ond y Tad:
Y daw rhyfedd, derfyn diwedd,
A'r bob mawredd, lwysaidd wlad.'

²Not headed 'Achau ei fab Ismael Dafydd a fu farw 1735' as in 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw' (p. 45) and in 'Cymru' (1903, p. 141), but 'j ach Ismael Dafydd'.

³Not of the pedigree as in 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw' (p. 45) and in 'Cymru' (1903, p. 141).

⁴Added in a later hand.

At his death Oct. 20, 1785, **David Jones** was succeeded in his printing business by his youngest son, **Ishmael**, born at Tan-yr-yw Dec. 30, 1758, who, like his father¹, conforming to the ancient Welsh custom, adopted his father's christian name as surname, and traded as 'Ismael Dafydd', 'Ismael Dafies', 'Ismael Davies', 'Ishmael Davies' and 'I. Davies'². He continued to print with his father's press and type until his death November, 1817, almost 59 years old. He lies buried at Trefriw, in the same grave as his father. By the kind offices of the Rev. Gomer Price, Rector of Trefriw, and Mr. R. H. Williams, J.P., Plâs Meirion, Trefriw, I am able to give here a copy of the entry in the burial register of Trefriw Parish Church :—'Ismael Davies Bryn—fab—pwyll—buried November 22nd 1817. He was buried by—John Tittley—Curate'. Therefore, the statement on pp. 108 and 129 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.', that the year of his death was 1816, is an error, due, perhaps, to the same error appearing in the tombstone inscription. The same inscription contains another error, for it gives Nov. 22, 1816, as the death-date of **Ishmael Davies**, whereas Nov. 22, 1817, was his burial date. The known fact that he was born in 1758 and surviving in his 59th year should have prevented the perpetration of the error as to the year of his death; and, as a matter of fact, **Ishmael Davies**'s name appears in his imprint to ten ballads printed in 1817³, one of them ('Can am y ddamwain alarus a fu ar draeth y Lafan, *Ebrill* 21, 1817', etc.) containing a definite date in 1817 prior to its issue. Further evidence of the survival of **Ishmael Davies** in 1817 is found in the 1817 edition of 'Diddanwch Teuluaidd', in which, on p. xxiii., David Thomas ('Dafydd Ddu Eryri') speaks of **Lewis Morris**'s press being 'probably until that day ['Rhagymadrodd.' dated 'Ionawr, 14. 1817.'] in the possession of David Jones's son, **Ishmael**, the latter and his son John being then flourishing printers at Trefriw.'

Ishmael Davies was succeeded by his son, **John Jones** ('*Pyll Glan Conwy*') who, like his grand-father, **David Jones**, adopted 'Jones' as his surname and traded more extensively, as more skilfully, at BRYN PYLL, TREFRIW, until 1825, when he left to carry on the business at 30, DENBIGH STREET, LLANRWST. That accounts for his imprint's appearance on books printed in that year both as 'TREFRIW: *ARGRAFFWYD GAN J. JONES*, 1825.'⁴ and as 'LLANRWST: *ARGRAFFEDIG GAN J. JONES* . . . 1825.'⁵ or later in the same year and after, though not always, as 'GWYNDOD-WRYF: Llanrwst: *ARGRAFFWYD, GAN JOHN JONES*, 1825.'⁶

John Jones, according to Ashton's '*Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig*' (1908), p. 112, kept a public-house as well as a printing-office at Llanrwst, near the site of the present Swan and Feathers Inn. In **John Jones**'s days what is now The Swan and Feathers Inn was The Feathers Inn, the inn next door (removed more than 50 years ago) being The Swan Inn, which later, as well as another inn (The New Inn), were, according to Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835), Slater's (Jan., 1844), and Pigot & Co.'s (June, 1844), both in Denbigh Street⁷, and kept by a John Jones. By 1850, according to Slater's directory for that year, a John Jones kept The New Inn, The Swan Inn being kept by William Jones. A John Jones continued to keep The New Inn in 1858: see Slater's (1858-9).

¹Generally known as **Dafydd Shôn Dafydd**, his father's name being Shôn Dafydd.

²See imprints, although his imprints on ballads printed from 1786 to 1796 do not bear his name in any form.

³Listed by the late 'Myrddin Fardd' in '*Y Traethodydd*' (1887), pp. 120-1.

⁴'Esponiad Byr . . . ar Weddi yr Arglwydd. Gan . . . John Gill, D.D.'

⁵'Etifeddiaeth y Cristion . . . Gan Samuel Clark, D. D.'

⁶'Yr Angenheidrwydd . . . o Fuchedd Dduwiol . . . o waith Saesonaeg William Melmoth'.

⁷The printing-office was also in Denbigh Street, No. 30.

John Jones, at TREFRIW, from 1817 till 1825, and at LLANRWST from 1825 till 1834 (like his father, **Ishmael Davies**, from 1786 to 1817), concealed, under a fictitious 'Dublin' imprint without printer's name, his identity as the printer of the popular Holyhead almanac known as 'Cyfaill' this or 'Cyfaill' that, compiled and published by John Roberts ('Shôn Rhobert Lewis'), 1731-1806, and after him by his son, Robert Roberts, 1777-1836. The 'Dublin' imprint was used, of course, to evade the Government tax of 2d. on each almanac sold in England or in Wales unless printed in Ireland. The tax, imposed in 1711, and not removed until 1834, accounts also for the Holyhead almanac, as well as other Welsh almanacs in those days, being called 'Cyfaill', the adjective qualifying 'Cyfaill' (=Friend) varying from year to year, and, frequently, in the same year in the case of more than one issue. **John Jones**'s last 'Dublin' imprint appeared in 1834 on 'CYFALL | MANTEISOL | . . . | DUBLIN, | Printed for the Year | MDCCCXXXV.' On p. 3 of 'Y Cyfaill Rhydd' (=The Free Friend) for 1835—a pirated issue, bearing the imprint of **Lewis Evan Jones** of CARNARVON—the almanac is made to declare that for half a century it had been captive in chains in a foreign country, not permitted to appear in its own country except clandestinely, but that now it was free.¹

John Jones continued to print at LLANRWST until his death Mar. 29, 1865², aged 79². From January, 1827, to December, 1845, he printed the Baptist children's monthly, 'Athraw i Blentyn'. He was a skilled and careful printer, a literary man of taste, and a poet of considerable merit. The late John Edwards ('Meiriadog'), of Llanfair Caer Einion, Montgomeryshire (born Apr. 24, 1813³, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pen Isa'r Dref, Llanrwst; died July 20, 1906⁴, aged 93), says some interesting things about **John Jones** in 'Llais Rhyddid' (1918), pp. 44-5; and as 'Meiriadog' was personally acquainted with him, and learnt the compositor's craft in his office, though not as an indentured apprentice, but simply as a friend during leisure hours, he having been brought up, first, as a carrier, and then as a shoemaker⁵, his statements are worthy of credence. It is true that he states **John Jones** was a son instead of a grand-son of **David Jones**, and that **John Jones** described his press as 'Gwinwryf' (=Winepress) instead of 'Gwyndod-Wryf' (=Venedotian Press); but he is correct in stating that **John Jones** was, first, a blacksmith, and one of the most skilled in the country; that he invented and worked his own press, and that he went once to Dublin and, obtaining through a friend a free permit to inspect a type foundry there, picked up the art so well as to be able to mould his own fancy letters as he required them for his own immediate use.

In reply to queries of mine, **Mr. J. J. Lloyd**—the present head of the Llanrwst family of printers⁵—corroborates 'Meiriadog's' evidence thus:—

'We have three old presses of the "Ruthven" design here now, but dismantled, which were made by John Jones himself; hundreds of thousands of copies of books, pamphlets, ballads, almanacs, etc., were printed on these; indeed, up to my day [1887—] they were in use. These presses were quite different from any presses made to-day; but they were quite effective for any work. John Jones made also his own matrices and cast his own type-founts, of which he had many. He was the first Welshman to cast his own type-founts.'

Further corroboration is available in a letter I received from **Mr. John T. Evans** (of the firm of **O. Evans-Jones & Co.**), who says that 'Gronoviana' (1860)—the most important book printed and published by **John Jones**—was 'set'

¹ Bum yn gaeth mewn cadwynau am hanner cant o Flynyddoedd mewn gwlad estronol, ac . . . cawn ymddangos yn fy ngwlad fy hun ond yn lladradaidd, ond yn awr . . . wele fi yn rhydd . . . Caergybi, Medi 1834.'

²See the tombstone in St. Mary's Churchyard, Llanrwst.

³'Y Geninen' (1896), p. 143 *et seq.*

⁴'Bye-Gones' (1905-6), p. 275.

⁵Trading as 'O. Evans-Jones & Co.'

with type cast by himself and 'worked off' on one of the presses made by himself, and that 'some of the steel stamps [matrices], etc., together with the old fount, are still in the office at Llanrwst.'

John Jones's youngest brother, **Robert**, was also a printer. In 'Y Traethodydd' (1902), pp. 42-3, Edward Jones, of Port Dinorwic, writes (in Welsh),

'He [**Robert Jones**] . . . was born at Bryn Pyll, Trefriw, in 1803. Being young at the time of his father's death [Nov., 1817], he was brought up a printer by his eldest brother, John Jones . . . His first wife was one of the daughters of Marchlyn, near Conway. Some of his relatives are of opinion that he commenced to print on his own responsibility at Conway; but that is uncertain. He went to Pwllheli in 1828 or 1829, and kept a printing-office there for five or six years. It is thought that he removed to Bangor in 1834, and it is said that his office was at first on the site of The Skerries Inn, at the lower end of the town, but that he, some years afterwards, removed to Frondeg Street. His nephew, Mr. Evan Jones, now of Llanrwst, says that Robert Jones's press throughout his life was the old wooden press used by Lewis Morris to print "Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd" in 1735. . . . It appears that Robert Jones or his relatives, sold the old press to one John Jones, of Llanfyllin.'

But that **Robert Jones** 'commenced to print on his own responsibility at Conway' is certain, for his imprint appears on (1) 'Hanes | Llofruddiaeth | . . . | . . . Nôs yr 22ain o Fai 1826 : | ar gorph | Elizabeth Bate, | . . . | Conway : | Argraffwyd ac ar werth gan R. Jones. | 1826.' |, 16pp., foolscap 8vo; imprint at foot of p. 16 :—'Conwy : argraffwyd gan Robert Jones.'; (2) 'Catalogue | of the | Library | of | The Late Reverend John Williams, | Rector of Llanbedr & Caerhun, | to be | Sold by Auction, | . . . | . . . the 19th of December, 1826, . . . | . . . | Conobium-Press : | CONWAY, PRINTED BY R. JONES. | 1826.' |, 32pp., 12mo.

That **Robert Jones** had left CONWAY to settle at PWLLHELI by 1828 is proved by the appearance of his name in Pigot & Co.'s directory for 1828 as 'Jones Robert, stationer, printer, and sheriff's officer, Penlan st.', while his imprint appears on a book¹ as early as March, 1829.

That he removed from PWLLHELI to BANGOR in 1834 is certain, for whereas his Pwllheli imprint appears in 1833 on 'Natur Dyn . . . gan Griffith Jones', his Bangor imprint appears in 1834 on 'Galarnad . . . William Barnett . . . a fu farw . . . Gorphenaf yr 22, 1834 . . . Gan . . . William Morgan, Caergybi.' By 1835 he was printing at Bangor a satirical English newspaper entitled 'Figaro in Wales'—a demy-folio sheet of four pages, treble columns, price 2d. No. 7, dated 'Tuesday, September 1835', bears the imprint, 'Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by Robert Jones, at the Albion Office, Friars' Place, Bangor, . . . where the Printing Business is carried on in all its departments.' The scurrilous personal attacks of 'Figaro in Wales', with its caricatures engraved by **John Roberts**, the Holyhead printer (son and successor of **Robert Roberts**, the Holyhead almanacer and printer, and grand-son of Shôn Rhobert Lewis), soon resulted in the publication of a similar paper, entitled 'Anti-Figaro', issuing from the printing-office of **Lewis Evan Jones**, CARNARVON². Subsequently **Robert Jones** issued his paper as 'Philo-Figaro'.³ The editors became so abusive of each other in their respective journals, that the officers of the Law put an end to the existence of both², **Robert Jones** being proceeded against for libel; and at the Merionethshire Assizes held at Bala in March, 1836⁴, he was mulcted in damages to the tune of £250⁵.

¹ 'Iau Caethiwed . . . Pregeth . . . T. Charles . . . Pwllheli : . . . Argraffwyd gan Robert Jones', preface dated 'Mawrth y 10, 1829'.

² 'Y Traethodydd' (1884), p. 184.

³ 'Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig . . . Gan Charles Ashton' ([1893]), p. 742.

⁴ Not in '1843', as stated by John Davies ('Gwyneddion') in 'Y Traethodydd' (1884), p. 184.

⁵ 'Y Gwilydydd' (1836), p. 127.

According to the imprint to 'Figaro in Wales', as well as to the entry in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835), **Robert¹ Jones**'s office at Bangor was in Friars' Place. This does not contradict Edward Jones's hearsay statement, 'that his office was at first on the site of The Skerries Inn', because both the inn and Friars' Place² are on the same side of the High Street, and the one next door to the other; but the removal of the office from Friars' Place was—not to Frondeg Street, but—to Tabernacle Street: see Slater's directory (Jan., 1844), in which the address of the office is given as 'Jones Robert G. Tabernacle St.'

Robert G.[riffith] Jones was the son of **Robert Jones**, who took over the management of the office in 1844, although the father's imprint appeared up to 1846³. From that year, however, the son's imprint is substituted.

By January, 1843, **Robert Jones** had issued the first number of another monthly—a Welsh one, entitled 'Twr Gwalia', price 3d.; but for want of sufficient subscribers, it was soon defunct.

Robert Griffith Jones, however, carried on the business until the death of his father Dec. 19, 1850, aged 43⁴, and after, dying in March, 1879, at Llanarmon-in-Yale, Flintshire, and being buried there⁵.

Another member of the Llanrwst family of printers to set up for himself was **Evan Jones**, the youngest son of **John Jones** ('**Pyll Glan Conwy**'). His office in 1, High Street⁶, PORTMADOC, was opened in 1848⁵, where he continued to print until 1894⁵, when he retired from business, and returned to Llanrwst⁵. **Evan Jones** was born May 14, 1830, and died Mar. 23, 1918, in his 88th year⁵. He, too, lies buried at Llanrwst⁵.

This **Evan Jones** was the nephew of **Robert Jones**, successively of CONWAY, PWLLHELI and BANGOR—the nephew responsible for the statement that his uncle's press 'throughout his life was the old wooden press used by Lewis Morris' in 1735. This, however, cannot be altogether correct, because in the imprint of a booklet⁷ printed by **Robert Jones** in 1832, he describes his press as an 'Albion Press', which was—not of wood, but—of iron, and not introduced until 1816⁸. **Lewis Morris**'s press, described by him, in his 'Proposals' for erecting it in 1732, as 'a new press after the Dutch fashion', was the old wooden one as improved by William Blaeu of Amsterdam, which 'was brought to its ultimate degree of perfection in the later part of the 17th century', and which 'continued to be generally used until the close of the 18th.'⁹

But although **Lewis Morris**'s old press was not the one used by **Robert Jones** 'throughout his life', it may have remained in his possession, though unused since about 1832, when he described the press he used as an 'Albion'. And at CONWAY in 1826 he had, fancifully enough, described the press he used there as 'Conobium-Press'¹⁰: that was his first, and may well have been **Lewis Morris**'s, given to him by his brother, **John Jones**, who, after his removal from Trefriw to Llanrwst in 1825, worked with presses of his own make.

The erroneous statement that **Lewis Morris**'s press remained in the office of **John Jones** at LLANRWST, has many times been repeated, the latest being in

¹'Richard' in the directory.

²Now 'Terrace'.

³Addysgydd | yr | Ysgol Sabbathol. | Y Llyfr Cyntaf. | BANGOR : | ARGRAFFWYD GAN ROBERT JONES. | . . . | 1846 |, 16pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁴'Y Traethodydd' (1902), p. 43.

⁵Information kindly supplied by **Mr. J. J. Lloyd**, printer, Llanrwst.

⁶Cassey's directory (1876) and Slater's directory (1880).

⁷'A Funeral Sermon. | Pregeth Angladdawl | Mr. John Lloyd, | . . . | Albion Press : Pwllheli, Argraffwyd gan R. Jones. | 1832.' |, 24pp., cr. 8vo.

⁸For handy reference, see Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' (1910), p. 1114.

⁹Chambers's Encyclopædia (1908), vol. VIII., p. 411.

¹⁰See the imprint to 'Catalogue of the Library of . . . John Williams', etc.

'Y Beirniad' (1918), p. 50, by the Rev. D. D. Williams, M.A., who adds carelessly that 'under the care of John Jones . . . it became one of the most important presses in North Wales during the first half of the nineteenth century.'

Another instance of carelessness is the conjecture of the Rev. O. Gaianydd Williams on p. 190 of 'Dafydd Jones o Drefriw', that **Lewis Morris's** press, after coming from Bodedern to Trefriw, went from Trefriw to Llanfyllin.

But the most careless statement of all is that by Owen Jones ('Meudwy Môn') in 'Ceinion Llenyddiaeth Gymreig' (1876), vol. I., p. 181,—'The old press was removed from Trefriw by Mr. Robert Jones . . . to Llangollen'.

Surely, 'Robert' in the last statement is an error for 'John', as 'Llangollen' is another error for 'Llanrwst', for neither **Robert** nor **John Jones** ever printed at LLANGOLLEN. The printer at Llangollen during the years that **Robert Jones** was at Bangor (1842¹-50) was **Hugh Jones**, who was no relation of the printers, **John** and **Robert Jones**, of Llanrwst. **Hugh Jones** was born Feb. 28, 1821², at Llanrwst, his father being John Jones, bookbinder and book-seller there³. In 1838⁴ **Hugh Jones** commenced business as printer at CONWY, whence, in 1839⁵, he removed to LLANRWST⁶. By 1842² he was married³, and settled at LLANGOLLEN. To get from Llanrwst by way of Conway to Llangollen in those days, **Hugh Jones** had to place his stock-in-trade on board a small coasting vessel bound for Liverpool; and such was the storm it encountered on the voyage, that he and his all were nigh lost².

At LLANGOLLEN, in Bridge Street⁷, **Hugh Jones** printed and published a large number of books and pamphlets in Welsh and English, besides almanacs and periodicals. Apr. 27, 1843, he issued the first number of a fortnightly newspaper entitled 'Yr Yspiwr', 8pp., demy 8vo., price 1d. This he issued until August, 1844. Latterly, in 1845, the paper was a monthly.

At the foot of the last page of his 'Almanac, . . . am . . . 1854, . . . Can yr Hen Moore . . .', he announces (in Welsh) that it was intended to publish at the beginning of January, 1854, price 1d., 'The Llangollen Chronicle'—the first number of a monthly paper. By Nov. 2, 1860, he had issued the first number of another newspaper—a weekly—entitled 'The Llangollen Advertiser'—a paper that proved a success until the end of 1915, when, owing to the increased price of material, etc., consequent on the great European War, it was disposed of to **Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., OSWESTRY**; but in 1921 it became defunct.

Hugh Jones was an ordained minister in the Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist Body. He died suddenly: while addressing a congregation after the evening service in Rehoboth Chapel, Llangollen, on Sunday, June 15, 1880, he had an apoplectic seizure, which brought about his death before the close of the day. He lies buried since the following Wednesday in Y Fron burying-ground, Llangollen. His widow, two daughters, and four of his six sons, have since

¹'Marwnad . . . R. Jones . . . Llangollen . . . Hugh Jones . . . 1842.'

²Information kindly supplied by **Mr. Tom Jones**, printer and publisher, Llangollen—a son of **Hugh Jones**.

³Note the imprint to 'Trugaredd a Barn . . . Llanrwst: Argraffwyd gan Hugh Jones, Ac ar werth gan J. Jones, Llyfr-rwymydd, Llanrwst.'

⁴'Rhodd Athraw i'w Ddosparth; | . . . | Can John Foulkes. | . . . | CONWY: | ARGRAFFWYD GAN HUGH JONES.' |, 12pp., 12mo, preface dated 'Tach, 1838.'

⁵'Hanes | . . . | yr | Ystorom Ddychrynlyd | . . . | Ar Nos Sabbath Ionawr 6, 1839, | . . . | CONWY: | ARGRAFFWYD GAN HUGH JONES, | . . . |, 16pp., cr. 8vo; (b) 'Pregeth . . . | . . . Robert Roberts, | . . . | LLANRWST: | ARGRAFFWYD GAN HUGH JONES. | M. DCC. XXXIX.', 24pp., cr. 8vo.

⁶'Marwnad . . . R. Jones . . . Gan Dafydd Hughes . . . LLANGOLLEN . . . HUGH JONES . . . 1842.'

⁷Pigot & Co.'s directory (June, 1844).

joined him, the surviving sons being **Mr. Tom Jones**, printer and stationer, 33, Castle Street, Llangollen, trading as 'Hugh Jones & Co.', and **Mr. Benjamin Jones**, draper, Llandudno¹.

Mr. John T. Evans (of the firm of **O. Evans-Jones & Co.**) states in a letter to me that local tradition had it that **Lewis Morris's** press was in 'the Oxford Museum', and that 'a gentleman [had] told him [**Mr. John T. Evans**] that, about 45 years previously, Jones, the Llangollen printer, had told him that he [**Hugh Jones**] had the old press'. But the authorities of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and of the Bodleian Library, as well as **Mr. Tom Jones**, Llangollen—the son and life-companion of **Hugh Jones**, tell me that they know nothing about either the whereabouts or existence of the press.

Reverting to the statement in 'Y Traethodydd' (1902), p. 43, that 'Robert Jones, or his relatives, sold the press [**Lewis Morris's**] to one John Jones, of Llanfyllin', I find that there was at LLANFYLLIN in 1843-4, when **Robert Jones** and his son, **Robert Griffith Jones**, were at BANGOR, a printer named **John Davies Jones**²; and as **Robert Jones** had had an 'Albion' press since 1832, it is not at all difficult to believe that he disposed of **Lewis Morris's** old press to **John Davies Jones** when the latter set up as printer at LLANFYLLIN about 1843.

During 1849-50 **Richard Jones** was the printer at LLANFYLLIN; but his press, too, being an 'Albion'³, was obviously not **Lewis Morris's**.

Whatever became of the old press after **Robert Jones** disposed of it, or wherever it may be to-day, 'it never returned'⁴ to the office of the **Joneses** at 30, Denbigh Street, Llanrwst.

Emerging from the maze of conflicting statements, and concluding that the itinerary of **Lewis Morris's** 1732 press was (1) from Llannerchymedd to Holyhead, (2) from Holyhead to Trefriw—first at Tan-yr-yw and secondly at Bryn Pyll, (3) from Trefriw to 30, Denbigh Street, Llanrwst, (4) from Llanrwst to Conway, (5) from Conway to Pwllheli, (6) from Pwllheli to Bangor—first in Friars' Place and secondly in Tabernacle Street, and (7) from Bangor to Llanfyllin, it is interesting to note that **David Jones's** printing business, started in 1776, with the aid of **Lewis Morris's** fount of pica and wooden press, is still being carried on successfully by his direct descendants, and in the office in which **John Jones** re-erected his press upon its removal from Trefriw in 1825.

John Jones was succeeded in the business at his death Mar. 29, 1865, by his son (**Owen Evans-Jones**) and his daughter (**Catherine Jones**), who traded as '**O. Evans-Jones & Co.**' **Owen Evans-Jones** dying in July, 1887, the business was carried on by his sister, with the assistance of the present head of the firm, namely, **Mr. J. J. Lloyd**, who was a nephew, being the son of another daughter of **John Jones**. At the death of **Catherine Jones** in 1892, **Mr. J. J. Lloyd** and his sister (**Mrs. Morris**, a widow) succeeded to the business, trading still as '**O. Evans-Jones & Co.**' The present Llanrwst printers are cousins-german of the Rev. Griffith Hartwell Jones, M.A., D.D., D.Litt., Rector of

¹Information kindly supplied by Mr. W. Williams, Plâs Llecheiddior, Llanrwst, and **Mr. Tom Jones**, Llangollen.

²'Manna yr Anialwch . . . Gan . . . Thomas Williams . . . Llanfyllin: Argraffwyd gan John D. Jones. 1843.', and 'Y Ddau Tu i'r Ddalen am America . . . Gan . . . John H. Evans . . . Llanfyllin: Argraffwyd gan John Davies Jones. 1844.'

³Pregeth ar . . . Fedydd Dwfr. Gan D. Morgan . . . Albion-Wasg: Llanfyllin, Argraffwyd gan Richard Jones. 1849.'

⁴**Mr. J. J. Lloyd**, printer, Llanrwst, in reply to queries of mine.

Nutfield, Surrey—a scholar whose culture, erudition and refined personal character are not only in perfect harmony with those of his gentle and loreloving great-great-grand-father, **David Jones**, but are also the admiration of all who know anything of him and his great labours in the fields of history and letters. He is the son (born 1859) of the late Rev. Edward Jones, M.A., who (born 1826) was a son of **John Jones**, the Trefriw-Llanrwst printer. The Rev. Edward Jones was a graduate of Jesus College, Oxford, matriculating May 20, 1846, and becoming Vicar of Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, Denbighshire, some years prior to his death in 1892.¹

¹ 'Yr Haul' (1892), pp. 146-9.

CHAPTER X.

1743—1765.

CARMARTHEN (SAMUEL LEWIS, EVAN POWELL, AND EVAN & DAVID POWELL).

Leaving the PONTYPOOL press of 1740-42 to be dealt with in the second part of this book, I pass on to the next press established in Wales—that of **Samuel Lewis's** in KING STREET,¹ CARMARTHEN, in 1743.

In 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A.' (1911), p. 169, it is stated that 'he printed books from 1743 to 1746'; but although the Carmarthen-printed items recorded in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 6² and 7³, 1747, and 7⁴, 1749, do not include the printer's name in their imprints, they, too, were printed by **Samuel Lewis**, as the use, in Welsh words, of 'j' for 'i', and 'Caer-Ferddin'⁵ for 'Caerfyrddin', suggests. Besides, there is no evidence that any other printer was in business at CARMARTHEN during 1747-9.

In his imprint to 'The Leaves of the Tree of Life . . . Edmund Jones . . . 1745', **Samuel Lewis** advertizes 'Where Gentlemen, Clergy, and Others; may have their Work done as well as in *London*,⁶. Without contending that **Samuel Lewis's** printing was as good as the best done in London, I do not fear to say that it was, at its own best, as good as the average printing done there, and certainly far better than anything that had been done till then in Wales.

Rowlands records nothing bearing **Samuel Lewis's** imprint in 1746; but in that year he printed (a) 'Y RHAN GYNTAF | O GATECISMAU | A | GWEDDIAU : | NEU | GREFYDD PLANT BACH | Dan Saith neu Wyth Mlwydd Oed. | . . . | . . . o *Gatecismau* a *Gweddiau* i Blant a Dynion Jeaingc. | Gan I. WATTS, D. D. | . . . | CAER-FYRDDIN : | Argraphwŷd gan SAMUEL LEWIS. | MDCCXVI.', vi, 15pp., foolscap 8vo; (b) 'YR AIL RAN O | GATECISMAU | A | GWEDDIAU : | Neu beth Cynhorthwy i | GREFYDD PLANT, | . . . o | Saith Mlwydd Oed hyd Ddeuddeg : | . . . o | Weddiau a CHATECISMAU i Blant a Phobl jeaingc. | Gan I. WATTS, D. D. | . . . | CAER-FYRDDIN : | Argraphwŷd gan SAMUEL LEWIS | MDCCXVI.', viii, 70pp., foolscap 8vo.

¹Aleluja, | . . . | Mr. William Williams | . . . | CAERFYRDDIN : | Argraphwŷd gan SAMUEL LEWIS, yn *Heol y Brenin*; | . . . | M DCC XLIV.' In the same year **Samuel Lewis** printed 'Dirgeledigaethau'r Cristion : see it reprinted on pp. 22-3 and 60-1 of 'Trysorfa Efangylaidd' (1806).

²Hymnau Byddiol . . . John Richard . . . Caer-Ferddin : Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn, M.DCC.XLVII.'

³Hymn Fuddjol ac Anghenredjol . . . John Richard . . . Caer-Ferddin : Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn, M.DCC.XLVII.'

⁴Llythyr at y Cyfryw o'r Byd . . . John Reynolds . . . Caer-Ferddin : Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn, M.DCC.XLIX.'

⁵(a) 'Hymnau Detholedig . . . Caer-Ferddin : Argraphwŷd gan Samuel Lewis, M.DCC.XLV.'; (b) 'Sinai a Seion . . . Caer-Ferddin : Argraphwŷd gan Samuel Lewis, M.DCC.XLV.'; (c) see footnotes 2-4, *supra*.

⁶See the same in Cymraeg in the imprint to 'Aleluja, | . . . | Mr. William Williams | . . . | M DCC XLIV.'—'*Le gellir cael argraffu pob Mâth o Lyfrau | Cymraeg, á Saeson-aeg ; Llŷthyren newydd, a | Phapŵr da ; yn gystal ac yn LLUNDAIN.*'

Quoting again from p. 169 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads',—'Nicholas Thomas was succeeded by Samuel Lewis . . . and he in turn was succeeded by Evan Powell. The connection between all these printers can be proved by the ornaments [= 'flowers'] and tail-pieces used. Lewis also procured some of the ornaments for initial letters used by Isaac Carter.' But this statement is only partly true. It is true to the extent that several of **Samuel Lewis's** tail-pieces and 'flowers' for initial letters appear in **Evan Powell's** books,—that one of **Nicholas Thomas's** appears on p. 52 of **Evan Powell's** printed portion of 'Pantheologia' (1762),—and that one of **Isaac Carter's** appears on p. 24 of **Evan Powell's** issue of 'Gwersi i Blant a Dynion jeuaingc' (1757); it is true also that some of **Isaac Carter's** appear in **Samuel Lewis's** books; but it is untrue that one of **Nicholas Thomas's** appears in any of **Samuel Lewis's** books. Therefore, the statement is untrue also as to 'The connection between all these printers', because although **Evan Powell** may thus be 'connected' with **Samuel Lewis**, **Nicholas Thomas** and **Isaac Carter**,—and **Samuel Lewis** with **Isaac Carter**,—**Samuel Lewis** is not so 'connected' with **Nicholas Thomas**.

If the statement,—that **Samuel Lewis** 'succeeded' **Nicholas Thomas**,—means that the former took over the latter's business, there is no evidence for it: nothing even in type, 'flower,' tail-piece, or typography, hints at such a 'succession'. Following the line of argument adopted by Principal Davies, **Samuel Lewis** 'succeeded'—not **Nicholas Thomas**, but—**Isaac Carter**—a printer who is not known to have printed anything after 1733, although he survived until May, 1741; and as **Samuel Lewis** did not begin to print until 1743, the less the better said about **Lewis's** 'succession' even to **Carter's** business.

If **Evan Powell** 'succeeded' **Samuel Lewis** (and the appearance in the former's books of some of the latter's 'flowers', tail-pieces, and type-founts, favour the supposition), **Evan Powell** must have done so between 1749 and 1752, because **Samuel Lewis's** latest known imprint is dated 'M.DCC.XLIX'.¹ while **Evan Powell's** earliest² known is dated 'M.DCC.LII'.³ And although neither the 1749 nor the 1752 book has the printer's name in the dated imprint, a comparison of both the books with those of their respective printers' name—including imprints, leaves me without a shadow of doubt as to the identity of the printers. In the same year (1752) **Evan Powell**, again without including his name in the imprint, printed also an edition of 'Canwyll y Cymru. Sef, Gwaith Mr. Rees Prichard . . . CAERFYRDDIN: Argraphwyd yn y FLWYDDYN, M.DCC.LII.'

On p. 170 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads' it is rightly pointed out that **Evan Powell** inadvertently placed the 'X' in the date of his imprint to 'Hir Einioes ac Jechyd i Ddyn, ac Anifail' before instead of after the 'L', and thus made the date 'M.DCC.XLII.' instead of 'M.DCC.LXII.'; but after stating, 'It is possible . . . that he [**Evan Powell**] issued the 1752 edition of "Canwyll y Cymru"', Principal Davies adds, 'Some of the ornaments used by S. Lewis were also used by Powell. This rather points to the conclusion that there was a printer who succeeded to Lewis's business and [who] afterwards handed it on to Powell'. How **Powell's** using some of **Lewis's** 'flowers' rather points to that conclusion' is difficult to conceive. *Prima facie*, it is a proof of **Powell's** immediately succeeding **Lewis**. However, what is meant may be simply that as **Evan Powell's** name is not included in the 1752 imprints, and as **Lewis's** ornaments appear in **Powell's** from 1757 onwards, the latter did not print the

¹ Llythyr at y Cyfryw o'r Byd', etc.

² Hymnau . . . Gan mwyaf, o waith Mr. Henry Lloyd . . . CAERFYRDDIN: Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn, M.DCC.LII.'

³Not 'MDCCLI' as on p. 429 of 'Cambrian Bibliography'.

1752 books, but that they were printed by 'a printer who succeeded to Lewis's business', etc.

After all, that is pure conjecture, not to be entertained while the type, 'flowers', tail-pieces and typography of **Evan Powell** from 1757 to 1765 are found to be exactly¹ the same as those of the 1752 books, and while other printers (**Nicholas Thomas**, for one, and **Rhys Thomas**, successively of Carmarthen, Llandovery, and Cowbridge, for another²) are also found omitting their names from their imprints.

Principal Davies, in 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads', believing in the corporate existence of the conjectured 'printer who succeeded to Lewis's business', gives the printing dates of **Evan Powell** as '1757-1765' instead of 1752-65. It may be objected that no imprint bearing **Evan Powell's** name during 1752-6 is known to exist; but the same objection might be made also in the case of the conjectured printer.

For some time in 1762 **Evan Powell** had a partner in the business, namely, **David Powell**, who was probably a relation—a brother, perhaps. Their imprint appears (for the first and last time) as far as is known, on the titlepage of 'Pantheologia . . . W. Williams . . . CAERFYRDDIN: Argraphwyd gan EV. a DAV. POWELL, yn Heol-y-Prior, yn y Flwyddyn 1762. Lle gellir cael Argraphu pob mâth o Lyfrau Cymr'aeg a Saes'naeg, ar Lythyren Newydd am bris Gweddaiidd.'; but the partners printed only the first 120 of the 654pp. comprising the book, the rest being printed later by **John Ross** of Carmarthen and **E. Evans** of Brecon.

Notwithstanding the advertisement in the imprint of 'Pantheologia', the **Powell's** type was not very new ('newydd'), while their execution was indifferent enough.

Evan Powell, however, was not much given to advertizing himself or his work, although, on p. 8 of 'Llythyr Oddi wrth Gymmanfa' (1763), after stating in his imprint that he had printed it 'dros y Parchedig Mr. Timothy Thomas', he adds (in Welsh), 'I hope that whosoever of the respected friends of Mr. T. Thomas who have anything to print, will let me, their humble servant Evan Powell, have the honour of serving them.' The Rev. Timothy Thomas, of Aberduar (1720-68), was evidently a patron of **Evan Powell**, all his books having been printed at the office in Priory Street while there.

That **Evan Powell's** printing-office was from 1759³ to 1765⁴ in Priory Street is attested by his imprint: in his earlier imprint the name of the street is not given.

¹Note, for example, the 'battered' tail-piece with the scratched line across it on p. 132 of 'Canwyll y Cymru' (1752) and on p. 64 of 'Tystiolaeth y Credadyn' (1757), as well as on others of **Powell's** books.

²Dwy o Gerddi Duwiol . . . Watkin Dafydd . . . Philip Tomas . . . Llanymddifri; . . . 1769.

³Siccrwydd Ffydd . . . Ebenezer Erskine . . . CAERFYRDDIN, Argraphwyd gan EVAN Powell, yn Heol y Prior, . . . 1759.

⁴Hymnau Ysgrythurawl . . . Joseph John . . . Argraphwyd Yngnaerfyrrddin, [sic] gan EV. Powell, yn Heol-y-Prior, . . . 1765.

CHAPTER XI.

1753—1829—

TREVECCA (HOWELL HARRIS, 'B.[ARBRA]' P.[ARRY], EVAN ROBERTS, 'DAVID GRIFFITH'S SON', DAVID MEREDITH, 'MR. [MAURICE] HUGHES', DAVID PHILLIPS, THOMAS ROBERTS, NATHAN HUGHES, E.[VAN] ROBERTS & Co., AND [MAURICE] HUGHES & Co.)—TALGARTH (M.[AURICE] HUGHES, M.[AURICE] HUGHES & Co., AND EVAN HUGHES).

In 1753 **Howell Harris**¹—the great Calvinistic-Methodist revivalist and friend of George Whitefield, the Wesleys, and Selina Countess of Huntingdon—had had a press erected at TREVECCA, a small village in the parish of TALGARTH, Breconshire.

The TREVECCA press was part and parcel of an organization not only to promote the great religious revival conceived and initiated by **Howell Harris** in 1735, but also to house and maintain a community in order to their spiritual advancement. The organization itself was not, however, in full operation until 1753—three years after **Howell Harris**'s withdrawal from the main body of the revivalists owing to a rupture over a theological issue between himself and another great revivalist, namely, the Rev. Daniel Rowland, Curate of Llangeitho, in Cardiganshire.

To quote from 'The Second Part' of 'A Brief Account of . . . Howell Harris' (1791), 'collected by his Successors', **Howell Harris**,

'after seventeen years, of hard labour, in the Lord's work through *Wales*, and great part of *England*, . . . settled at *Trevecca*, where he spent the greatest part of his time in his own house . . . A few of those who received a blessing through his ministry, in former years, began to gather to him there; and as he preached to them, two or three times a day, they earnestly desired to stay there with him . . . in *April* 1752, he laid the foundation of the present building at *Trevecca* . . . having an impression in his mind, for some years past, that he should build a house for God . . . soon after he began to build, some people came to offer their work and help to him, that they might . . . profit by his ministry daily; thus the family began to be gathered together this year . . . In the year 1753 a part of the building being finished . . . many settled there . . . giving themselves to the Lord and his work, because they believed it . . . suited to the rules laid down in the Bible. At the end of this year, and the beginning of the year 1754, there was a settled family at *Trevecca*, of about a hundred persons . . . In the year 1755, several families came to *Trevecca*, especially from *North Wales* . . . and some even from *England* also . . . At the end of this year, there was [*sic*] about 120 persons in the family, besides those families in the neighbourhood, that belonged to it.'

Howell Harris had probably in view the example of Professor August Herman Franke at Halle, in Germany, as well as George Whitefield's Orphan House in Georgia², in originating the 'monastery'³ at Trevecca⁴.

¹Born Jan. 23, 1713-14; died July 21, 1773 ('A Brief Account of . . . Howell Harris' (1791), p. 104; christened Feb. 14, 1713-14; buried July 24, 1773 (Talgarth Parish Register).

²Buchedd . . . Howel Harris', by Thomas Charles, of Bala, in 'Trysorfa' for Dec., 1810, p. 192.

³'Rhyw fonachlog fawr' ('Marwnad . . . Howel Harris . . . Gan W. Williams, [of Pantycelyn] . . . M, DCC, LXXIII.', p. 6).

⁴'Stimulated it is supposed by the example of his friend Whitfield's Orphanage in Georgia, by the success of the much larger institution founded some years before by Augustus Herman Franke, in Halle, Germany, and by the settlements springing up amongst the Moravians in England' ('Life of Howell Harris . . . By Hugh J. Hughes . . . 1892', p. 368).

For details as to the 'House' and 'Family' at TREVECCA, the farms tilled, the factories set going, and the pursuit of the various avocations there for the benefit of the 'gathered', who, like the early Christians in Jerusalem, 'had all things in common', the reader should consult 'A Brief Account of . . . Howell Harris' (1791), Malkin's 'Scenery . . . of South Wales' (1804, pp. 241-7; 2nd edition, 1807, vol. I., pp. 376-387), 'Y Traethodydd' (1866, pp. 157-171), 'Life of Howell Harris . . . By Hugh J. Hughes' (1892), 'Y Tadau Methodistiaidd' (1895, vol. I., pp. 403-432), 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd' (1916-24), and, in a general way, the article in the Dictionary of National Biography, while the pages of Rowlands's 'Cambrian Bibliography' are happily burdened with records of the books and pamphlets issued from the press.

In a contribution, by Mr. John Ballinger, to 'The Library' for July, 1905, there is the bare assumption that the date '1766 in Roman numerals' in the imprint of the Trevecca-printed 'Christ Revealed', by T. Taylor, 'was almost certainly an error for 1776', and that 'the known issues [from the Trevecca press] began with 1770' (p. 227), or, as repeated on p. 228, that 'the press started with a regular output from 1770', or, as definitely stated on p. 229, 'The Trevecca press started its career' in 1770.

But waiving the improbability that **Howell Harris** would have allowed 17 years to pass without erecting a press in connexion with his 'House', and employing it for the furtherance of the Gospel he preached so intensely, **Howell Harris**, as 'Father' of the 'Family' at Trevecca, was, for a certainty, in business as printer at TREVECCA in February, 1758, because at a meeting of the Brecknockshire Agricultural Society held Feb. 8, 1758, it was ordered 'That the premiums . . . be advertised in the *London Chronicle*, and *Gloucester Journal*, and one thousand handbills of the same be printed by Mr. Howell Harris.'¹ Heading the 'Disbursements' of the same society for 1758 I find the following item:— '12th April, Mr. Howell Harris for printing handbills £1 1 0'.² Again, at a meeting of the same society held Apr. 11, 1759, it was 'Ordered that Mr. Howell Harris be desired to print 600 hand-bills'.³

Indeed, the active state of the Trevecca press so early in 1758 (Feb. 8) justifies one in inferring it to have been erected before.

More, it is plainly a fact that the 'House' had had its press since 1753. Thanks to Mr. Richard Bennett, whose transcript of 'Chydig o Hanes Bywyd Barbra Moses', by Evan Moses, appears in 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd' for Nov., 1918, pp. 24-6, we know that the press was purchased for the 'House' by a young woman soon after her arrival at Trevecca as a member of the 'Family' there in May, 1753. Evan Moses refers to this young woman merely as 'B.P.'; but as her brother's name is given as Thomas Parry, Mr. Bennett thinks it safe to call her 'Barbra Parry'. Twenty years after her arrival at the 'House' she became Evan Moses's wife, the date of the marriage being May 18, 1774⁴. Evan Moses was **Howell Harris**'s right-hand man, and the overseer of the 'House', being one of the original members of the 'Family', as well as the chief of **Howell Harris**'s 'successors', who 'collected' the 'Brief Account' of his life, published in 1791. In a MS. of his in the Trevecca

¹ Historical Facts in connection with the Brecknockshire Agricultural Society . . . By Rhys Davies., p. 17 of the 'Official Catalogue' of the 'Show at Brecon' in 1895. See also 'Old Wales' (1906, p. 105).

² 'Old Wales' (1906), p. 110.

³ 'Old Wales' (1906), p. 111.

⁴ Hanes Teulu Trefecca', by the Rev. William Thomas ('Islwyn') in 'Y Traethodydd' (1866), p. 167.

College Library he says he was born at Aberdare, Glamorganshire, in June, 1726¹. By occupation he was a tailor². He died in 1805³.

'Barbra' Parry was born in the parish of Llansannan, Denbighshire, in May, 1729. Deciding to join the Trevecca 'Family', 'she gave all that was hers towards the Lord's work, the use made of the money being to purchase the printing-press at Trevecca. She was by this time in the "Family" at Trevecca.'

Further evidence of the early erection of the Trevecca press is found in another MS. of Evan Moses, from which copious extracts are printed in 'Y Traethodydd' (1866), pp. 157-171. The gist of one of them is,—Aug. 28, 1761, a certain **David Griffith** died at Trevecca. He had settled in the 'House' with the first party, and being a very good joiner, had been of great assistance in carrying on the building of the 'House'. The elder of the two boys whom he brought thither with him remained in the 'House' for nearly 20 years; but after the death of his father in 1761, he went away to Bath to follow his occupation of printer. He, however, returned to the 'House', and died there in 1773, at the age of 29 years. This Trevecca printer, dying in 1773 at the age of 29, must have been born in 1744, and was, therefore, about nine years old when he settled at the 'House' with his father in 1753. Then, leaving for Bath as a journeyman-printer in 1761, at the age of 17, it is quite safe to conclude that he must have served five, if not seven, years as an apprentice by the autumn of 1761: that fixes the date of the erection of the press in 1756, if not in 1754, and, as far as it goes, corroborates the evidence of Evan Moses as to the purchase of the press by **'Barbra' Parry** upon leaving Llansannan for the 'House' in 1753.

The above facts show that the assumption in the contribution by Mr. John Ballinger, in 'The Library' (July, 1905), is not the only one. On p. 227 of the same contribution it is asserted, 'Nor is there any record of the origin and operations of the press', and on p. 228, 'No written records seem to be known'; but all the while the 'records' of Evan Moses were at Trevecca; some even in print in 'Y Traethodydd' since April, 1866.

On the same page of the above contribution it is again concluded that as

'Thomas Roberts, who started as a master printer at Carnarvon in 1796, and served his apprenticeship with the Trevecca printer, and as he was born in 1760, he might, therefore, have become an apprentice soon after the starting of the press';

but how could **Thomas Roberts**, born not till 1760, 'have become an apprentice soon after the starting of the press' in 1753?

If the facts about **Thomas Roberts** had been retailed in the above contribution as given by **Hugh Humphreys**, the Carnarvon printer and publisher, on pp. 704-5 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', they would have served their purpose.

¹ Hanes Teulu Trefecca' in 'Y Traethodydd' (1866), p. 158.

² Wel, gwrando, Evan Moses—
Y teilwr gwaetha'i ryw :
O'r dorf ddirif deilwriaid
Erioed a greodd Duw,
'Rwy'n ameu nad yr Arglwydd
A'th wnaeth yn deilwr glâs,
Ond Satan a dy alwodd
I waith Efengyl Gras.'

See 'Yr Oenig' (Dec. 1855, pp. 233-5) for 'Rhigymau Williams, Pantycelyn.'

³ Life of Howell Harris . . . By Hugh J. Hughes . . . 1892,' p. 381.

On the next page of the same contribution it is stated,

'His [**Thomas Roberts**'] name occurs in 1792 as the person to whom letters relating to the Trevecca publications are to be addressed. So far this is the only name that has emerged from the obscurity surrounding the years 1770-1796.'

These two sentences contain three blunders, which I correct thus:—

(1) **Thomas Roberts**'s name does not 'occur in 1792 as the person to whom letters relating to the Trevecca publications are to be addressed'. Worthless to the general reader as is the *ipse dixit*, 'in 1792', without a citation of the authority for it, I happen to know that the authority is a three-line paragraph at the foot of an advertisement relating to the forthcoming publication of Morgan John Rhys's 'Cylch-grawn Cymraeg', on the last page of 'Coffadwriaeth o Farwolaeth Mr. Josiah Evans, . . . Gan Morgan Rees . . . Trefecca : M,DCC,XCII.' Here is the paragraph:—

'N.B. Letters with Names, or Materials, for this Work, | directed to Mr. Roberts TREVECCA, for the Publishers | of the WELCH MAGAZINE, will be duly received.'

But the christian name of this 'Mr. Roberts' was not 'Thomas': 'Thomas' is another assumption. 'Mr. Roberts' was quite a different man from **Thomas Roberts**, and a much more important one in the 'House': he was **Evan Roberts**, the manager of some of the industries connected with the 'House', and one of the three members of the 'Family' appointed trustees² by **Howell Harris** before his departure from Trevecca, in the beginning of 1760³, in charge, first as ensign and soon after as captain, of the 24 recruits 'imbodyed with the Breconshire Militia'.³ Like Evan Moses, he was one of the original members of the 'Family', and one of **Howell Harris**'s 'successors'. In 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd' (March, 1922, pp. 5-10), Mr. R. Bennett publishes his transcript of some papers in the hands of **Howell Harris** and **Evan Roberts**—papers that shed light upon the identity of the latter. Writing to 'Mr. Meredith.' from 'Trevecca, March 8, 1755.', **Howell Harris** states, 'James Prichard . . . waits on you to receive y^r ord^{rs} for my Entiring on y^e farm . . . I have a Tenant, one Evⁿ Rob^{ts}, to enter upon it . . . he is now in a place of Chief Trust in a Lead Mine Work by Wrexam . . . he is a right Judicious Husbandman too,' etc. From a letter written at 'Minera March y^e 9th 1755.', and signed 'Evan Roberts', the situation of the 'Lead Mine Work' is made clear: Minera is 'by Wrexam'. By October, 1755, **Evan Roberts**, according to a paper in the handwriting of **Howell Harris**, 'takes y^e Sole Care of y^e Warehouse & assists in look^g aft^r Lands & going to Market & on Business & in carry^g ord^{rs} to y^e People wⁿ James is absent.'; while 'aft^r Supper I [**Howell Harris**] consult y^e Stew^{ds}—Evⁿ Rob^{ts} & James & Han—', etc. In 1800 **Evan Roberts**'s name appears in the imprint on p. 164 of 'PREGETH | AR DDIODDEFAINT CRIST, | . . . JOSEPH HALL' thus:—'**TREFECCA** : | Argraphwyd, Gan E. ROBERTS, & Co. | 1800.' The same imprint, varied once⁴ as 'E. R. & Co.', appears on the publications of the press in 1801-2-3-4. He died June 1st, 1804⁵, having spent over 50 years in the 'Family'⁶.

(2) The phrase, 'letters relating to the Trevecca publications', in the three-line paragraph 'in 1792', is a misreading: there is nothing in the

¹Born 1760, died 1804. For facts about him, see 'Rev. Morgan John Rhys . . . By John T. Griffith, [D.D.] . . . 1899.'; 2nd edition, augmented, 1910.

²Life of Howell Harris . . . By Hugh J. Hughes . . . 1892', pp. 381-399.

³A Brief Account of . . . Howell Harris (1791), p. 89.

⁴See 'Marwnad . . . John Prydderch . . . Gan Maurice Hughes . . . 1803.'

⁵The Illustrated History . . . of Brecknockshire . . . By Edwin Poole (1886), p. 184.

⁶Evan Moses's MS. as quoted on p. 170 of 'Y Traethodydd' (1866).

paragraph about 'the Trevecca publications': it simply instructs that 'Letters with Names, or Materials, for . . . the Publishers of the Welch Magazine'—that only—be 'directed to Mr. Roberts Trevecca'.

(3) 'Mr. Roberts', even as 'Thomas' instead of 'Evan' Roberts, is not 'the only name that has emerged from the obscurity surrounding the years 1770-1796'. Not to mention the three trustees, Evan Moses, **Evan Roberts** and James Prichard, who, with his newly-wedded bride, was expelled the 'House' in August, 1774¹, there is (a) '**Barbra** Moses, who paid for the press in 1753; (b) David Griffith's son, who learnt the craft of printing in the 'House', and who died at Trevecca in 1773; (c) **David Meredith**², 'the printer'², who died in 1776², and who had come to Trevecca from Carmarthenshire, first as an apprentice, but for the last few years had become a member of the 'Family'²; (d) 'the printer at Trevecca, Mr. Hughes³ by name', who 'as early as 1782', according to Evan Moses, 'had prepared from the Diaries of Howell Harris extracts which were given later on to Mr. Benjamin La Trobe to edit'⁴; (e) 'David Phillips, the printer of the Bible,'⁵ who was 'expelled from Trevecca in Oct. 1786.'⁶; and (f) **Nathan Hughes**, the elder son of Hugh Hughes⁷, who, like **Evan Roberts** and many others, was probably a Montgomeryshire man, and who, joining the Trevecca 'Family' when young⁷, and marrying⁷ while there, ended his life there, being buried in Talgarth churchyard⁷. Hugh Hughes had a son (David) and a daughter (Elizabeth) besides his son, **Nathan**, who was born at Trevecca⁷ in 1780. **Nathan Hughes** learnt the craft of printing in the 'House'. By 1809⁸ he was living at Bronllys, a hamlet near Talgarth⁸. Subsequently, in 1828⁷, he settled at Tredegar⁷, where, for a great number of years⁹, he kept a day-school in West Lane⁹, and traded in a small general business⁹. From Tredegar he removed, first, to Six Bells⁸; thence to Aberbeeg⁸, a mile away to the north; thence to Abercarn⁷, and finally to Caerphilly¹⁰, where he died Sept. 20, 1845 aged 65 years¹⁰. He was buried Monday, Sept. 22, in St. Martin's churchyard, Caerphilly¹⁰. In 1838 he had published 'Hanes Byr o Fywyd Howell Harris' (Merthyr, Thomas Price).

Nathan Hughes was probably a blood-relation of **Maurice Hughes**, the Trevecca-Talgarth printer, for in the possession of the Rev. Howell Harris Hughes, B.A., B.D., Liverpool (a grand-son of **Nathan Hughes**) there is a tune-and-anthem manuscript volume that starts from both ends, the titlepage of the one bearing 'Joseph Roberts Hughes's Book, Trevecca, 1800', and that of the other 'Evan Hughes, Printer's Book, Talgarth, 1810'. The first anthem in **Evan Hughes**'s portion of the volume ends with his 'Finis. 1798.', and is followed by another anthem on the words of Psalm 100, with his 'Finis 1799'. The fact that **Maurice Hughes** was the father of **Evan Hughes** and, very probably, of Joseph Roberts Hughes, and that their jointly-written volume is in the possession of a grand-son of **Nathan Hughes**, suggests very strongly a family relation.

¹Evan Moses's MS. as quoted on p. 170 of 'Y Traethodydd' (1866).

²Evan Moses's MS. as quoted on p. 219 of 'The Transactions of the . . . Cymmrodorion. Session 1908-1909.'

³Probably **Maurice Hughes**, afterwards of Talgarth.

⁴Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd' (Nov., 1918, p. 17).

⁵John Canne's Bible: see my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

⁶Evan Moses's MS. as quoted on p. 233 of 'The Transactions of the . . . Cymmrodorion. Session 1908-1909.'

⁷'Y Drysorfa' (June, 1894, p. 219), article on the late Rev. John Richard Hughes, by the Rev. O. B. Jones, Hanley.

⁸'Y Drysorfa' (July, 1911, pp. 289-290), article on the late Alderman Samuel Nathan Jones, J.P., by Mr. Roger W. Jones, B.A., Pengam.

⁹'History of Tredegar', [by the late Rev. David Powell, Everton Village, Liverpool] (1885), p. 46

¹⁰'Y Bedyddiwr' (Oct., 1845, p. 319).

Nathan Hughes brought up five¹ children, and was the grand-father of Mr. Charles Evan Hughes, LL.D., United States Jurist, Governor of New York in 1906, Judge of the Supreme Court in 1910, Republican Candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1916 and 1920, and since 1921 Secretary of State. Mr. Charles Evan Hughes is the only child of the late **Rev. David Charles Hughes, D.D.**, born at Tredegar June 24, 1832²; put to learn his father's craft at Merthyr when 15 years of age; joined the Calvinistic-Methodist church at Pontmorlais, Merthyr; became later a Wesleyan local preacher while following his craft in 'The Hereford Times' office; worked afterwards, for some time, as a compositor for the British and Foreign Bible Society in London; emigrated to the United States in 1857; became there a Baptist minister, holding pastorates successively at Glens Falls, N.Y., Sandy Hill, Oswego, Newark, N.J., Brooklyn, Jersey City, New York, and Scranton, Pa.; retired in 1901; died at his son's official residence in Albany, New York, Dec. 15, 1909¹; and buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, Dec. 17, 1909².—Another son of **Nathan Hughes** was the late Rev. John Richard Hughes, the Anglesey revivalist, born at Tredegar in 1828, died Dec. 1, 1893³, whose son, the Rev. Howell Harris Hughes, B.A., B.D., born Sept. 7, 1873, is the minister of the Prince's Road Calvinistic-Methodist Church in Liverpool.

After the death of **Evan Roberts** in 1804, and that of Evan Moses in 1805, the activities of the press came to an end at TREVECCA. During the long period it had been working, many theological and religious books and pamphlets, hymns and elegies, and several works of a literary and secular nature (including, in 1793-4, the first two numbers, and part of the third number, of a magazine, entitled 'Cylch-grawn Cynmraeg', published by the 'Welsh Jacobin', Morgan John Rhys, and a volume of poems in Welsh, entitled 'Gardd o Gerddi', by Thomas Edwards 'Twm o'r Nant', in 1790), were printed on it.

In the contribution by Mr. John Ballinger in 'The Library' (July, 1905), p. 240, it is stated, 'It ['Gardd o Gerddi'] is the only example as far as I know, of secular poetry printed at Trevecca. It is dated 1791'. But 'Gardd o Gerddi' is nowhere dated '1791'. Its date is '1790': see its imprint. Neither is it 'the only example . . . of secular poetry printed at Trevecca': Morgan John Rhys's 'Cylch-grawn Cynmraeg' is replete with secular matter in prose and verse.

On p. 18 of 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfniaidd' (March, 1920), a misleading statement is made in an attempt at summarizing in English certain sentences occurring in Evan Moses's diary, the English summary being, 'Mr. Rees' the printer entered the community at Trevecca in 1792, and was expelled in 1793, on account of his opposition to the dependence of the Church upon the state.' But nowhere does Evan Moses describe Morgan John Rhys as 'the printer': what he says is that 'Mr. Rees was printing something'⁴ at Trevecca, which means—not that he was a printer or actually a compositor or pressman in the printing-office of the 'Family', but—that he was having 'something' printed there. Neither does Evan Moses anywhere state that Morgan John Rhys 'entered the community . . . and was expelled,' etc.: all Evan Moses meant by his great satisfaction over the 'wonderful

¹ 'Y Drysorfa' (July, 1911, p. 290).

² 'Y Drych' (Utica, New York), Dec. 23, 1909.

³ 'Y Drysorfa' (June, 1894, pp. 26 and 219).

⁴ Morgan John Rhys.

⁵ 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfniaidd' (March, 1922, pp. 15-17): 'Yr oedd arnai lawer o ofan oblegid Mr. Rees oedd yn printio rwy beth yma', and 'Yr oedd blinder mawr gwedi bod arnai oblegid gwaith ag odd Mr. Rees yn ei argraffu yn y lle hwn,' etc.

deliverance' (= 'rhyfedd y waredigaeth ceson ni.') is, that the third number of Morgan John Rhys's magazine was taken away from the Trevecca printers to be finished by others.

Turning once more to the contribution by Mr. John Ballinger, I find on p. 247 of the same other assumptions, which are as follows :

'The skilled craftsman who started the press about 1770 was, in due course, succeeded by his apprentice, Thomas Roberts, who held the position of printer until his removal to Carnarvon in or about the year 1796. His removal left Trevecca without a skilled printer, though for a few years amateurish efforts at printing continued to appear.'

The first assumption, that the press was 'started' 'about 1770', I have already proved to be an error : the press was 'started' in 1753.

The second is, that 'the skilled craftsman', who 'started' it, 'was, in due course, succeeded by his apprentice, Thomas Roberts'; but **Thomas Roberts**, even if he were the previously assumed 'Mr. [Evan] Roberts', never 'succeeded' any craftsman at Trevecca or anywhere else : all the facts known about **Thomas Roberts** are found on pp. 704-5 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', where it is simply stated that 'he was brought up a printer at Trevecca', and that he left for Carnarvon 'sometime before 1797', etc.

The third assumption is the one born of the confusion of **Thomas Roberts** with **Evan Roberts**, which is, that 'Thomas Roberts . . . held the position of printer until his removal to Carnarvon in or about the year 1796'; but the man 'who held the position of printer' at Trevecca up to 1796,—and after,—was not **Thomas Roberts**,—no, not even **Evan Roberts**,—but, as I have already shown, **Maurice Hughes**, whom Evan Moses definitely describes as 'the printer at Trevecca, Mr. Hughes by name', and who, 'as early as 1782, [when **Nathan Hughes** was only two years old] had prepared from the Diaries of **Howell Harris** extracts which were given later on to Mr. Benjamin La Trobe to edit.' **Thomas Roberts** was a—not *the*—printer at Trevecca : 'the printer' was 'Mr. Hughes'.

The fourth assumption is an implied one, namely, that there was only one 'skilled craftsman' in the printing-office at Trevecca from 1770 until, 'in due course' **Thomas Roberts** 'succeeded'. But although 'Mr. Hughes' was, for a certainty, 'the printer' in 1782, there had been 'skilled craftsmen' there even before him : see *ante* for their names and dates of service. Moreover, David Griffith's son, who, after leaving the 'House' in 1761 to follow the craft at Bath, had returned to Trevecca, to die there in 1773 ; that is, nine years before 'Mr. Hughes' is described as 'the printer'.

The fifth assumption is, that just because the titlepage¹ of 'Marwnad . . . Peter Williams . . . Gan Maurice Hughes' in 1796 happens to be an example of unrestrained ingenuity in the display of 'combination' 'flowers' and rudely cut wooden 'mourning' border, and just because **Thomas Roberts** left Trevecca 'in or about' the same year, **Thomas Roberts**'s removal left Trevecca without a 'skilled printer', and that, therefore, only 'amateurish efforts . . . appeared' after. But an isolated example of bad titlepage display in 1796 is no proof at all that there was no 'skilled craftsman' left at Trevecca ; neither is it any proof that **Thomas Roberts** had left Trevecca before the 'Marwnad' was printed, because it was not printed until sometime after the death (Aug. 8, 1796) of its subject, Peter Williams, while in 1796, as, for a certainty, since 1782, 'Mr. Hughes'—not **Thomas Roberts**—was 'the printer' at Trevecca. And, as a matter of fact, rudely cut wooden 'mourning' borders and rules are found

¹Badly re-produced from a 'bled' copy on p. 249 of 'The Library' (July, 1905).

on many of the titlepages of the Trevecca-printed elegies years before 1796. For an example of unrestrained ingenuity in the display of 'flowers' and wooden 'mourning' border, see the titlepage of 'Marwnad . . . am Dri o Weinidogion . . . Gan Dafydd Jones. Trefecca: . . . MDCCLXXXV'. And **Thomas Roberts** was there then. So was 'Mr. Hughes'. They were there also to see the 'mourning' border and rules on the titlepages respectively of (1) 'Marwnad . . . Howell Harris . . . 1773'¹; (2) 'Marwnad . . . William Davies' in 1787; (3) 'Marwnad . . . Thomas Thomas' in 1794; (4) 'Marwnad . . . Robert Cleyton' in 1795; and others before 1796. To speak, therefore, of the 1796 titlepage as 'illustrating the sad fall of the Press' is misleading, while a comparison of its titlepages and its post-1796 publications with those of its pre-1796 ones, would show that Trevecca printing was as good in 1796 and after as it had ever been.

Four years afterwards—not 'after an interval of two or three years', as in the closing paragraph of the contribution by Mr. John Ballinger—the imprint of the TREVECCA press bore, for the first time in its history, a person's name: instead of 'TREFECCA, ARGRAFFWYD 1799.', as, for instance, on the titlepage of 'Golwg ar Deyrnas Crist', and previously, it appears in 1800, on p. 164 of 'Pregeth ar ddioddefaint Crist', as 'TREFECCA: | Argraphwyd, Gan E. ROBERTS, & Co. | 1800.' But the new imprint is no proof that 'the press seems to have passed into private hands', as stated in the closing paragraph just mentioned: **E.[van] Roberts** in 1800, as until his death June 1, 1804, was in and of the 'House', and, next to Evan Moses, the greatest man in the 'Family', being trustee and manager of the industries, while '& Co.' represents the 'Family' with Evan Moses as its head².

Up to **Evan Roberts's** death, his name appears in the imprint; but, immediately after, as on the titlepage of 'Llythyr oddi wrth Gymmanfa . . . Ynys-y-Felin, . . . Mehefin 6, a'r 7, 1804.', it was changed to 'TREFECCA: | Argraphwyd gan Hughes & Co. 1804.' Several of the publications of the press in 1805 bear the same imprint, but with the addition of 'Minerva Press' in that to 'Llythyr oddi wrth Gymmanfa . . . Y'maes y Berllan . . . Mehefin 5, a'r 6, 1805.' and 'Esponiad ar y Testament Newydd . . . Gan John Guyse . . . 1805.'

Either towards the end of 1805 or the beginning of 1806 the press was removed from TREVECCA to TALGARTH. The last known Trevecca imprint bears the date, '1805'—not '1807' as on p. 59 of 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd' (December, 1920). In 1806, as on 'Meddyginiaeth | a | ddarparodd Duw ei Hun | . . . | Gan John Thomas', the imprint is, 'TALGARTH: | ARGRAPHWYD, GAN M. Hughes. | 1806.' This is almost certainly the first TALGARTH imprint, because in an advertisement on the last page of the pamphlet it is stated (in Welsh) that 'M. [not 'Mr.', as in the closing paragraph of the contribution by Mr. John Ballinger] Hughes takes this opportunity to inform his friends especially, and the public generally, that he has removed the printing-press from Trevecca to Talgarth, that is, about a mile distant . . . and that he prints in Welsh or in English all kinds of books elegantly, correctly, and without delay', etc. It does not 'appear from' this advertisement, as stated in the contribution already so many times found in error, that the 'Press was removed to Talgarth' in 1805, and that, therefore, printing at Trevecca ceased in 1804, to begin anew at Talgarth in 1805. What does really 'appear from' the advertisement is, (a) that in 1806 the removal of the press to Talgarth was quite a recent event—probably in 1806, (b) that 'Meddyginiaeth a ddarparodd

¹**Thomas Roberts**, born 1760, was then only 13 years old.

²'Y Goleuad' (Sept. 29, 1892, p. 10) and 'Trefecca, Llangieitho a'r Bala' (1896, p. 17).

Duw ei Hun' (1806) was the first publication printed at Talgarth, (c) that printing at Talgarth dates from 1806, and (d) that, as '& Co.' is omitted after 'Hughes' in the printer's name, and 'M.' precedes it, the Trevecca business had ceased to be the common property of the 'Family' since the death of Evan Moses—the last surviving trustee—in 1805.

A note at the end of 'Llythyr oddi wrth Gymmanfa Dde-Ddwyreiniol y Bedyddwyr . . . 1809.', printed at Talgarth by **M. Hughes**, throws an interesting light on local conditions in 1809, for in it the printer apologizes for not having printed the 'Llythyr' in due time owing to the compositors' being under arms in the local militia when the 'copy' reached the printing-office¹. The note also reminds one of the fact that **Howell Harris** and his company of militiamen raised from amongst his 'Family' at Trevecca were similarly under arms from April, 1761, until January, 1762.

From 1806 to 1812 (inclusive) the imprint to the Talgarth-printed publications was 'Talgarth: Argraphwyd gan M. Hughes'; in 1813, as on 'THE | PRESTON MIRACLE'—an eight-page tract in the Welsh Library at Cardiff—it is 'Hughes, Printer, Talgarth, 1813.'; in 1814, as on 'PREGETHAU AR ATHRAWIAETHAU A DYLED SWYDDAU CRIST'NOGOL.', it is 'TALGARTH: Argraphwyd gan M. Hughes, & Co. 1814.'

By 1815, the imprint is, as on 'Marwnad . . . Thomas Charles', 'TALGARTH: Argraphwyd gan Evan Hughes. 1815.'; and from 1815 to 1829 'Evan Hughes' or 'E. Hughes' appears in the imprint as the name of the printer. How long after printing 'COFFADWRIAETH AM JOHN DAVIES, O GRAI . . . TALGARTH: ARGRAFFWYD, GAN E. HUGHES. 1829.', the press remained at TALGARTH, is not known; but the above elegy is the last of its dated publications I have seen.

Evan Hughes, however, lived 20 years after 1829, and at TALGARTH, for in 'The Cambrian' (Oct. 19, 1849) I find the following obituary notice:—'On the 10th inst., at Talgarth aged 71, Mr. Evan Hughes, printer, a man generally respected by those who knew him.' His wife had died more than 16 years before: see her death reported in 'The Cambrian' (May 4, 1833):—'Lately, at Talgarth, in the 67th year of her age . . . Ann . . . wife of Mr. Evan Hughes, of the above place, printer . . .'

According to a statement on p. 23 of 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd' (November, 1918), the last heard of the Trevecca-Talgarth press was, that 'after that [1805] it was carried to Brecon' and deposited in a 'lumber-room'; but until this careless statement be verified and authenticated, and something more definite than 'after that' [(1805)]—at least 24 years before the issue from the press of its latest known dated publication, and 44 years before the death of the printer—be given as a date, the statement must be relegated to the limbo of 'interesting data' (?).

Fortunately, the late **John Williams**, latterly of Newton House, Newton, near Porthcawl, son of **William Williams**, the printer, first at Merthyr Tydfil and subsequently at Brecon, 'distinctly recollected the sale of the old Trefecca printing-press and the type, which formerly belonged to a family of printers named Hughes, of Talgarth. The press and type were bought by one of Mr. [William] Williams's apprentices, and for some years were stored away on premises in Ship Street, Brecon'². That must have been some years after 1829.

¹ D.S. Yr achos am na ddaeth y Llythyr hwn yn gynt o'r Argraphwasg yw, oblegid bod yr Argraphyddion dan eu Harfau yn y Local Militia pan daeth [sic] y Copi i'r Argraph-dŷ.

² The Editor [the late Edwin Poole, printer, Brecon], in 'Old Brecknock Chips' (Aug. 12, 1887).

CHAPTER XII.

1760—1923—

CARMARTHEN (RHYS THOMAS, RHYS THOMAS AND JOHN ROSS) ; LLANDOVERY (RHYS THOMAS AND DANIEL THOMAS) ; COWBRIDGE (RHYS AND DANIEL THOMAS, RHYS THOMAS, AND HENRY WALTERS) ; CARDIFF (JOHN BIRD, JOHN DAVIES BIRD, TYRONE POWER, DAVID [*sic* THOMAS] POWELL *alias* 'TYRONE POWER', RICHARD LLOYD, DANIEL LLOYD, LLEWELYN AND PHILIP DAVID, 'WILLIAM AND GEORGE BIRD', WILLIAM BIRD, THOMAS LEWIS, WILLIAM BIRD AND SON, HUGH BIRD, WILLIAM LEWIS AND JOHN WILLIAMS, WILLIAM LEWIS, SIDNEY WILLIAM LEWIS, FRANK MURRELL, WILLIAM LEWIS (PRINTERS) LTD.).

At CARMARTHEN, in 1760, I find not only **Evan Powell** well established in Priory Street, but also **Rhys Thomas** in Lammas Street. It may be that the first book printed by **Rhys Thomas** was 'Cascljad o Hymnau, am Gwymp Dyn yn yr Adda Cyntaf, a'i Gyfodjad yn yr Ail . . . Gan Morgan Rhys . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraphwyd gan Rhys Tomas yn Heol Awst. Lle gellir cael argraffu pob math o Lyfrau. 1760. Pris Dwy Geinjog.', 24pp., foolscap 8vo. But another booklet (not recorded in 'Cambrian Bibliography'), printed by **Rhys Thomas** in the same year, may well have been the first, for although the 'inking' of this is more even, its 'spacing' is so uneven as to suggest it to be the work of a less experienced hand. The title is, 'Golwg y Ffyddlonjaid ar Degwch a Gogoniant Jesu Grist . . . Gan Dafydd Wiliam, o Blwyf Llandeilo fach, yn Sir Fôrganwg. At ba ûn y chwanegwyd Tair o Hymnau buddiol, gan yr un Awdwr . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraphwyd gan Rhys Tomas, Lle gellir cael argraffu a rhwymo pob math o Lyfrau. M. DCC. LX.¹, 8pp., foolscap 8vo.

In 1763 another printer, namely **John Ross**, settled at CARMARTHEN; but even at Carmarthen there was not yet sufficient work for three master-printers. However, while **Evan Powell** continued in business until 1765, **John Ross**, after printing in partnership with **Rhys Thomas** for a short time in 1763, appears as a printer on his own account in the same year, as in the imprint to 'Ffarwel Weledig, Groesaw Anweledig Bethau . . . Gan W. Williams . . . Caerfyrddin, Argraphwyd gan J. Ross . . . M.DCC.LXIII.'. He also printed on his own account in 1763 pp. 121-498 of 'Panthologia . . . Gan W. Williams', as stated at the foot of p. 121 of that book.

The partnership with **Rhys Thomas** did not last long, although several books bear its imprint, as, for instance, 'Atteb Philo-Evangelius i Martha Philipur. Gan William Williams. Caerfyrddin : Argraphwyd gan Rys Thomas a J. Ross, yn Heol Awst, 1763 . . . '.

In 1764 the two separated partners printed at CARMARTHEN each on his own account: see their imprints respectively to 'Cyd Gordiad, neu Dreimiad ar y T'stament Newydd . . . Ac Hymn, Am Waredigaeth Pechadur trwy Jesu Grist. Argraphwyd . . . Gan R. Tomas, yn Heol Awst Caerfyrddin M. DCC. LXIV.', and 'Debora a Barac . . . Gan Griffith Howel . . . Caerfyrddin, Argraphwyd tros yr Awdwr gan J. Ross, 1764 . . .'. Several other Carmarthen imprints in 1764 show them to be two distinct printers there after the dissolution of the partnership.

¹Not '1756' as on p. 80 of 'The Ninth Year's Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society' (1913-14).

Later in 1764, **Rhys Thomas**, after leaving his office in Llammas Street, Carmarthen, is found printing at LLANDOVERY 'Difyrrwch i'r Pererinion . . . Yr Ail Ran . . . Gan Dafydd Jones . . . Argraphwyd yn Llanymddyfri gan Rys Tomas. 1764.' And at LLANDOVERY he continued to print until 1771.

Either late in 1769 or early in 1770 **Rhys Thomas** had another press at COWBRIDGE, Glamorganshire. This was the first established in the county; and in the Cardiff Welsh Library there is a hitherto unrecorded item¹ in the imprint of which the Cowbridge press is described as 'the Glamorgan-press'.

The late Thomas Cristopher Evans ('Cadrawd'), of Llangynwyd (died July 25, 1918), in his MS. account of the printing of the greatest book printed at Cowbridge, namely, Walters²'s English-Welsh dictionary (1770-94),—an account bound with a copy of numbers I.—XII. of the same in the Cardiff Welsh Library, and an account partly published on p. 269 of 'The Red Dragon' (1887) and more fully on pp. 83-9 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (December, 1911)—does not give the day of the month on which each number was published, as stated on the top of the front page of each wrapper; but the date ('April 5th. 1770') of number I. is found in a note on p. 208 of 'Y Brython' (1862-3)—a note signed 'Moeddyn.', who writes to the effect that, on a fly leaf in a copy of the first edition of the dictionary seen by him at a Dinas Mawddwy inn in 1862, he found written the following note :—

'Mr. Walters died on Thursday night, June 1st, 1797, aged 77. The first No. of this Dictionary was published April³ 5, 1770, in Wales, and the last in London, 1794 . . .'

Unfortunately, when 'Cadrawd''s copy of the 12 numbers of the dictionary in their Cowbridge wrappers was deposited in the Cardiff Welsh Library, the front half of the wrapper of number I. was missing; so also was the whole of the wrapper of number V., and the back half of numbers VIII. and XII., while the binder had cut off the date also of that of number XII.

But these deficiencies present no difficulty in dating the beginning of printing at COWBRIDGE as early in 1770, for, apart from the corroborative evidence of 'Y Brython' (1862-3), the wrapper of number II. is dated on the top of its front page 'Cowbridge, November 22d. 1770.' Number III. is dated 'March the First, 1771.'; IV. 'January the 10th, 1772.'; V. (wrapper missing) 1772; VI. 'Feb. the 10th. 1773.'; VII. 'Sep. the 1st. 1773.'; VIII. 'March the 28th. 1774.'; IX. 'April the 13th. 1775.'; X. 'April the 11th. 1776.'; XI. 'April 7th. 1778.'; XII. (date cut off by binder) 1780.

'Cadrawd' states that 'on the cover of the first part' he 'found that it was printed by R. and D. Thomas.' 'D. Thomas' was probably **Rhys Thomas**'s brother **Daniel** or **Dan.**, who although a printer⁴ in the office at LLANDOVERY in 1770, was not in partnership with **Rhys Thomas** until the printing at COWBRIDGE of Walters's dictionary was taken in hand. Indeed, **Daniel Thomas**'s name as partner with **Rhys Thomas** does not appear in any imprint except in that to the first three numbers of Walters's dictionary (1770-71) and Walters's 'Dissertation on the Welsh Language' (1771). It is clear from imprints that **Rhys Thomas**, while setting up in business at COWBRIDGE early in 1770, did not relinquish his business at LLANDOVERY until the autumn of 1771,

¹ 'An Address to the Justices of the County of Glamorgan. Cowbridge: printed at the Glamorgan-press, 1782.', 34pp., sm. 4to.

² Born at Y Fforest, a small farmhouse in the parish of Llanedi, Carmarthenshire, and christened, according to the Parish Register, as the son of John Walters, Aug. 22, 1721 (= 'Johannes filius Johannis Walterii 22 Augusti 1721'). In 1759 he became Rector of Llandough, near Cowbridge; and in 1796 he was elected to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff. He died June 1, 1797, and lies buried in the chancel of Llandough Church.

³ Not 'Mehefin' as misquoted on p. 685 of 'Cambrian Bibliography.'

⁴ On the back of the titlepage of 'Hanes Gywir o Drial William Spiggot . . . Llanymddyfri: Argraphwyd gan R. Thomas, 1770.', there is an address 'At y Cymry.' by 'Daniel Tomas Argraphydd' in which he makes known that he was the translator of the pamphlet into Welsh.

and that **Daniel Thomas** was in partnership with **Rhys Thomas** in respect of the Cowbridge business only, and that only until the autumn of 1771, for whereas the imprint on the wrapper of number III., published Mar. 1, 1771, is 'COWBRIDGE, Printed by R. and D. Thomas, where Printing in general is executed in the neatest | Manner, and on reasonable Terms.', and whereas the imprint on the titlepage of Walters's 'Dissertation on the Welsh Language', published on the same Mar. 1, 1771¹, is 'COWBRIDGE : | Printed for the Author, by R. and D. Thomas, | M,DCC,LXXI.', the imprint on number IV., published Jan. 10, 1772, is 'COWBRIDGE : Printed by R. Thomas . . .'. The autumn of 1771 as the time when **Rhys Thomas** relinquished his connexion with the Llandovery business, and when **Daniel Thomas** retired from the Cowbridge partnership, is inferred from the fact that number III. was published Mar. 1, 1771, and number IV. Jan. 10, 1772. Between those dates **Rhys Thomas** printed several things at LLANDOVERY, including the third issue of his fine edition of 'Canwyll y Cymru' and two issues of 'Llythyr oddi wrth Gymmanfa [y Bedyddwyr] . . . Llanymddyfri : Argraphwyd gan Rhys Tomas, M, DCC, LXXI.'; and the latter could not possibly have been printed until some time after June 13-14, 1771, when the association meetings, of which this 'Llythyr' was a report, etc., were held.

No Llandovery imprint bearing **Rhys Thomas**'s name in 1772 is known; but his Cowbridge imprint in that year is found, not only on number V. of the dictionary, but also on 'Dwy Bregeth Ar Ezec. xxxiii.—11. . . . Can Ioan Wallter . . . Pont—y—Fon : Argraphwyd gan R. Tomas. M,DCC,LXXII.'

Good proof of **Rhys Thomas**'s carrying on the two businesses simultaneously from the beginning of 1770 until the autumn of 1771 is also found on the front page of the wrappers of numbers II. (1770), III. (1771), and IV. (1772), for although the imprint on numbers II. and III. is 'COWBRIDGE, Printed by R. and D. Thomas,' etc., it is announced at the bottom of the front page that 'SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by | [here follow names and addresses] . . . Arthur Davies, | Esq; and at the Printing-Office in Llandovery . . .'; whereas in the same place on the front page of numbers IV.—XII. 'Llandovery' is substituted by 'Cowbridge'.

Rhys Thomas's printing career at COWBRIDGE is inseparable from Walters's dictionary. Thanks to 'Cadrawd's MS. account, 'much of the material' of which was 'taken from a series of interesting letters'², numbering 'about 32', which 'passed between' Walters and that great patron of Cymric literature, Owen Jones ('Owain Myfyr')³, one is enabled to move easily among the vicissitudes and difficulties of the dour lexicographer and his dilatory and penurious printer, as well as to understand why it took 25 years (1770-94) to print the dictionary. Dilatory as **Rhys Thomas** had been over the printing of the first eight numbers of the dictionary, from 1770 to Mar. 28, 1774, he is found in November, 1774, 'in difficulty'⁴, and is in London, looking after a law-suit in which he is involved . . . His journey to London has left him bare of means to carry on the work of the printing-office. There is no ink; and as Rees Thomas knew it would be wanted, good Mr. Walters is annoyed that he has not sent some down. Meanwhile the publication of Part IX. is delayed, and subscribers are kept waiting. Somehow these difficulties are got over as

¹See an advertisement on the last page of the wrapper of number III. of Walters's dictionary.

²In the British Museum Additional MSS. 15,024, 15,026, 15,027, 15,030, and 15,031.

³Born in 1741 at Llanfihangel Glyn y Myfyr, Denbighshire; succeeded to a thriving furrier's business in 148, Upper Thames Street, London; founded Y Gwyneddigion Society in 1770; died Sep. 26, 1814.

⁴'He came to Cowbridge [from Llandovery] I fear burdened with debt and a law-suit of some sort (in the Court of Chancery I believe) and wh.[ich] hung around his neck long enough to bring him to the ground' (The late David Jones, barrister-at-law, of Wallington, Surrey, died 1890, in a letter to 'Cadrawd', dated '9 April 1885', now in the Cardiff Welsh Library).

time goes on . . .'. Number IX. is published Apr. 13, 1775, and number X. Apr. 11, 1776. On the back page of the wrapper of the latter

'The Author finds his finances, with the strictest economy, barely sufficient to support the Work even at this slow rate . . . He has sustain'd losses from the failure of some of the Distributors, and from the fraud of others; but, on the other hand, there are some, whom the Author cannot prevail upon himself not to mention, as meriting his grateful acknowledgments; such as, Mr. O. JONES (the voluntary Distributor in London); Mr. LAWTON, [of Messrs. Lawton and Broster, Booksellers¹] at Chester; Mr. [John] WILLIAMS, [Stationer²] at Caermarthen; &c.'

The enlistment of Owen Jones's practical interest in the publication of the dictionary was due to Edward Williams ('Iolo Morganwg'), 1746-1826, who, in a letter to Owen Jones, dated Jan. 25, 1776, now in the British Museum, had laid the whole case before him in a most effective manner.

'At last Mr. Thomas's affairs reach a crisis. One morning in May 1777 (see Daniel Walters's *Daily Journal*³) the bailiffs are put in, and an appeal made to Mr. Walters. Mrs. Rees Thomas comes running to Llandough⁴ . . . to entreat him to come to Cowbridge: he goes, and the goods being appraised, he buys them.'

But almost a year passes before number XI. appears Apr. 7, 1778. 'Eighteen months' after Walters bought the press, he 'finds that, much as he has done, he is still expected to do more, and finds his work neglected in the end. In January, 1779, he thus complained to his friends in London:—"I am vexed to tell you how slowly the press goes on with the work, while the printer suffers every insignificant job to break in upon mine." The next letter is dated April 10th, 1779: "No doubt," he says, "you have seen Rees Thomas the printer, who is in town, to be at the determination of his Law Suit which has been so long impending; and there is reason to hope it will be determined in his favour. The press is now going pretty briskly, and I hope it will not be long before you receive the 12th number." On May 7th he again writes, "Mr. Thomas's wearisome law suit so often on the point of being settled is still far from being determined", and what is more sad, requires money to carry it on. Some request had been made on his behalf by Mr. Owen Jones, to whom this letter is addressed, which Mr. Walters could not in prudence comply with, and he then goes on: "Mr. Thomas knows the state of my affairs, and that it would be highly imprudent in the embarrassed state of my engagements to risk anything. I shall be obliged to apply to Mr. Owen Jones for the small sum in his hands to buy paper &c. for the Dictionary (12th no.). The press which had been going briskly, received a short check for want of ink, which is now arrived. I wish Mr. Thomas was at home," . . . The twelfth number . . . at last comes out⁵; but three years have to pass before No. 13 appears . . . It is not until January, 1783 that he [Rhys Thomas] bestirs himself for the effort of bringing out No. 14. On the 10th of that month the arrival of the paper for that number is acknowledged, but coupled with the sad confession that "Alas! now we are out of ink! It is evident that we cannot get on without Mr. [Owen] Jones's

¹See the wrapper of number IX.

²See the wrapper of number X.

³A *Daily Journal* made by Daniel Walters, a copy of which, in the handwriting of 'Cadrawd', is in the Cardiff Welsh Library. Under the dates, Tuesday, May 13, and Wednesday, May 14, 1777, Daniel Walters (Sep. 25, 1762—Aug. 24, 1787)—one of the sons of the lexicographer—writes, 'Mary Lewis called upon us on her way to Cowbridge, whither I went accompanied by her, my mother, and H. the Bailiff. Wednesday. To the Printer's office to seize the Goods. Mrs. Thomas, after sending C.* backwards and forwards many times came with tears in her eyes to entreat my Father to come to Cowbridge. He went, and the Goods being appraised, bought them.'

⁴"Caleb", who 'brings the revise to be corrected. My father and I corrected it' (Daniel Walters in his '*Daily Journal*' under Saturday, Jan. 3, 1778). This Caleb, the son, perhaps, of Rhys Thomas, was evidently employed in the printing-office.

⁵About a mile to the south of Cowbridge.

⁶In 1780.

assistance, and but slowly with it. I must ask the favour of you to get from Mr. Blackwell in Wood's Close, a cask of Ink, of the value of 15/-, and send it down by the Swansea Coach directed to Mr. Rees Thomas, Printer, Cowbridge." A blank of ten years now occur[s] in the correspondence, broken by but one letter, which bears date 4th Oct^r 1790 . . . The letter is a most sad and mournful one . . . three [of his five] sons [had] died . . . in the space of two years [1787-9] . . . the two sons spared were not quick-witted. No wonder then that in the years 1789 and 1790 the pen of the poor clergyman was laid aside . . . The dictionary is still incomplete . . . [But] duty to his subscribers bids him resume and conclude his task . . . In May, 1793¹, he is able to write to his friend [Owen Jones] in Upper Thames Street, that the last touch had been put to the MS., and to beg his advice with regard to the printing and publishing the remaining numbers. Counsel was necessary, inasmuch as poor Rees Thomas . . . had passed away from a world where law-suits and bailiffs had so long vexed him, and had been laid at rest at Llandough Churchyard². "Would it not be advisable", he [Walters] asks, "to have the printing done in London?" This appears the best course to both parties, and a printer having been engaged, the MS. is sent up in August, 1793 . . . The work is now in the strong hands of Owain Myfyr, and . . . by September³, 1794, the correspondence over the Dictionary³ and its publication comes to an end. The work has been delivered to the subscribers, and the printer has been paid . . . Mr. Walters died . . . 1st June, 1797. He was buried⁴ at Llandough . . . on the 4th . . . His grave is probably in the Chancel, but no stone marks the spot.

But 'Cadrawd' is wrong in stating that 'the remainder [after] the word "Rampire" [sic "Rampired"] was printed in London', or that 'the 12th [number, ending with "Rampired"] was the last issued at Cowbridge, the 13th being printed in London, and so on to the last,' for not until May, 1793, did Walters consult Owen Jones as to printing the remaining portion in London, and not until August, 1793, was the MS. of the remaining portion sent to London. And 'Cadrawd', contradicting himself as he does, 'concludes from the correspondence' that 'Parts XIII. and XIV. were issued some time between [sic during] 1780 and 1783, and were the last printed at Cowbridge.' A complete copy of the dictionary, which was printed off in formes or sheets of 8pp., 4to, comprises 17⁵ numbers, the first 16 containing 96pp. each, and the 17th 60pp., inclusive of the 20pp. occupied by the preliminary matter and corrigenda. Numbers XV.—XVII., sgg. 9H—10P2 *verso*, differing in type from numbers I.—XIV., are clearly those printed in London, although the names of their printer or printers are nowhere given.

On p. 27 of 'The Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society . . . By William Davies Leathart, . . . 1831.', it is stated, 'It [the dictionary] turned out an unfortunate speculation, for, by the loss of a great part by shipwreck, the whole of the first impression was never delivered, but was subsequently,

¹Cowbridge, May y^o 10th—1793.— . . . the Manuscript of the Dictionary has been completed now some weeks since. I wish to have the remaining *Numbers* printed off in London . . . I have written up on the subject, but have had no answer yet . . . The chief difficulty is to get a corrector of the Press, for he ought to be a good Welshman' (Letter to the Rev. Edward Davies ('Celtic Davies') in vol. 6 of the Tonn Correspondence in the Cardiff Welsh Library).

²Mr. Rees Thomas (aged 70) Printer of Cowbridge was buried y^o 11th July 1790.' (Llandough Parish Register).

³The date of the dedication to Bishop Richard Watson of Llandaff is 'November 6, 1793.' Walters, in another letter to 'Celtic Davies', writes, 'Cowbridge, Feb. y^o 15th—1794.— . . . The Dictionary . . . is at last out of the Press.' (Vol. 6 of the Tonn Correspondence in the Cardiff Welsh Library).

⁴The Rev^d John Walters, Rector of this Parish (aged 74) was buried June 4th, 1797.' (Llandough Parish Register.)

⁵Not 18 as implied in the Dictionary of National Biography.

though rather inaccurately, printed at Dolgellau¹: prospectuses were issued in 1824 by his² granddaughter³, under the patronage of Colonel Hughes, M.P., to reprint the whole collated from an original copy in his possession, and it has since⁴ appeared.' A detailed account of the shipwreck would have added considerably to the interest of the foregoing note.

Rhys Thomas's typographical execution at its best, as in his three issues of his edition of 'Canwyll y Cymru' (1770-71), Walters's dictionary, and especially Walters's 'Dissertation on the Welsh Language' (1771), ranks him with the best in Wales in the eighteenth century. Not even **John Ross's**, belauded as the finest or the most skilled by one writer after another since the publication in 1869 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', is better. **Rhys Thomas's** best work was, of course, executed at COWBRIDGE, with the brand-new type-founts of various sizes that please the eye when scanning the numbers and wrappers of the dictionary, or the 'Dissertation'. At CARMARTHEN, **Rhys Thomas** was—not only a beginner, but—handicapped by the more or less worn type-founts with which he had to work. At LLANDOVERY, too, marked as is the improvement in his execution, his founts were old and worn; and sometime after 1765, when **Evan Powell** of CARMARTHEN had ceased to print there, he had acquired some of **Powell's** founts, head- and tail-pieces, and 'flowers' for initial letters, as may be gathered from their re-appearance in, for example, 'Marwnad . . . H.[owell] Davies . . . Llanymddyfri . . . 1770.', and the printer's address to the reader in the first issue of his edition of 'Canwyll y Cymry' (1770). Indeed, even at COWBRIDGE, as may be seen on the last page but one of the first number of the dictionary, he works, though with good success, with **Evan Powell's** scratched old tail-piece on p. 132 of 'Canwyll y Cymry' (1752). **Rhys Thomas**, however, cannot be said to have worked 'with Dispatch' as he advertizes in the imprint on the wrapper of number III. of the dictionary; but in his nameless grave in Llandough churchyard he will always, and deservedly, be remembered as the printer of the dictionary—the greatest and heaviest book⁵ printed in Wales during the eighteenth century.

As in the majority of the early printing-offices in Wales, binding was executed at the COWBRIDGE office: on the inside of the cover of a volume of *varia* (W. 2. 3655 in the Cardiff Welsh Library) there is a quaint little printed label bearing within a border the legend, 'This | Book | was bound | At the Printing-Office, | Cowbridge.' |

Rhys Thomas was succeeded as master-printer at his death in July, 1790, by **Henry Walters**, the third son of the lexicographer. This was only natural, for the contents of the office had been the property of the latter since that 14th of May, 1777, when, in order to continue the publication of the dictionary, he purchased them from the bailiffs. **Henry Walters** must have learnt the craft with **Rhys Thomas**, for there is no evidence of his having been at any time away from Cowbridge. He did not print much, but there is in the Cardiff Welsh Library a copy of the booklet recorded under 26, 1790, in 'Cambrian

¹By **Richard Jones** in 1815.

²John Walters.

³Hannah, the daughter of John Walters, junior.

⁴In 1828, from the office of **Thomas Gee, senior**, of Denbigh.

⁵Being a 4to of 1,604pp. (unnumbered except the 'Preface', pp. i-x), double columns, and containing 238pp. more than **John Ross's** first and completest edition of Peter Williams's Bible (1770).

Bibliography', namely, 'Y DDWY HATLING: | . . . | Gan WILLIAM PROSSER | . . . | PONT-Y-FON: ARGRAPHWYD GAN H. WALTERS.', 24pp., foolscap 8vo. Under 7, 1790, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', another booklet printed by him is recorded thus:—'Almanac Rhisierdyn . . . Argraphwyd ym Mhont-y-Fôn, ac ar werth gan H. Walters. (Pris dwy geiniog).' These two items are possibly all that bear **Henry Walters's** imprint, because by Feb. 6, 1791, his press and type had been bought by **John Bird** of CARDIFF. **Henry Walters**, however, continued in business at COWBRIDGE as a bookseller, for in 1794 his name appears among the subscribers to Iolo Morganwg's 'Poems, Lyric and Pastoral . . . 2 vols. . . . London . . . 1794.', as 'Mr. Henry Walters, Bookseller, Cowbridge'.

On p. 650 of 'Cambrian Bibliography' it is stated that **Henry Walters** 'was subject to some mental weakness: he lived alone [after his father's death June 1, 1797] for many years, shut up in a house situate in the centre of Cowbridge, amid his father's large collection of old books and the remains¹ of the printing-office of Rhys Thomas.' One reminder of his miserable existence is the obituary notice of his mother's death in 'The Cambrian' (Swansea) for Jan. 11, 1805—a notice which he describes as 'the last sad tribute of an afflicted son.'

On pp. 93-5 of the Cadrawd MS. 23, in the Cardiff Welsh Library, the late David Jones, barrister-at-law, of Wallington, writes,

'Two only survived him [the lexicographer], Lewis, the youngest and half-witted, & Henry, the elder, with his hermit eccentricities. Both of them were said to have shown in youth great mental promise, & to have been brought up to the state in which they were for so many years known to the inhabitants of C[owbridge] by the severe studies imposed upon them by their father. Mr. Waters [*sic*] left behind him little or no property, and at his death his sons removed to Cowbridge to subsist upon the scanty income afforded them by some clerical charity, and the slight benevolence of the neighbouring gentry. Henry lived alone in the small house down Cottle's Court; Lewis lived in lodgings provided for him by those who saw to the laying out of his share of the pittance, but came daily to attend his strange tempered but perfectly sane brother, who kept him in great subjection. What Henry's appearance was like during the early part of his twenty years abode in C[owbridge] I have no means of knowing; but during at least the latter part of it he never went to bed, never washed himself, had no clothes on save a large flannel wrapper, brought him by his friends, and worn till it hung in tatters, allowed his beard to grow, and hair to remain uncut, and the dirt and dust of years covered everything in the house. The furniture of his room was scanty: the large arm chair, which he occupied day and night, a table and a stool, was nearly all it could boast of, beyond a curtain which he could draw round a portion of the room and screen himself from the gaze of a visitor or the unpleasantness of a draught. In the back part of the room were heaps of books & papers carelessly thrown about the floor, & from which he sometimes selected one for reading. After his death 'Felix Farley's Bristol Journal' for several years was found every copy unopened! the proprietor kept on sending it tho' he never got paid for it. Upstairs there were more books, old china, and lumber all thickly coated with the prevailing dust. Yet this man, dirt & dust encased, as we see him, was most marvellously particular as to the cleanliness of all he eat. To begin with: his table, tho' the wood of the greater part of it could not be seen for dirt, was, at the spot where his plate was laid, polished as brightly as possible.'

Henry Walters was born at Llandough rectory Apr. 10, 1766², and died Dec. 15, 1829², leaving his younger brother, Lewis, born Jan. 18, 1772², to represent the family at Cowbridge until his death May 5³, 1844², in his 73rd year. His obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (May 25, 1844) is as follows:—

'On the 3drd inst., after a short illness, aged 71⁴ years, the well-known Lewis Walters . . . youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Walters . . . & brother of the late Cowbridge Hermit, Mr. Henry Walters . . . Since the death of Henry [in 1829] . . . Lewis has been chiefly supported by the Glamorganshire Clerical Charity, having an allowance from that fund of about 20l a year . . .'

¹This is incorrect, for **John Bird** of Cardiff had bought them Feb. 6, 1791.

²The gravestone in Cowbridge churchyard and 'Memorandum' at the end of 'A Daily Journal made by Daniel Walters'; but according to 'The Cambrian' (Friday, Dec. 18, 1829), he died 'On Wednesday morning [Dec. 16], at Cowbridge,' etc.

³Not '3d' as in 'The Cambrian' (May 25, 1844).

⁴Correctly, in his 73rd year: see his brother's 'A Daily Journal' for his birth-date.

When, in 1833—four years after¹ the death of **Henry Walters**—**William Rees**, the Llandovery printer, visited Cowbridge with the object of rescuing **Rhys Thomas's** extensive collection of the writings of Rhys Prichard (1579-1644), author of 'Canwyll y Cymry', he was told that 'about three months previously all the collection, together with other papers, had been thrown into a ditch, where they were destroyed by children.'²

Rhys Thomas, on p. viii (unnumbered) of the third issue of his edition of 'Canwyll y Cymry'³ (1771) relates with evident pride how he had become the possessor of all that had been rescued of Rhys Prichard's papers Jan. 11, 1771. Those papers he took with him to Cowbridge, where, after his death in 1790, they came into the possession of the lexicographer.

On p. 650 of 'Cambrian Bibliography' it is stated that the contents of the printing-office were carried in cartloads to the Stallingdown—a hill close by, and tipped there as rubbish, while tradition adds that they were then burnt in one large bonfire. Another tradition, locally retailed, has it that the papers and lumber from the printing-office were burnt on Gwaun-y-Gaer, close by. But whether on Gwaun-y-Gaer or on the Stallingdown, and whatever valuables in the form of MSS., papers and other materials were destroyed in the bonfire, the press and type were not destroyed, for, as I have already stated, **John Bird** of Cardiff had had them in safe keeping since early in 1791. Neither was the whole of the papers of the lexicographer destroyed, for, on p. 363 of 'Seren Gomer' (1838), a Daniel Williams writes (in Welsh),

'About five months ago [March, 1838] while in Bristol, . . . I chanced to buy, among other things, a bundle of old manuscripts that had once been the property of the late Rev. John Walters. I was informed there that a portion of the library of that learned man had recently been sold by auction, and but few purchasers coming together, the greater portion of his manuscripts were sold for less than the price of waste paper; and that a blacksmith of the neighbourhood bought many of them to hold nails, and that those I had bought had come from him. Among them I found a letter from Dr. [Owen-]Pughe, in his own hand, to the Rev. John Walters'.

The letter, dated 'London, April 1, 1788,' then follows, but adds nothing to one's knowledge of the printing business at COWBRIDGE.

Of **Rhys Thomas's** old printing-office at LLANDOVERY subsequent to its becoming the property of **Daniel Thomas** towards the end of 1771, there is not much to be recorded. **Daniel Thomas's** imprint appears several times in 1773, as on William Williams's 'Liber Miscellaneorum' and 'Llythyr oddiwrth Rhywun at Mr. Jones o Ystradffin.' It appears also on a publication (hitherto nowhere recorded) in one of the holographs of the late David Lewis Wooding, of Beulah, Garth, Breconshire, which since 1902 are in the Cardiff Welsh Library; and as that publication happens to be a periodical, its record here alters the numerical sequence of Welsh periodicals after 1770 in all previous attempts at a list of them. This hitherto unknown periodical is thus recorded in MS. 2. 246 (Wooding):—

'The Cambrian Magazine for June 1773: 20pp. with Copperplate of Newton (Dynefawr). Ditto July, 1773; 24pp., with copperplate of Golden Grove. Both sm. 8vo: printed at Llandovery by Dan: Thomas. States the Golden Grove Estate has neither decreased nor increased since Henry VIII his time.'

No copy of either of the two numbers of this periodical, which, coming after 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd' (1735) and 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth' (1770), was the

¹Not 'at', as on p. 650 of 'Cambrian Bibliography'.

²Canwyll y Cymry' (1841 edition), pp. lxii-lxiii.

³Y Seren Fore; neu Ganwyll y Cymry . . . M,DCC,LXXI.'

third published in Wales, is known to have survived. Neither is it known when **Daniel Thomas** ceased printing; but no imprint of his after 1773 has been met with.

As I have already had occasion to mention, the **COWBRIDGE** press was early in 1791 re-established at **CARDIFF**. Under date, 'Feb. 6', 1791, **John Bird** writes in his diary¹,

'For the trifling sum of Seventeen Guineas (for which I have given my note to pay in six months) I have bought the Printing Press and Types that was at Cowbridge.—I asked Mr H. his opinion previous to the purchase, &c—Captⁿ Richards and Dr. Williams express'd their approbation of such a thing—being in the Town, as it was much wanted;—for nothing of that sort c^d be had here, but at an extravagant rate for Carriage &c either from Bristol or Swansea. Your concerns have frequently met with a delay & inconvenience for the want of a Printing Press being in the Town. The greatest Temptation to me was that offered by the owner of letting me have it & to pay as above.—'

That interesting entry² is rich in new facts—facts that appeared for the first time in print at the beginning of October, 1922³. One fact is, of course, that whereas until then reputed authorities never doubted but that **John Bird's** press at Cardiff was first established there, it came from **COWBRIDGE**, 'Types' and all. Another fact is, that whereas until then '1795' was generally accepted as the year in which **John Bird** began to print at **CARDIFF**, he had purchased the **COWBRIDGE** press and type as early as Feb. 6, 1791. Still another fact is, that from its very foundation the Cowbridge-Cardiff press was closely connected with the Castle of Cardiff. **John Bird**, as a servant of the Lord of the Castle, who had been Baron Cardiff since 1776 and become Fourth Earl of Bute in 1792, and was destined to become First Marquess of Bute in 1796, had in view his noble master's 'concerns' when he purchased the Cowbridge 'Printing Press and Types'; the 'Mr H.' whose 'opinion' he consulted 'previous to the purchase' was none other than 'Henry Hollier Esq. Steward to the Marquis of Bute, Clerk of the Peace for the County, and Collector of the Customs.'³ 'Captⁿ Richards' who with 'Dr. Williams' approved of the purchase was 'John Richards, Esq. Constable of the Castle'³, and 'Dr. Williams' was 'Bloom Williams, Esq'³.—one of the Freemen and Aldermen of the Corporation, described on p. 642 of 'The Universal British Directory' (1793) as 'Surgeon and Apothecary.'

The press and type-cases were set up in **John Bird's** house, of which he writes in his diary under date, '1791. Jan 4th',

'I am exceeding thankful for the part of the House which I have, being that next the Castle Gate;'

and although the pen has been drawn through the last phrase, it was quite correct, as is proved by the imprint to the 1796 Cardiff directory, which reads

'PRINTED FOR AND SOLD BY J. BIRD, ADJOINING |

THE CASTLE GATE, CARDIFF. |

1796.'

The illustration⁴ of the first **CARDIFF** home of the press shows it built up against and into the curtain wall of the Castle on the right side of the old gateway⁵ as

¹Three volumes (1790-1803 and 1826) are in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

²See a facsimile re-production of it in my 'History of The House of Lewis' printed in 'The Pointer : issued from The House of Lewis . . . Cardiff. No. 1 October, 1922'.

³'A Complete Directory and Guide to . . . Cardiff . . . 1796.', p. 15.

⁴Re-produced in the 'History of The House of Lewis' printed in 'The Pointer . . . October, 1922'.
⁵Demolished June, 1923, for the erection of a new one more in harmony with the entrance towers and new wall. Feb. 25, 1924, the front of the new gateway was exposed for the first time.

one approached it from the High Street. And up to June, 1923, forty-six years after its demolition about 1877, to make way for improvements, it was refreshingly suggestive of the oneness of the printing-office with the Castle, as well as of the continuity of its existence since 1791, to find, left in the exposed portion of the curtain wall, some of the very stones of the pine-end of the house and office of Cardiff's first master-printer.

By the courtesy of E. W. M. Corbett, Esq., and A. P. Jones, Esq., I have been permitted to consult certain books and documents preserved in the Bute Estate Offices at Cardiff. In one of them—that known as 'David Stewart's Survey of Cardiff in 1824', dated on the front side of its cover '1824'—**John Bird's** 'House & Office' are shown on the plan as adjoining the Castle Gate, and described as held 'At will.' In another book—the 1837-8 Cardiff Rental—**John Bird's** 'House' is entered as in 'Castle Parade', and as held 'Rent free'.

Although bought early in February, 1791, the press at CARDIFF was not in operation until six months after, for under date, 'August 4th', 1791, **John Bird** writes in his diary,

'My grateful thanks are due for the press, have just had the new Type from London, and have met with a printer who has put up the apparatus in a proper manner—Several small Jobs are waiting, hope next week to enclose a hand bill.'

For some reason, known to himself only, the diarist has drawn his pen through the words, 'to enclose a hand bill.' This hand-bill, however, printed in the second week of August, 1791, was probably the first product of Cardiff's first printing-press.

Rowlands, in his 'Cambrian Bibliography', makes no mention of the press at CARDIFF, or of its founder and proprietor there; and yet, under 38, 1791; 27, 1793; and 9, 1797, are recorded two booklets printed in **John Bird's** house. It is only fair, however, to state that neither booklet bears printer's name or place of printing, and that the absolute similarity of type-founts, waved rules, and execution of these booklets to those bearing **John Bird's** full imprint is my proof of identification. But the record in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 38, 1791—'Cyfaill y Cymru, . . . Y Rhan Gyntaf. . . . Gan Iolo ap Iorwerth Gwilym¹, o Ben y Lan, Gerllaw'r Bontfaen, ym Morganwg . . . Argraphwyd dros yr Awdwr, 1791.'—is an error, for the date in the imprint is—not '1791.', but—'1797.', under which year Rowlands himself re-enters it under 9, 1797. The entry under 38, 1791, is—not Rowlands's, but—his editor's, Chancellor Silvan Evans, who, in a note to the correct entry under 9, 1797, states, strangely enough, that, although he had seen a copy of the booklet dated '1791.', he had not seen one dated '1797.', which leads him to conclude that the copy dated '1797.' 'must be a reprint'. But nothing in the copy of the booklet dated '1797.' in the Cardiff Welsh Library hints at its being a reprint: on the contrary, the fact that the author's 'Llythyr at y Cymru.' (=A Letter to the Welsh People) following the title, is dated 'Ebrill 1. 1797.', and the further fact that the author states (in Welsh) in the said 'Llythyr' that 'the book would appear in twelve small parts like that', prove that 1797 was the year in which it first appeared, and that somehow Chancellor Silvan Evans misread '1797' as '1791.'; hence, the two entries.

The entry under 38, 1791, being an error, the earliest known booklet printed at the house of **John Bird** was 'CAN DDIDDARFOD; | sef | PENNILLION ADDYSGIADOL, | o gyfansoddiad | IOAN AP GWILYM, | St. Athan, yn sir Forganwg. | Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn 1793.', foolscap 8vo. This is recorded in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 27, 1793, but without a hint as to the printer's name or the place of printing, or its size.

¹Edward Williams, better known as 'Iolo Fardd Glâs' (1770-1856).

Early in 1795 another booklet had been issued from the house 'adjoining the Castle Gate': this is entitled 'ERTHUGLAU | Y | GYMDEITHIAS FUDDIOL, | O | FONEDDIGION, | FFERMWYR, CREFFTWYR, | AC ERAILL, | a Gynhelir ymlwyf | LLANGYNWYD, | yn Swydd Forganwg. | Tuagat ymgeledd, yr aelodau mewn hen oed- | ran clefyd, neu wendid. | CAERDAF, | Argraphedig gan Ioan Bird, wrth Borth y | CASTELL.', 28pp., foolscap 8vo. This is a set of rules for a benefit society at Llangynwyd; and although the imprint bears no date, the year in which it was printed was 1795, for on p. 28, at the end of seven *englynion* ('Annerch i'r Gymdeithias'), appears the date, 'Hydref 8, 1794.' (=October 8, 1794)—the date when probably the 'copy' had been made ready for the press.

Later in 1795 **John Bird** issued another booklet, entitled, 'The Duty and Advantages of Temperance. | A SERMON, | PREACHED IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF | WHICHURCH, | ON EASTER-MONDAY, 1792. | . . . | By BENJAMIN HALL, B. D. | . . . | CARDIFF: | PRINTED BY J. BIRD, NEAR THE CASTLE-GATE. | M, DCC, XCV.', 17pp., sm. 4to.

John Bird continued in business as master-printer, etc., until 1807, when he appears to have transferred the business to a relative of his, namely, **John Davies Bird**. Up to May 9, 1807, **John Bird**'s name is listed in 'The Cambrian' as its Cardiff agent; but in 1808 his name is substituted by that of 'J. Davies Bird.'

John Bird, obviously, knew nothing of the craft of printing until he had purchased the Cowbridge press and type-founts Feb. 6, 1791. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he, personally, ever exercised the craft: he was too much occupied with the 'concerns' of his patron and employer, the Lord of the Castle. And in the imprint to his 'COMPLETE DIRECTORY . . . OF CARDIFF . . . 1796.'—by the way, Cardiff's first directory and guide—he is careful to let the public know that it was 'PRINTED FOR AND SOLD BY J. BIRD'. However, on pp. 17-18, under 'TRADERS, &c.', he lists himself as 'Bird John, *Printer and Bookseller, Clerk to the Marquis of Bute, Agent to the Phoenix Fire-office, Bristol Tontines, &c.*', while on p. 642 of 'The Universal British Directory' (1793) he is listed as 'Bird John, *Printer, Book-seller and Binder, Clerk to the Earl of Bute, Agent to the Phoenix Fire-office, Bristol Tontines, &c.*'

John Bird was the most distinguished member of an English family long settled in the Vale of Glamorgan. On p. 13 of the Cadrawd MS. G. in the Cardiff Welsh Library, it is stated,

'The older members of the Bird family in Cardiff used to say that the first of their family who came to Glamorganshire was an artist. He had been employed by Sir Edward Stradling, of St Donat's to paint the pictures he wished to place in the mortuary chapel. When that commission was executed, Mr. Byrd (as the name was then spelt), liking the country, settled in Cardiff.'

This statement is more or less corroborated in a footnote to p. 428 of vol. III. of 'Cardiff Records', which is as follows:—

'I [the editor, the late John Hobson Matthews] have heard that John Bird senior was employed to decorate the interior of Saint Fagan's Castle, having been sent for from England for that purpose. He settled at Cardiff, where his descendants are numerous.'

Whether John Bird the artist was ever employed at St. Donat's, I know not; but it is certain that in 1733 he was at St. Fagan's, for on p. 428 of vol. III. of 'Cardiff Records' is printed the following extract from the Parish Register of St. John's, Cardiff:—'1733, John s.[on] of John Bird painter by his wife Margaret Mashman was baptized in the Castle that belong to the Lord Viscount Windsor.'

¹Marquess from Feb. 27, 1796 ('The Gentleman's Magazine,' 1796, I., p. 358).

But John Bird the painter was in the neighbourhood of Cardiff some years before 1733, for on p. 315 of vol. IV. of 'Cardiff Records' he cuts an unenviable figure in the entry, '29 July 1731 Richard Hopkin sues John Bird, painter, in Debt for 39s. 11d.'

This John Bird was the grand-father of Cardiff's first master-printer. The latter's father, also named John, was the child 'baptized in the Castle that belong[ed] to the Lord Visc^t Windsor' in 1733. Nov. 2, 1748, he, as 'John Bird, son of Margaret Bird, of Cardiff, widow, was bound Apprentice to Jacob Rosser, of the parish of Saint Mary . . . shoemaker.' ('Cardiff Records' vol. IV., p. 259). By Sept. 27, 1759, this John Bird is 'admitted and sworn a Burgess' (vol. IV., p. 274); by Dec. 5, 1782, he is described as 'yeoman' and 'sworn a Burgess and Freeman' (vol. IV., p. 334); by Nov. 19, 1783, he, as 'John Bird Sen^r Cordyner', is admitted one of the Masters and Freemen of the 'Company of Cordyners' and Glovers of Cardiff (vol. III., p. 393); July 31, 1788, he is reported to a Corporation Council meeting as 'Mr. John Bird Water-Bailiff of this Corporation, and as such Collector of Quayage Dues and Fees of the Corporation, which he has for several Years last past receiv'd and not accounted for', etc. (vol. IV., p. 341); in 'The Universal British Directory' (1793), under 'CARDIFF', he appears as 'John Bird, senior, Water Bailiff and Pilot'; in 1798-9, and again in 1801 and 1806, he was admitted a Master of the 'Company of Cordyners' (vol. III., p. 400); Sept. 1, 1802, he was disfranchized as a burgess, but Sept. 30 re-admitted (vol. IV., p. 358). He was living in 1813, for he figures on p. 14 of 'A Complete Directory & Guide to Cardiff . . . 1813.', as 'John Bird the elder, (F.) [Freeholder] Clerk of the Cattle Markets and Fairs.'

His son, **John**, the master-printer—the third John Bird—was born Sept. 11, 1761, as is shown by the following entry in his diary:—'Sept. 11 [1826] My Birth day—65'. Interesting as that is, the following entry in the diary is still more so:—'May 11 [1826] 49 years this day I went to Llandaff, under the Bute family.' Thus he had been from his boyhood in close and continuous touch with the 'concerns' of the noble House whose conscientious and potent 'Factor' he became, for on that 11th of May, 1777, when he became a clerk in the office of John Edwards—the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Glamorgan—at Llandaff, he was only in his sixteenth year. Writing in his diary under Feb. 14, 1801, he says, 'Since the year 1777 when I first went to Mr. Edwards at Landaff, I have invariably endeavoured to treasure up every thing, that I conceived would be of service to the Estate'.

Jan. 31, 1782, he was sworn a constable ('Cardiff Records', vol. IV., p. 333), and in 1784 a 'sergeant-at-mace' (vol. IV., p. 335).

In the diary entry under Sept. 18, 1790, one catches a glimpse of **John Bird's** activities outside the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Llandaff before he purchased the Cowbridge press and type-founts:—

'I trust I shall not offend in asking if it was your pleasure to allow me something more than my present Sallary, as the deficiency of what I received for doing the Coach business is felt by myself and family. I have not had it in my power to do any thing more in the Shop way, and when I came from London I was so unfortunate as to lose a Box which contained about eight pounds worth of things.'

And in a sentence through which the diarist has drawn his pen, he asks to be 'allowed an equivalent for discontinuing the Coach business'.

Apr. 2, 1792, the diarist is evidently proud to record that 'Mr Aubrey of Ashall turned in to [his] shop several times'; that 'once . . . M^{rs} Traherne of Castella and some Ladies were looking at the prints of Lord and Lady Mountstuart', etc., in his shop; that Awbrey 'gave him an order for the B[ishop Richard Watson] of Llandaffs last Charge to be bound in morocco'; that he had 'been applied to by Mr Wilkes the patentee of the British Directory then

publishing, for the names of Inhabitants and particulars of this Town and Caerphilly', and that he had 'sent him such an account of both Towns Castles &c, as it was in his power to Collect.'

Under Aug. 17, 1793, he is again proud to write, 'Being known to the Deputy Sherrieff on Account of Printing the Cal[endar] & Pannels for the Jury, he ask'd me to dine with him.'

The landing of the French at Fishguard in February, 1797, naturally created a great stir in the Castle precincts: **John Bird** and his chiefs in office under the First Marquess of Bute set themselves the task of raising a body of volunteers; and by Apr. 5, 1797, the diarist was able to write that 'The number of Signatures for the Cardiff Volunteers was 134.' But more than fifteen months elapsed before the diarist could write July 30, 1798, 'The Drill Serjeant arrived here last Saturday . . . We have now begun in a regular way.—I ride for Colonel Capper, but find my own Horse, exclusive of his keep and Act as Secretary to the Corps without emolument.'

John Bird was, nevertheless, always ambitious to advance his fortunes: under Feb. 18, 1801, he writes,

'M^r. Edward Morgan has had a very long & severe fit of the gout at the Corner House these 16 weeks, and it is more than probable his place in the Customs may be vacant before Wilson's—I trust that in either case I shall be thought of—as the bringing up my Children &c makes me feel the pressure of the times. When M^r. Hollier was obliged to give up the Collectorship for the lucrative appointment of Receiver General, he offered to resign the former office to R^d. Price . . . but as it was incompatible that he should hold both offices, he chose to retain the most advantageous situation,—and as M^r. Price was then deemed proper to fill the Office of Collector, I may certainly conceive myself adequate, particularly as it does not require so much time as Willson's office. Having for many year[s] been in habits of friendship with M^r. Price, he told me the circumstance immediately after M^r. Morgan's appointment; and observed, "I really wondered M^r. Hollier did not think of you, instead of M^r. Morgan . . . for, as you have been under the Marquess such a number of years, his interference w^d have secured it". (M^r. Hollier did not inform me of the late arrangement at the Tax office for the appointment of an additional Surveyor, until it was too late.—He might conceive he would in that case be deprived of my assistance in the Receiver Generalship, for we are so much accustomed to each other, and I have arranged his Tax Books &c on such a plan, that we absolutely do twice the business that M^r. Traherne¹ and 3 assistants used to do.)'²

An arresting feature of p. 140 of the second volume of his diary is **John Bird's** copy of a printing order received by him, which is as follows:—

'Sir

Please to have 300 of the enclosed printed off immediately. I will thank you to have some stuck up in the Streets at Cardiff, Lantrissent and Merthyr, and send the remainder to me as soon as possible.

'Am Sir,
'Your Hble Servant

'Tho^o. Wyndham.'

'Dunraven Castle

'26 June 1802.'

Then follows a copy of Wyndham's election address 'To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Glamorgan'.

Later in 1802 **John Bird** became the Postmaster of Cardiff. Of this event he writes prospectively in his diary on Sunday, Sept. 5, 1802,

'M^r. Bradley³ has heard nothing since last account about the increase of Salary, but is desirous of my taking the Post office against the 10th of October next and as I have 2 sons who will soon be able to manage the business under my inspection, I humbly hope The Marquess of Bute will permit me to hold it. His Lordship will be informed a few days previous to M^r. Bradley's resignation.'

¹Captain Edmund Traherne of Castella.

²The diarist has drawn his pen across the portion in brackets.

³John Bradley, mine host of the old Angel Inn, Mail Coach proprietor, Mail contractor for South Wales, a Freeholder, and later, an Alderman and Bailiff of Cardiff.

A Postmaster in those days was required to provide his own Post Office. In 1824 **John Bird** removed the Post Office from Castle Street¹ to the north side² of the ancient Shoemakers' Street,³ long since re-named Duke Street, taking over for his purpose the premises so well known for the succeeding 100 years as the head quarters of the business now carried on by **William Lewis (Printers) Ltd.**, in 78, Queen Street and 43, Penarth Road, and, temporarily, since May 12, 1924, at The Ward House⁴, Clarence Road, Cardiff Docks.

John Bird was Cardiff's Postmaster from 1802 until his death in 1840, when he was succeeded by **William Bird**, the Assistant Postmaster since about 1818.

From 1855⁵ the Post Office was, in local directories, numbered both 27⁶ and 18⁶: it was 27 by numbering all the houses in the street, and 18 by not numbering some of them. About 1870⁷, however, it became 22.

Between 1802 and 1829 **John Bird** had, by close attention to his various businesses, waxed great in power and position in the town and its council. He had been elected an Alderman and, as one of the two Bailiffs in several alternate years, had ruled over the destinies of Cardiff in the early period of its great industrial and commercial life. So powerful had he become by 1822, that he, more than all the rest of the city fathers, was singled out for attack by those among the people of Cardiff who thought that he was too useful and too willing a tool of the Marquess of Bute, and as such stood in the way of reform. 'The Cardiff Reporter' (Oct. 14, 1822), after gloating over the fact that **John Bird**, as Bailiff, had just been 'deprived of the red gown his body filled so well', tells its readers,

'It appears that Messrs. Charles, Thackwell, Bird, and Pritchard, are the only aldermen possessing sufficient gravity to wear the gown; and this is what we materially object to in the present system of town politicks. Out of twelve respectable aldermen, is it possible that only four are possessed of common discrimination, and that they must therefore succeed each other annually, as regular as a draught of beer out of a dirty pewter pot on the 30th, succeeds old Jacob's quart of port and clean glass on the 29th? This cannot be construed into any other than an insult to the whole body corporate . . . On last Monday fortnight the celebrated male *Talking Bird*, better known by the appellation of *Squire Jackdaw*, took his annual flight to the regions of forgetfulness; where [he] will remain (Cuckoo like) for the cold season, until the reviving rays of the sunshine of power shall kindly warm him to resuscitation [sic] at the ensuing Michaelmas, when his astonishing sagacity may again be witnessed by the curious. The attributes of this wonderful bird is truly surprising; uniting the gravity of the owl, and imitative powers of the parrot, with the melody of the nightingale. He was discovered in an old ruin near the castle gate, surrounded with Rooks, &c. about six years back, by a gentleman⁸ of legal notoriety; under whose instructions he has attained the art of repeating short sentences after once hearing, and has even been permitted to echo his master's opinions in the "judgment hall." What is most strange is that every alternate year he remains dormant, and is only called

¹Pigot & Co.'s directory (1822-3).

²Demolished May-October, 1923.

³See Speed's plan of Cardiff in 1610.

⁴Occupied, and the whole of its contents (including the type and plant) purchased, May 12, 1924, to enable the firm of **William Lewis (Printers) Ltd.** to execute its printing orders after the fire which, during the early hours of Thursday morning, May 8, 1924, had destroyed the whole of the contents of the composing rooms in 43, Penarth Road. The previous owner of The Ward House was the late **Captain William James Ward**, of 86, Westbourne Road, Penarth, who, as founder and managing director of, firstly, the private limited liability concern known as 'The Maritime Review, Ltd.', from 1902 until August, 1915; secondly, of that of 'The Ward Maritime Press, Ltd.', from August, 1915, until October, 1920; and thirdly, of that of 'The Ward Publications, Ltd.', from October, 1920, until his death Apr. 16, 1924, traded as printer and publisher. From Feb. 17, 1904 (the date of the first number), until Aug. 15, 1914 (the date of the last, numbered 550), **Captain Ward** edited, printed and published the weekly, 'The Maritime Review'. **Captain Ward**, born at Topsham, Devon, July 29, 1863, was not a printer by trade. Prior to his founding 'The Maritime Review, Ltd.' in 1902, he had served for many years as captain in the mercantile marine.

⁵Ewen's Guide and Directory . . . 1855., pp. 50 and 102; preface dated 'January 6, 1855.'

⁶Wakeford's Cardiff Directory . . . 1855., pp. x and 50; preface dated 'January 31st, 1855.'

⁷Cardiff Burgess Roll, printed in 1870.

⁸Edward Priest Richards, solicitor and 'Master Extraordinary in Chancery', later (1836-57) Town Clerk, etc., high in favour with the Marquess of Bute.

into action by the cheering sound of the parish bells on the glorious twenty-ninth. Since he has become so deservedly a favourite the old ruin has been transformed into a comfortable well feathered nest. It is made to appear in the *Cambrian*, (by authority of course) that the last Michaelmas dinner was given by the Bailiffs; now although we do not wish for a moment to dispute the liberality of either of the gentlemen, yet we have always understood, without vouching for its accuracy, that the dinner is claimed as a right, and not as a gift, from the Marquis of Bute, in consideration of some Corporation property which has been disposed of to him on that condition.'

These attacks on **John Bird** were repeated in 1825, when 'The Cardiff Reporter' was resuscitated as 'The Cardiff Recorder'. The first 8pp. of No. 3 are occupied by 'Remarks' on **John Bird** as the first of 'the leading characters of the town'; they 'begin with a

'RARA AVIS.

'In point of precedence perhaps it would have been but justice to commence with one of the senior members of the Cardiff senate; but out of pure affection and respect we cannot omit first portraying this character. That he has, like the Irish drummer, made some noise in the world, is a well known fact, although we readily admit our own "*sweet Bird*" to have been more musical'. . . View him as the faithful servant of his "approved good master," or the dignified dispenser of justice, or the unequivocating and unembarrassed witness, or as a self-taught musical prodigy, and he will be immediately pronounced the very *Phœnix* of the age. How oft have we witnessed him, elate with justassical² power, marching, dignified as a monarch, in the van of holiday processions, enveloped in a real crimson gown properly decorated with ermine; . . . And although envious wits hath [*sic*] said in his year of glory, "*though thy feathers are so crimson yet they shall become purple*," we have ever wished him health, happiness, and long continuance of the more glaring plumage; for then does Printing flourish, and edict upon edict are issued forth to the great joy of Lloyd³, and to the infinite terrors of publicans, sinners, and evil doers.* . . . It has been pithily said, that "He who rules o'er freemen should himself be free." If therefore, *freedom* be a necessary qualification in a ruler, how can the worthy Alderman . . . for a moment be considered a fit person to hold the Office of Bailiff of the town of Cardiff? . . . is he not compelled by every feeling of *gratitude*, to go any length in support of that noble-man who has so long been the sole supporter of the "Cardiff Aviary"⁴. . . We take leave . . . to make the following observations, by way of advice, to the worthy alderman:—"Your talents as 'Parish Organ'⁵ are well known and duly recorded in a *higher* place than this; in fact your fame has been exalted *above* men; be content, therefore, with your present glory, and never attempt to *rule* anything, unless it is music paper or red lines in my Lord's ledger, and you will then be held as an example worthy of imitation. Protect the roost near the castle, . . . And sing unto the *lord* even in these words; "The *lord* my pasture shall prepare," and he will prepare it for you . . .

* . . . Whenever this individual fills the office of bailiff, there are a greater number of Cautions, Proclamations, Rules and Regulations for Publicans, &c. printed, that can by any means be necessary . . .

* 'And Bird who is the Parish organ.' Vide Inscription on Cardiff bells. (On p. 542 of vol. III. of 'Cardiff Records' the inscriptions on the bells of St. John's in 1825 are given, the one on the second bell being

'With Watkins, Prichard, Vachell, Morgan,
And Bird who is the Parish organ:—I.J.]

John Bird, however, continued in power and influence until his death in, 1840, his obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (July 4, 1840) being

'On the 27th ult., at Cardiff, in the 79th year of his age . . . John Bird . . . senior Alderman of the Borough, and for fifteen alternate years previous to the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act [1835] was elected one of the Bailiffs of the said town. His remains were followed to the grave by the Marquis of Bute, whose family he faithfully served for 52⁶ years.'

'**John Bird**'s love and practice of music is very evident throughout the volumes of his diary; and in 'Cardiff Records', vol. III., p. 496, he figures in 1815 as 'having handsomely offered his services to teach the Boys Psalmody [in the St. John's parish day-school], for which he is thanked by the managers and requested to co-operate with M^r Sweet the Organist.'

²On p. 8 of the same number the writer appends an 'ERRATA.—In page 3, line 1, for *justassical* read *justical*.'

³Richard Lloyd, the printer, of whom later.

⁴Comprising several officially well-feathered nests.

⁵Correctly, 63, he having 'gone . . . under the Bute family' (see his diary under May 11, 1826) May 11, 1777.

He was buried July 3 in a vault at St. Margaret's churchyard, Roath, where an obelisk, raised in, perpetuates his memory and that of other members of his family. In St. John's Church there is also a white marble tablet to his memory, erected by the Second Marquess, while in Cardiff Castle there is the portrait of **John Bird** in oil re-produced in 'The History of The House of Lewis'¹, by the writer of this history.

Here it is necessary to refute an 'interesting' statement in 'The Metropolitan Magazine' (1836, p. 92), repeated in 'The Illustrated London News' (Aug. 28, 1880) and other periodicals. That statement is,

'Power; that is, Power that was (Welsh in 1812, Irish in 1836 !) David Powell (for under that sponsorial and patronymic we understand the now justly popular actor Tyrone Power) was born and bred . . . in . . . Glamorgan . . . His mother . . . resolved that her darling little dainty Davy (as she fondly called him) should be "a man of letters;" therefore, . . . she apprenticed him to Mr. Bird, a printer in the town of Cardiff.'

But in the Dictionary of National Biography it is stated, on the authority of Power's friend, J. W. Calcraft, manager of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 'The Dublin University Magazine' (1852), that **Tyrone Power**, the Irish comedian (born Nov. 2, 1797), was not born in Glamorgan, but 'near Kilmacthomas, County Waterford'; neither was he ever called 'David Powell', his 'full name' being

'William Grattan Tyrone Power. His father was a member of a well-to-do Waterford family, and died in America before Tyrone was a year old. His mother Marie, daughter of a Colonel Maxwell, who fell in the American war of independence, settled, on her husband's death, in Cardiff, where she had a distant relative named Bird, a printer and bookseller. On the voyage from Dublin she and her son were wrecked off the Welsh coast, and narrowly escaped drowning. Power may have served an apprenticeship to Bird's printing-business in Cardiff. Bird was printer to the local theatre, and seems to have introduced Power to the company of strolling players which, to the great grief of his mother, he joined in his fourteenth year . . . On 11 March 1841 he left New York . . . in the President, the largest steamer then afloat . . . On the night of 12 March a tempest arose and raged during the whole of Saturday the 13th. Before the break of dawn on Sunday the 14th the President disappeared, and no vestige of her was afterwards recovered. Power was forty-four years old at the date of the disaster . . . His eldest son, Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B., some time agent-general of New Zealand, and author of various books of travel, still survives.'

The foregoing facts show that **Power** could not have been apprenticed to **John Bird**, as suggested, because **Power**, by 1807, when **John Bird** was succeeded in the printing business by **John Davies Bird**, was only ten years old; but as he was fourteen in 1811, when he joined the 'strolling players', he might have served some time as an apprentice to **John Davies Bird**.

In Webb's and other notices of **Power** he has been confused with a contemporary actor, **Thomas Powell**, who, born at Swansea and there brought up as a compositor, achieved some success in his lifetime in the delineation of Irish character, and assumed the name of Tyrone Power.' But his christian name was—not 'David', as in 'The Illustrated London News' (Aug. 28, 1880), but—Thomas.

I have already stated that **John Bird**'s successor in the printing business was **John Davies Bird**, christened Dec. 9, 1784, as 'John son of John and Hannah Bird, Accomptant, Church Street'². The addition to his name of his mother's maiden surname, 'Davies', was made later, to distinguish him from his father and his relative, the Alderman. His parents' marriage is given in St. John's Parish Register thus :—'John Bird, St. John's, and Hannah Davies, St. Mary's; Licence dated July 16. 1784, Married July 17, 1784.'

¹'The Pointer' (Oct., 1922).

²St. John's Parish Register.

An entry, 'John's Birth Day 12', in the diary of the Alderman under May 31, 1826, makes it clear that the latter also had a son named John, born May 31, 1814, and christened July 10, 1814, as 'John Williams, son of John & Frances Bird, High street, Stationer' (St. John's Parish Register). This son was by the second wife, whom he married May 12, 1812, the marriage being noticed in 'The Cambrian' (May 16, 1812) as follows:—'On Tuesday last, at Tenby, by the Rev. Dr. Roach, Mr. Bird, to Miss Morgan.' This notice explains the cryptic sentence, '14 years back at Tenby—*priodas*' (=marriage), in his diary under May 12, 1826. Alderman **John Bird**'s first wife's name was Sarah, as may be seen in St. John's Parish Register, wherein, under Sept. 15, 1793, is recorded the christening of 'Philip Vaughan and Ann, children of John and Sarah Bird, Bookseller, near the Castle.' Sarah Bird lies buried in the vault in St. Margaret's churchyard, Roath, her death May 31, 1810, aged 53 years, being recorded on the obelisk.

The earliest instance of **John Davies Bird**'s imprint known is that at the foot of the last page of 'Catalogus Plantarum, In Repositorio Gabalvæ, Roberti Lynch Blossæ, Baroneti. 1808.', folio, oblong. That **John Davies Bird** or somebody in his office had well learnt the craft of printing is proved by the production in 1809¹ of 'Meteorological and Miscellaneous Tracts . . . By Colonel James Capper . . . Cardiff: Printed and sold by J. D. Bird . . .', [ii], xix, 212 pp., dy. 8vo. In one respect only—that of uneven inking—can praise be withheld from the printer of this volume.

John Davies Bird, like his predecessor and all his successors, was also a bookseller and stationer; and some idea of the miscellaneous contents of his shop may be formed from the circumstance related as follows in 'Cardiff Records', vol. II., p. 262:—

'In the Autumn of 1816 Rachel, wife of Henry Harry, of Llandaff, labourer, was committed for having stolen . . . two prayer-books, three velvet pincushions, three Bibles, one Russia leather purse, one pewter inkstand, one metal inkstand, three Johnson's Dictionaries, two odd volumes of Scientific Dialogues, seven spelling-books, one metallic pocket-book and pencil, one book commonly called Ready Reckoner, two paper books commonly called the Death of Abel, three Child's Reading Books and the third volume of Young's works; all being the property of John Davies Bird, of Cardiff, bookseller.'

Towards the end of 1817 or the beginning of 1818, **John Davies Bird** disposed of his Cardiff business to **Richard Lloyd**. I arrive at this conclusion from (a) the fact of exact similarity of type-founts and 'flowers' used successively by both printers, and (b) the fact that, while no imprint of **Bird** is found after 1817, the first imprint of **Richard Lloyd** found is dated 1818. **Bird** printed as late as September in 1817, when he printed a demy-octavo broadside headed 'Cyfarchiad at fy Mrodyr y Cymry, Rhydd-Ddeiliaid Morganwg.', and signed 'Cymro.'—a broadside advocating the claims of Sir Christopher Cole, of Penrice Castle, to the Parliamentary seat vacated by the death of Mr. Benjamin Hall. **Richard Lloyd**'s earliest known imprint is that found on (a) 'The Defendant's Speech, in the Case of Michael v. Collier . . . at the Glamorganshire Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1818 . . . Cardiff: Printed by Richard Lloyd.', 8pp., dy. 8vo; (b) 'Statement and Correspondence, . . . on an Attempt made to lay an Information against Mr. Wood, of Cardiff . . . R. Lloyd, Printer, Cardiff. 1818.', contents dated from '7th March, 1818.' to '25th March, 1818.', 8pp., dy. 8vo.

Richard Lloyd was a practical, though rough-and-ready, printer,—probably **John Davies Bird**'s factotum in 1816, for on the last page of 'Ychydig o Nodiadau gan David Saunders, ar y Llyfryn . . . Traethawd Byr, ar Undod

¹Although neither title nor preface is dated, the sentence, 'So late as the 21st of April of this year (1809)', etc., on p. 15 of the book decides the date of printing.

a Phenadwriaeth yr Un Duw y Tad . . . Caerdydd, Argraffwyd ac ar werth gan J. D. Bird, . . . 1816.', **Bird** advertizes (in Welsh) that a book translated by Richard Lloyd, printer, was in the press, and to be printed with the same type as 'Ychydig o Nodiadau', etc.

John Davies Bird, after disposing of his Cardiff business to **Richard Lloyd**, traded as a bookseller in London; but some time before his death in 1827 he had returned to Cardiff. He died in Castle Street (St. John's Parish Register), Cardiff, Oct. 12, 1827, aged 43 years, and was buried in St. John's churchyard Oct. 14 (St. John's Parish Register). The obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (Oct. 20, 1827) is as follows:—'At Cardiff, on Friday, the 12th inst., of a decline, Mr. John D. Bird of London, Bookseller, and son of John Bird, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the town of Cardiff.'

Richard Lloyd appears to have been well favoured with printing orders by **John Bird** the Alderman, for he is the 'Lloyd' mentioned in the attack on 'sweet Bird' in 'The Cardiff Recorder' (1822). That mention of **Lloyd** also constitutes a proof that if Alderman **John Bird** or any relative of his had a printing-office of his own in those years, his printing orders would have been executed by himself or by a relative.

In 'The Cambrian' (Dec. 5, 1818) **Richard Lloyd** advertizes himself as 'Printer, Bookbinder, &c. Opposite the Town Hall¹, Cardiff,' and 'returns . . . thanks . . . for . . . encouragement.' He also claims that 'the business is personally conducted by himself in Cardiff.'

Richard Lloyd's office was at first in the High Street²; but in 1822 it was in Angel Street³. However, in 'David Stewart's Survey of Cardiff in 1824' **Richard Lloyd's** 'house & shop' are shown as in 'Castle Street' (demolished in 1877), built right up against the Castle's curtain wall, and described as a 'house & shop' held on a 21 years' lease from May 1, 1824. But at the time of his death, Nov. 21, 1826⁴, he seems to have returned to the High Street, as is shown in the record of his burial in St. John's Parish Register, thus:—'Richard Lloyd, High Street, St. John's, Nov. 26, 1826. 54 yrs.' Under the same date in his diary Alderman **John Bird** evinces his interest in his favoured successor, for he writes, 'Rd. Lloyd interred with masonic [honours] &c.'

Contemporary with **Richard Lloyd**, from 1821 to 1825, there was at CARDIFF another printer, namely, **Daniel McLode**. From September, 1821⁵, to September, 1822⁶, his office was in Duke Street; from October, 1822⁷, until 1824⁸, it was in Angel Street (demolished in 1877); and by 1825⁹ it was in Broad Street (demolished in 1877). **Daniel McLode's** printing, slovenly executed as it was, deserves to be remembered, for it comprises the first Cardiff venture in journalism. True it is that of his 'Cardiff Reporter' in 1822 as of it resuscitated as 'The Cardiff Recorder' in 1825, only three numbers appeared; but the periodical, full of the waxing spirit of agricultural, industrial, and political

¹Then in the centre of the High Street.

²'To the | Independent | Freeholders | of the | County of Glamorgan. | . . . | Bridgend, 18 March, 1820. | Printed by R. Lloyd, High Street, Cardiff.', an election address.

³Pigot & Co.'s directory (1822-3).

⁴'Yr Oes' (Dec., 1826, p. 175).

⁵'A Letter to The Bailiffs of Cardiff . . . Cardiff; Printed . . . by D. McLode, Duke Street, 1821.', dated on the last page, 'Cardiff, Monday, 24th September, 1821.'

⁶'The Cardiff Reporter. No. 1. September, 9th, 1822. . . . Printed by D'McLode, Duke Street, Cardiff.'

⁷'The Cardiff Reporter. No. 3. October 14, 1822 . . . Printed by D. Mc Lode, Angel Street, Cardiff.'

⁸'A Copy of the Charters . . . of Cardiff. Cardiff; Printed by D. M'Lode, Angel Street, 1824.'

⁹'The Cardiff Recorder. [No. 1, 1825.] Printed by Daniel Mc Lode, (near the Cardiff, Arms, Inn, Cardiff', the imprint on the last page (8) being 'Imprinted by D. Mc Lode, Broad Street Cardiff.'

unrest, formed part of the Radical agitation inaugurated in 1820 at the neighbouring town of NEWPORT by **Samuel Etheridge** and **John Frost**—an agitation that in time became violently Chartist in character and ended in the tragic fiasco around the Westgate Hotel, Newport, Nov. 4, 1839. Young **Daniel McLode's** 'Letter to The Bailiffs of Cardiff' in 1821, his periodical in 1822 and 1825, and, what is of more permanent value, his edition of the Charters of Cardiff in 1824, were doubtless instigated by, and in emulation of, the stirring political pamphlets that issued from young **Samuel Etheridge's** 'Radical Printing Office'¹ housed in 'Hampden Cottage'¹ at Newport, from 1820 onwards. **Daniel McLode's** pamphleteering naturally aroused opposition: this set him on his guard against prosecution, and accounts for the sudden discontinuance of 'The Cardiff Reporter' after its third appearance. A hint of **McLode's** vigilance is found in a note on the last page of the third number of 'The Cardiff Reporter', in which it is announced, 'The Reporter will not in future be published on any stated day as we understand we would be liable to the penalties of an act of parliament did we continue it regular.'

Of **Daniel McLode** after the appearance of the third number of 'The Cardiff Recorder' in 1825, little more is known than that he disposed of his Cardiff business, and left for London, to become overseer in Messrs. Clay, Son and Taylor's printing works, where he died. In the 'Cardiff Times' (Jan. 16, 1869) I read, 'On the 10th inst., at Shepherd's Bush, London, [died] Mr. Daniel McLeod, late of Cardiff, son of the late Mr. William McLeod², Church-street, Cardiff, for many years overseer at Messrs. Clay, Son and Taylor's, Bread-street Hill, London, aged 68 years.'

Richard Lloyd was succeeded in the business by **Daniel Lloyd** (probably, a son), who continued to print in the High Street until the beginning of December, 1829, when he sold his press and type-founts to **Llewelyn David**. Miss Annie David³, of 45, The Walk, Cardiff—a grand-daughter of **Llewelyn David**—kindly permitted me to make the following copy of a receipt and handbill in her possession:—

'Cardiff Dec^r. 8. 1829. Received of M^r Llewellyn David the sum of Seventy Pounds in payment for the whole of my Printing Press, Type, &c. as in the Annexed handbill—Daniel Lloyd.'

The receipt bears an embossed stamp value 1/6. The 'Annexed handbill' is a foolscap-folio poster, and reads—

'(Under a Distress for Rent.) | Printing Office | Complete. | To be Sold by Auction, | On Friday, the 11th day of December, 1829, | On the Premises, in High-Street, | The Entire Stock in Trade | Of Mr. D. Lloyd, Printer : | consisting of a | Stanhope Printing Press, | With an elegant variety of Type, the whole being of a most modern description, viz : | [Here, in two columns, follows a technical description of the type-founts, with the quantity of each given in lbs.] Together with a variety of other Articles necessary in a Printing Office. The | whole forming a complete Jobbing and Book-work Office. The Press and Type were | entirely new in 1828. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock precisely. | D. Lloyd, Printer, Cardiff.'

But as **Llewelyn David** had bought the 'whole' by private treaty Dec. 8, there was, of course, no auction on the 11th. **Llewelyn David** was not himself a printer: he simply acquired **Daniel Lloyd's** press and plant to set up his son, **Philip**, as master-printer.

Daniel Lloyd, who was a more careful printer than **Richard Lloyd**, soon after left the town for York. He died, however, at Cardiff, as stated in the following

¹See under 'Chartism', 'Frost (John)' etc., in the Catalogue of the Cardiff Welsh Library (1898).

²A tailor: see under 'Traders, &c.', in 'A complete Directory & Guide to . . . Cardiff . . . 1813.'

³Died Nov. 13, 1924, in her 91st year.

obituary notice in 'The Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecon Gazette, and Merthyr Guardian' (Oct. 29, 1842):—

'On Thursday, the 27th instant, in this town [Cardiff], after a lingering illness of nearly twelvemonths' duration . . . at the age of 39 years, Mr. Daniel Lloyd, formerly of Cardiff, master-printer, and late of the City of York, leaving a widow and six children . . .'

A similar notice appears in 'The Cambrian' (Nov. 5, 1842).

In the meantime **William Bird** had commenced his career as master-printer at the Post Office in Duke Street, where once more the business became under the eye of Alderman **John Bird**, who was then the Postmaster, with **William Bird** as Assistant. The Alderman, however, had now nothing to do with the press or printing business: all had become the Assistant Postmaster's property.

In 'David Stewart's Survey of Cardiff, 1824', **William Bird's** 'House & Shop' are shown as occupying the very site in Duke Street occupied by **John Bird's** Post Office since 1824 and afterwards by printers after printers until Mar. 17, 1923, when, owing to its impending demolition, **William Lewis (Printers) Ltd.** removed the book-and-stationery branch of their business—the last remaining therein—to 78, Queen Street, on the corner of Charles Street. **William Bird** held his 'House & Shop' on a lease for 21 years from May 1, 1824. In the '1837-8 Cardiff Rental' **William Bird's** premises in Duke Street are described as 'House & Post Office', held on a lease for 21 years from May 1, 1824, at a rental of £45 per annum. **William Bird** is described also as occupier of a 'Part of the Rose & Crown' at a rental of £5 per annum. These documents prove that, although **John Bird** was the Postmaster, and the Post Office was in what was known until Mar. 17, 1923, as No. 22, Duke Street (demolished Aug. 15-31, 1923), the premises were not his, but his Assistant's—**William Bird**, in any case, from May 1, 1824.

William Bird must be distinguished from 'William Bird, Sen.' entered on p. 39 of 'The Cardiff Guide and Directory . . . 1829.' under 'Toll Gatherers, Keepers of the Cross, and Clerks of the Markets and Fairs.', and on p. 44 as 'Bird, W Sen. corn meter, old bridge.'. In his diary, under Oct. 16, 1826, **John Bird** refers to William Bird, senior, as 'My Brother William'.

According to an obituary notice of the late **William Lewis**, in the 'South Wales News' (Feb. 6, 1918), **William Bird** the master-printer came to Cardiff in 1823, 'from the Channel Islands, and joined Mr. John Bird in the business, becoming assistant postmaster'. **William Bird** came probably from Guernsey, for, in **John Bird's** diary for 1826 certain entries prove that there was a nest of Birds,—and Birds 'of a feather',—in Guernsey as well as at Cardiff, Cowbridge and Bridgend. In any case, the diarist writes under Jan. 24, 1826, 'Eliza Bird returned from Guernsey', and under June 16, 'Mr. and Mrs. Berry and Children arrived from Guernsey', to return June 26.

But **William Bird** did not 'join Mr. John Bird in the business'; neither was **John Bird** 'in the business' of printing, as the above-mentioned obituary notice implies: he had long since given over the printing business to **John Davies Bird**, and had, subsequent to the departure of the latter for London, had his printing done by **Richard Lloyd**.

Again, **William Bird's** advent to Cardiff as Assistant Postmaster was years earlier than 1823, as stated in the same obituary notice: that he was at Cardiff early in 1820 is clear from the titlepage and imprint to 'A Sermon . . . On Sunday, February 6, 1820. By the Rev. Joseph Prendergast, M. A. . . . Cardiff: Printed for W. Bird, and S. and W. Reed; and T. Jenkins, Swansea. Price One Shilling.' Finding his name as a Cardiff publisher so early as February in 1820, makes it easy to believe that he was at Cardiff in the previous year,

probably undertaking the post of 'actuary' to the Cardiff Savings Bank opened Oct. 2, 1819 ('The Cardiff Guide and Directory . . . 1829.', p. 25). The same page informs us, 'Deposits are received by Mr. W. Bird, Post-Office, the Actuary, every Saturday, between eleven and one o'clock.' And turning to 'Cardiff' in Pigot's directory (1822-3) I find, under 'Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers', the entry, 'Bird, William (and actuary to the Savings Bank, commissioner for taking bail in the courts'. So **William Bird** was not only at Cardiff in 1819 but was, for a certainty, actuary to the Savings Bank as early as 1822.

But here is a proof that he was at CARDIFF, and at the Post Office, not only early in 1819, but in 1818:—

'1818. | Cardiff Book-Society, | Established 1st October, 1814.) | List of Books. | And | Annual Account. | Fourth Annual Meeting, | 5th March, | 1819. | Lloyd, Printer, Cardiff.' | 4pp., foolscap folio; on p. 4.—'N. B. Subscribers having the above Books marked with an Asterisk, are requested to forward them to Mr. WILLIAM BIRD, POST-OFFICE.'

However, although **William Bird** was at Cardiff in 1818, and although his name appears in the imprint to the 'Sermon . . . By . . . Joseph Prendergast' in 1820, he did not become a master-printer for some years after. The 1820 sermon was printed by **Richard Lloyd**, whose imprint, as 'Lloyd, Printer, Cardiff', appears on the last page. And **Richard Lloyd** was probably the printer of 'Psalms, and Hymns, for the use of Cardiff Church, 1821. Cardiff: Printed for W. & G. Bird.', 82pp., foolscap 8vo.

Here it is necessary, first, to note that in the immediately preceding imprints neither 'W. Bird' nor 'W. & G. Bird' represents an actual printing firm: both represent **William Bird** and George¹ Bird as publishers merely,—as individuals who took printing orders and got them executed for them by another: both the 1820 sermon and the 1821 'Psalms and Hymns' were printed—not by, but—for them. And although 'W. & G. Bird' suggests a business partnership, and 'W. & G. Bird' appears weekly in 'The Carmarthen Journal' in the list of that paper's agents, there is no hint in any directory of a business partnership of that style: in all directories² of the period, and after, **William Bird** and George Bird are two distinct business men. For instance, on p. 44 of 'The Cardiff Guide and Directory . . . 1829.', immediately after 'Bird, W. Sen.', etc., I find 'Bird, William, bookseller, printer, stationer, and tea-dealer; duke-street.', and 'Bird, George, mercer, draper, &c. high-street.'. They undoubtedly agreed to publish certain things jointly, just as **William Bird** had, without George Bird, agreed with **S. and W. Reed** of Cardiff and **T. Jenkins** of Swansea to publish jointly the 1820 sermon. Both were, of course, kinsmen of Alderman **John Bird**, and, like the latter, without possessing a printing-office of their own, could not keep away from printer's ink.

George Bird traded later up to 1889 as a mercer, woollen draper, etc., in 246, Bute Street³. He died at his private residence, 20, Charles Street, Cardiff, in July, 1890, aged 89 years, having been born in 1801⁴. For some years he served as a member of the Town Council. He lies buried in the Cardiff Cemetery since July 18, 1890.

Not until 1828 is found any imprint of **William Bird** as master-printer; but he may have been one before⁵ 1828, because by April of that year he had

¹ George Augustus Bird' in the Burial Register of the Cardiff Cemetery.

² In Pigot's & Co.'s directory (1822-3) 'George Bird' is not listed at all; neither is 'W. & G. Bird'.

³ Ewen's Guide and Directory for . . . Cardiff . . . 1855', p. 102, and many other directories after.

⁴ Interim Report of the Commissioner . . . to inquire into The Affairs of the Trustee Savings Bank at Cardiff . . . 1887', pp. 57, 80 and 81.

⁵ In 1821 according to **Lewis & Williams's** advertisement in 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian' (Nov. 2, 1866), wherein the business is stated to have been 'Established 45 years'; but this computation evidently includes the publishing period of 'W. & G. Bird' from 1821 onwards.

printed 'The Castles of the Lordship of Glamorgan. By Jeston Homfray. Cardiff: Printed and Published by W. Bird, Duke-Street, . . . 1828.', 43pp. letter-press, and 13 lithographic plates, oblong folio. The plates, executed in London, bear the imprint, 'Drawn from Nature by Jeston Homfray & on Stone by W. Rider. Printed by C. Hullmandell.' In the all-round typographical excellence of 'The Castles of the Lordship of Glamorgan', as well as in that of 'The Cardiff Guide and Directory' in 1829, **William Bird** appears as a master-printer bent upon raising the standard of CARDIFF printing; and throughout the 39 years, 1828-66, the imprint successively of **William Bird**, **William Bird & Son**, and **Hugh Bird**, never appears except on work worthy of the best traditions of the period.

During the first two years after the departure of **Daniel Lloyd** for York, there were but two printing-offices in the town, the one being **William Bird's**, and the other situate in Angel Street, the south side of which forms the present Castle Street, the north side having been demolished in 1877. The Angel-Street firm in 1829 and 1830 traded as **Llewelyn and Philip David**¹. This fact at once refutes several of the hearsay statements of George Padfield on p. 198 of 'Cardiff: an Illustrated Handbook' (1896), that 'In the year 1830 there were but three printing offices in Cardiff. One was that of Mr. Wm. Bird, in Duke Street . . . the second was kept by Mr. Daniel Lloyd, and was situate in High Street, close to the Blue Bell Hotel; and the third was in Duke Street, belonging to Mr. Llewelyn Jenkins.'

But not only had **Daniel Lloyd** ceased to print at Cardiff since 1829, but **Llewelyn Jenkins** had not commenced there in 1830: the fact is, **Llewelyn Jenkins** did not arrive at Cardiff until Aug. 4, 1831², and then—not in Duke Street, but—in Bute Street³; and as the imprint shows, **Llewelyn Jenkins** was but the junior partner in the Bute-Street firm, his brother **John** being the senior. And previous to the setting up of the **Jenkins'** press in Duke Street, it had been in operation in Castle Street, whither in 1832 it had been removed from Bute Street⁴. Not until 1835, after **John Jenkins** had left for Brittany as a Baptist missionary, did **Llewelyn Jenkins** settle in Duke Street⁵.

William Bird, at first, as in the imprint to 'The Cardiff Guide and Directory . . . 1829.', was careful to state that it was 'Printed by and for W. Bird', while on the last page the imprint is 'W. Bird, Printer, Post Office, Cardiff.'

From the outset **William Bird** had a skilled overseer from one of the Carmarthen printing-offices. In 'The Cambrian' (Aug. 6, 1836) I find the following obituary notice:—

'On the 29th ult., at Cardiff, in the 47th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Lewis, for many years foreman at Mr. William Bird's printing establishment.'

On p. 282 of 'Seren Gomer' (Sept., 1836) I find another obituary notice of **Thomas Lewis**—this one from the pen of a celebrated poet and printer's overseer, namely, **William Ellis Jones** ('Gwilym Cawrdaf'), who writes,

'On Friday, the 29th of July, at the age of 47 years, Mr. Thomas Lewis (formerly of Ffsgôta, in this county [Carmarthen], overseer of the printing works of Mr. Bird, at Cardiff, for many years. His extensive knowledge of his craft, and his fidelity and industry on all occasions, had won for him the full confidence of Mr. Bird. . . .'

¹ 'The Cardiff Guide and Directory', etc., (1829), and Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

² Hanes Buchedd . . . John Jenkins, D.D. . . . 1859', p. 46.

³ Hanes Cymmanfa y Bedyddwyr . . . Argraffwyd gan J. a Ll. Jenkins, Heol Bute, Caerdydd. 1831.'

⁴ Talfyriad . . . o Weithred y Diwygiad . . . Caerdydd: Argraffwyd . . . gan J. a Ll. Jenkins, Heol y Castell. 1832.'

⁵ See his imprint, for example, to 'Greal y Bedyddwyr' (1835); see also Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6), wherein he is listed as 'Jenkins Llewelyn . . . Castle st.'

It is of some interest to record here that two of the three new presses used in the printing-office of **William Bird** during the overership of **Thomas Lewis** are to-day in good working order and in use at the new and modern printing works of **William Lewis (Printers) Ltd.** in 43, Penarth Road. One, made in 1828, was of a demy size, known as 'The Columbian Press', also known as 'The Eagle Press' on account of the fine casting of an eagle perched on the top of it. The other press was of a crown-folio size, known as 'The Albion Press'. The third press, made in 1832—another 'Columbian', but of a much larger size, being a double-royal—was dismantled upon its removal from Duke Street to 43, Penarth Road in the autumn of 1914, and its 'bed' or (according to ancient usage) 'coffin' and its 'platen' converted into two solid useful imposing 'stones' (destroyed in the fire of May 8, 1924), while the oval brass plate once affixed to its front, fittingly enough, adorns the mantelpiece of the manager's office in the book-and-stationery premises of **William Lewis (Printers) Ltd.** in 78, Queen Street.

Even now how easy it is to imagine the pride of **William Bird** and his skilled overseer, **Thomas Lewis**, in their then new and up-to-date presses, and the fine work they enabled them to turn out.

Thomas Lewis's successor as overseer in **William Bird**'s office was **Philip David**, who, in partnership with his father (**Llewelyn David**), had been in business as master-printer in Angel Street, Cardiff, during 1829-30. **Philip David** learnt the craft as an indentured apprentice in **Richard Lloyd**'s office between 1817 and 1823; and he is reputed to be the first indentured apprentice in Cardiff. From the indenture, in the possession of his daughter (Miss David, 45, The Walk, Cardiff), **Llewelyn David** did 'place and bind . . . Phillip David unto and with . . . Richard Lloyd for . . . Seven years to be computed from the Seventh day of February [1818] . . . at all times taking his meals with the said Richard Lloyd and his Family.' The indenture was 'made the Fourth day of March . . . One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen', **Llewelyn David** paying to **Richard Lloyd** 'the sum of Twenty Five Pounds' as a 'consideration', and **Philip David** to 'Earn for . . . Richard Lloyd in each and every Week during the said Term [of seven years] over and above the Weekly sum of 10^s. such weekly Earnings sum or sums of Money to be ascertained by an Account of the work done and to be kept by . . . Phillip David and to be Rated by Journeymen Printers Wages for the time being . . .'. In 1823, 'at the Expiration of the first Five years', **Philip David**, taking advantage of the proviso in his indenture 'to use and employ the remaining Two years . . . to and for his own use benefit and advantage as and where he should think proper', left for Swansea, to work as a compositor in the office of the Rev. Joseph Harris ('Gomer'), where he remained setting up the type of the first Welsh-English Bible ('Y Bibl Dwyieithog', etc.), 1823-27¹. After printing in Cardiff during 1829-30, he left to work as a compositor in the office of L. B. Seeley at Thames Ditton, opposite Hampton Court, whence, in 1836, after the death of **Thomas Lewis**, he was sent for by **William Bird** to superintend the Duke-Street printing-office. By 1839 Philip David had resigned his overership of **William Bird**'s office to become a 'Dealer in Bread, Flour, Cheese, Bacon, &c. &c.' in 'No 3, Smith-Street², Cardiff': see a circular in the possession of his daughter. In 1847-8³ **Philip David** was the landlord of 'The Bunch of Grapes Inn', on the Hayes, Cardiff, later to become superintendent of Joseph Elliott's bonded stores in 48, Bute Street. A few years afterwards he again left for London, to manage the Crystal Palace Company's printing works at Sydenham. Retiring

¹See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906), and **Philip David**'s inscription on the inside of the cover of a copy of 'Y Bibl Dwyieithog' at 45, The Walk, Cardiff.

²Now part of the north side of Queen Street, facing St. John's Square.

³Hunt & Co.'s directory (Jan., 1848, and Jan., 1849).

from the latter position, he settled at Cardiff, where, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Davies, 'Bishopston', Richmond Road, he died Jan. 8, 1886, aged 86 years. He lies buried in the Public Cemetery. **Philip David** was of the good yeoman stock that held land at Cosmeston, between Penarth and Lavernock, on the Glamorgan coast, and was the uncle of the late Thomas Henry Thomas ('Arlunydd Penygarn'), born 1839, died 1915, whose mother was **Philip David's** sister Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, D.D., Principal of the Pontypool Baptist College, born 1805, died 1881¹.

William Bird did not enter public life: he was too busy with trade and commerce: according to his own 'Cardiff Guide and Directory' (1829) and Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6), he was, besides being a 'printer and tea dealer', a 'Commissioner for taking Special Bail' for the 'King's Bench, Exchequer & Great Sessions', a 'Ship Owner', the 'actuary' to the 'Savings Bank, Duke st.' and, like his uncle, Alderman **John Bird**, the Postmaster, an insurance agent, representing the 'Royal Exchange'—an agency still held by **William Lewis (Printers) Ltd.**

From a counterpart of a lease seen by me at the Bute Estate Office, and dated Nov. 1, 1843, **William Bird** was granted a new lease by The Second Marquess of Bute on the Duke-Street premises for 61 years from May 1, 1842, at a rental of £21-13-4 per annum. From the same lease it is clear that the front portions of the Duke-Street premises, demolished Aug. 15-31, 1923, dated from 1842, for the premises are stated to be a 'dwelling house lately erected and built by . . . William Bird with the outbuilding and garden thereto adjoining and belonging situate . . . in Duke Street and now in the occupation of . . . William Bird.'

By 1849 **William Bird's** son, **Hugh**, was of sufficient age to be taken into partnership. Alderman **John Bird** had, long before 1849,—under Nov. 30, 1826,—written in his diary, 'Hugh Bird—Son of W. Bird, Baptized. drank Tea and Sup'd at W. Bird's'. So in 1849 the imprint of the firm began to appear as 'W. Bird and Son'²; and as such, up to the end of 1854, the firm traded, not only as printers, but also as booksellers, stationers, insurance agents, tea-dealers, grocers, seedsmen, guano- and linseed-cake-merchants, marine dealers, and agents to London and Liverpool traders, occupying, in addition to the premises in Duke Street, others on the Wharf, on the West side of the Canal, at the bottom of St. Mary Street, just where the 'Western Mail' offices stand to-day³.

Up to the end of 1849, **William Bird** and his son had also managed the Post Office⁴; but in 1850 they gave up the management of the Post Office, and William Hall Davies became Postmaster⁵. In the same year the Post Office was removed from its old quarters in Duke Street to a new one in Angel Street⁶.

In January, 1855, **William Bird**, while retaining his possession of the premises under the sixty-one years' lease dating from May 1, 1842, had withdrawn from active participation in the business, and had retired into private life at Southerndown, in the Parish of St. Bride's Major, in the Vale of Glamorgan, where he died, and was buried in the parish churchyard Aug. 6, 1881⁷.

¹For access to the documents relating to **Philip David**, I forget not the help of his daughter, the late Miss Annie David, and his grand-son, the late Major Herbert Leigh Simpson, of Penarth, who died Mar. 15, 1923, in his 65th year.

²"Prepare to meet thy God." | A Sermon, . . . By Charles F. B. Wood . . . Cardiff : Printed by W. Bird and Son, Duke-Street. 1849., 15pp., dy. 8vo.

³Slater's directory (1844), Hunt & Co.'s (1849), Scammell & Co.'s (1852), Ewen's (Jan. 6, 1855), and Wakeford's (Jan. 31, 1855).

⁴Hunt & Co.'s directory (June, 1849).

⁵Slater's directory (1850).

⁶"Cardiff in the Fifties." . . . The Reminiscences . . . of Alderman W. J. Trounce . . . 1918', p. 15.

⁷St. Bride's Parish Register.

On p. x of 'Wakeford's Cardiff Directory' (Jan. 31, 1855) the transfer of the business from father to son is made expressly clear under 'Removals and Alterations', thus:—'Bird Hugh, printer, stationer, &c., 18, Duke street, residence, Charles Street (late W. Bird & Son)', etc. Later, and until he, too, left the town, **Hugh Bird's** residence was Oakfield House, Roath¹.

To his several departments of printing, bookselling, stationery, wholesale and retail grocery, and insurance agencies, in Duke Street, **Hugh Bird** added those of binding and account-book manufacturing¹; and in his own 'Cardiff Directory . . . for 1858', as may be seen on p. 3 of the advertisements, he describes his establishment as 'County Tea Warehouse', while in Slater's directory (1858-9) he is listed under 'Printers,' etc., as 'Bird Hugh (& map and chart seller, manure & seed merchant, agricultural implement manufacturer & agent to the Royal Exchange Insurance Company), 18 Duke St.'

That entry brings into view, for the first time in the history of the firm, that important branch of its business which has continued to grow ever since, namely, the Map and Chart Branch.

Hugh Bird's interest in the lucrative concerns outside his printing had deepened since his father's withdrawal from the partnership. This is evident from the following advertisement copied from Slater's directory (1858-9):—

'HUGH BIRD'S | Manure, Seed & Implement Warehouse, | CARDIFF. | SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR for the FIRST PRIZE for Best Collection of Implements, | at the Bath and West of England Society's Meeting, Cardiff, 1858; and Exhibitor of | the *Prize Corn Drill, Churn, and Turnip Cutter*, at the same Show. | Agent for *Gibb's Peruvian Guano*, and Dealer in *Superphosphate of Lime, Bones, Oil Cake, &c. &c.* | . . . | Branch Establishments—Cattle Market, Newport; & High St., Cowbridge.'

Hugh Bird had in 1855 been elected a Member of the Town Council, and in 1861-2 and again in 1863-4 he was Deputy Mayor, his kinsman, Alderman John Bird, solicitor, Spring Garden House, Crockherbtown (now Queen Street), being Mayor in those years.

Oct. 31, 1866, **Hugh Bird** made over (on easy terms, I am told) the whole of the business in Duke Street to his two assistants, **William Lewis** and **John Williams**. **William Lewis** had been since 1855 the chief assistant in the book-and-stationery department, just as **John Williams** had been the chief assistant in that of the tea-and-grocery.

The young partners lost no time in announcing the change of proprietorship in 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian' (Nov. 2, 1866),² as well as in each of the succeeding numbers up to Dec. 28, and in the 'Cardiff Times' (Nov. 2, 1866).

By Jan. 15, 1867, as stated on the bill of costs drawn up by the late Clement Waldron, Esq., solicitor, of Llandaff, the Deed of Partnership entered into by **William Lewis** and **John Williams** had been duly signed.

In 1867 a demy 'Wharfedale' printing machine was added to the office plant, and immediately figured in the description of the partners as 'Machine-Printers'³. Up to 1870 the machine was worked by hand; but in that year a vertical steam-boiler was added to the plant; and henceforth, for a considerable number of years, **Lewis and Williams** describe themselves in their imprint as 'Steam Printers'.

But steam-boiler and 'Wharfedale' notwithstanding, **The House of Lewis**, by 1873, had come to grief, and was 'divided against itself'. The fault, however,

¹Webster & Co.'s directory (1865).

²Lewis & Williams, (Late Hugh Bird) Wholesale and Retail County Tea Warehouse, 18, Duke Street, Cardiff. (Established 45 years.) County Printing Offices, Lewis & Williams, (Late Hugh Bird,) Printers, Booksellers, and Stationers, No. 18, Duke Street, Cardiff. (Established 45 years.) Ordnance Map Office by Appointment.

³Cardiff Free Library, Museum, and Schools of Science and Art. Fifth Annual Report, 1866-7. Cardiff: Lewis and Williams, Machine-Printers, Duke-Street. 1867.

was not **William Lewis's**: from the beginning he had striven steadily to extend the business by the good, clean, honest workmanship that has at all times been the peculiar glory of **The House**. Unfortunately for himself as well as for the business, his partner, **John Williams**, was of too easy and convivial a nature to attend to a business that had for capital and reserves little else but energy and strict attention to duty and customer; and in the autumn of 1873 the partnership was dissolved.

Disposing of his little share to **William Lewis**, **John Williams** opened a grocer's shop on his own two doors away—a shop numbered 20, Duke Street, occupied by the mercer's business carried on by Messrs. Marment's Ltd. up to the demolition of the north side of the street in 1923. But in about a year **John Williams's** continued conviviality had brought about the ruin of his commercial career.

Re-starting in 1873 as sole proprietor, **William Lewis**, then about 38 years of age, having been born at Tewkesbury in 1835, immediately showed signs of a sterner determination than ever to raise the standard of his printing and binding.

In all his progressive ideas and enterprise, **William Lewis** was led and encouraged by **Mr. John Frederick Kemp**, who had Mar. 31, 1870, entered the office as its overseer. **Mr. Kemp**, born Nov. 4, 1848, at Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppy, Kent, was, fortunately, in his energetic twenties, having served his apprenticeship in two large offices at Southampton, where he had gained experience of lithography, die-stamping, printing direct from copperplate, and first-class letter-press printing in gold and colours, especially on satin. All these new phases of the activities of the Duke-Street office, with the exception of some die-stamping previously practised, were introduced and developed by **Mr. Kemp** during the 22 years (1870-92) he was overseer. In January, 1892, **Mr. Kemp** became a partner in the printing firm of **Chapple & Kemp**, Nevill Street, Cardiff; but owing to failing health, he retired from the partnership in 1902, later to travel for a while as the representative of Hughes & Kimber, Ltd., London—a firm trading in general printing plant and material. **Mr. Kemp**, who is in his 76th year, is still in Cardiff.

Another mainstay of **The House of Lewis** in the early years of that period was the foreman-binder, **John Parry**, a Bristolian, who entered boldly into the progressive policy adopted by **William Lewis** while developing the several departments of binding, ruling, and map- and plan-mounting.

William Lewis was not a practical printer; but during the years spent by him as apprentice and as assistant in a first-class book-and-stationery establishment at Cheltenham, and during the subsequent dozen years (1855-66) spent by him as chief assistant to **Hugh Bird**, he had not only learnt to appreciate the beauty of carefully printed matter and tastefully bound books, but had also gained an experience of business methods in the management of a printing-office and bindery.

By 1874 his printing, binding, ruling, and account-book manufacturing had so grown as to render it necessary for him to remove a portion of his bindery from Duke Street to rooms in 14, St. John Street (now St. John's Square)—rooms above the then offices of 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian', premises near the entrance to the Arcade—where it remained until a new and more extensive bindery was fitted out at the back of the Duke-Street premises in 1884, the addition to the premises comprising a third storey.

On p. 80 of 'Butcher's Cardiff District Directory' (January, 1880) **William Lewis** is described for the first time as a 'Lithographer'. Lithography was, at first, in 1879, done in the office with presses; but a 'Furnivall' double-demy machine was installed in 1882.

In 1879 **William Lewis**, as tenant of the Duke-Street premises, secured from 'William Bird of Southerndown' a lease for 24 years and four months from

Mar. 28, 1879, at a rental of £200 per annum. This term was, of course, the residue of the term of 61 years granted by the lease of The Second Marquess of Bute to **William Bird** from May 1, 1842. The 1879 lease, 'Signed . . . in the presence of Hugh S. Bird Colliery Proprietor Cardiff', and describing **William Lewis** as 'Grocer Printer and Stationer', reminds one of the fact that **William Lewis**, like his predecessors from 1821 onwards, thrived as a tea-dealer and grocer; and up to 1882, when, owing to the expansion of the printing, binding, and book-and-stationery departments, he had to relinquish the tea-and-grocery, **William Lewis's** tobacco and 'Gun-powder' tea enjoyed an envious reputation among the gentry of Cardiff and Glamorgan. The latest mention of **William Lewis** as tea-dealer and grocer is that found in Butcher & Co.'s directory (January, 1882).

In 1883 it was found necessary to clear the ground from the back of the shop to the Castle wall, and erect a three-storey building covering the area, into which in 1884 the various departments were brought under one roof.

In the meantime a second and a larger 'Wharfedale' printing machine—a double-royal size—was added to the establishment, and by 1892 the business had again so increased as to make it necessary to fit out a branch composing-room and branch bindery in the Queen-Street Arcade, in rooms just above the steps leading to the present Queen's Hall, where they remained until 1902. In that year the whole capacity of the premises in 22, Duke Street, extending to the Castle's curtain wall, was occupied by the various departments, and the whole business re-centralized.

By May 1, 1903, the 61 years' lease granted to **William Bird** having expired, **William Lewis** became a tenant of the Fourth Marquess of Bute, who granted to him a seven-years' lease, dated Aug. 8, 1903, from May 1, 1903, at a rental of £320 per annum, with the premises insured for £2,000.

May, 1903, also saw the addition of another double-royal 'Wharfedale'. Henceforth, the three machines working simultaneously,—at first by steam, then by gas, and later by electricity,—was a daily occurrence at 22, Duke Street.

Up to 1905 all the type-setting had been done by hand; but in that year **William Lewis**, at the age of 70, acquired the single-type-setting-and-type-casting machine known as 'The Lanston Monotype'. This made **William Lewis** his own type-founder; and henceforth he had for every 'job' and book a new, perfect type-face.

Looking back over the last 27 years to 1897, when my first personal acquaintance with **William Lewis** began, I remember how ungrudgingly he and his chiefs of staff used to attend to my 'hieroglyphics' along the margins of proofs submitted from time to time. **William Lewis** seemed to have a passion for 'righteousness' in craftsmanship; and I speak from experience, because for years I was frequently in and out of the shop and composing-room to explain certain librarians and other technicalities marked on my proofs of 'The Public Library Journal' (1897-1904), 'The Bibliography of Wales' (a periodical book-list compiled by me for the Libraries' Committee from 1899 to 1912), the publications issued from 1900 onwards by what was known as 'Cymdeithas Llên Cymru', and various other publications of the Libraries' Committee, and some historical and literary societies.

In 1913, after an unbroken vital connexion with the office in Duke Street extending over 58 years—11 as servant and 47 as master, **William Lewis** retired from active participation in its affairs, leaving the management in the hands of his eldest son, **Sidney William Lewis**.

About a year before his death Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, at his residence, 30, Richmond Road, Cardiff, in his 83rd year, **William Lewis** had a seizure, from which he never completely recovered. On Thursday, Feb. 7, he was buried in the Cardiff Cemetery.

Of **William Lewis**'s antecedents prior to his coming to Cardiff in 1855, nothing is of more importance than that he was a native of Tewkesbury who migrated when young with his parents to Cheltenham. He had an elder brother who, according to 'Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1874', was a scholar and an author, and a clergyman of the Church of England. He was the Rev. Henry Lewis, who, having graduated B.A. in the University of London in 1868, was ordained deacon in the same year and priest in 1869. From 1868 to 1873 he was secretary, senior lecturer and assistant chaplain of Battersea College; and in 1873 was appointed Principal of the Oxford Diocesan Training College at Culham—a position he held until he resigned in 1890 to become Rector of East Hendred, Steventon, Berks., where he died in 1899.

In September, 1914, **Mr. Frank Murrell**, M.P. for Weston-super-Mare December, 1923—October, 1924, born Mar. 17, 1874, son of the late Captain Frederick Murrell, J.P., Barry, Glam., purchased the business, and soon formed a company to trade under the style of **William Lewis (Printers) Ltd.**, with **Sidney William Lewis** as a director, who retired April, 1916.

In the autumn of 1914 the whole of the plant of the printing and bookbinding departments was removed to the premises in 43, Penarth Road, the book-and-stationery business continuing to be conducted in 22, Duke Street up to Saturday, Mar. 17, 1923, when the premises were vacated and the remaining stock transferred to the new shop, showrooms and warehouses in 78, Queen Street, on the corner of Charles Street, opened the same day. At present the number of hands employed by the firm totals 112; but before the fire of May 8, 1924, they totalled 170.

CHAPTER XIII.

1763—1808.

CARMARTHEN (RHYS THOMAS AND JOHN ROSS, JOHN ROSS, EVAN THOMAS ('IEUAN FARDD DU'),
'DANIEL & ROSS,' ANN SCOTT).

In 1763 **John Ross** was at the outset of his long and great career as printer and publisher at CARMARTHEN. The items bearing his imprint entered in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 7, 1743; 5, 1744; 11, 1749; and 16, 1759; are errors.—The first ('Catecism o'r Ysgrythyr . . . Gan . . . Mathew Henry') bears no date in the imprint, but could not have been printed before 1772, for in the imprint it is advertized that **Evan Evans** of BRECON has the book for sale, and he was not in business there until 1772. Moreover, on the last page of the 'Catecism' there is an advertisement of several books not printed until 1771.—The date in the imprint to the second item ('Crist Ym Mreichiau'r Credadyn . . . Gan . . . Ebenezer Erskine . . . M.DCC.XLIV.') is clearly the printer's error for M.DCC.LXIV., for on the last page of 'Derchafiad y Credadyn . . . Gan . . . Ebenezer Erskine . . . Caerfyrddin, . . . J. Ross . . . 1764.', the item is advertized as about to be printed¹.—The date in the imprint to the third item ('Cynghorion yn erbyn Tyngu . . . MDCCXXXIX.') is also the printer's error for MDCCCLXXXIX.—The fourth item ('Catecism . . . Gan Henry Read') is not dated, but could not have been printed until after 1770, for the Rev. Josiah Rees, of Gelli Onnen, mentioned in the imprint as the person for whom the 'Catecism' had been printed, does not appear to have interested himself in publishing until 1769.

John Ross, fresh from London, believed in advertizing himself and his business, for in several of the books printed by him in the first two years (1763-4) of his career, he is careful to inform the public that he was 'of London'; and in the imprint to 'Ffarwel Weledig . . . Gan W. Williams . . . M.DCC.LXIII.', he advertizes himself as 'the only printer in these parts regularly brought up to the craft,' and that at his office 'all kinds of books could be printed with a good letter at a reasonable price.'²

For a short time in 1763 **John Ross** was in partnership with **Rhys Thomas**, the CARMARTHEN-LLANDOVERY-COWBRIDGE printer; but the imprint to books issued jointly by them did not advertize that **Ross** was 'the only printer in those parts regularly brought up to the craft': he had to be satisfied with the statement that at their office³ in Lammas Street 'printing was carried on in all its branches, with new letters in the neatest manner'⁴. After setting up on his own account he repeats in several of his 1764 imprints the advertisement as in 'Ffarwel Weledig' in 1763: see 'Caniadau Y rhai sydd ar y Mor o Wydr . . . Gan

¹ Hysbysiad. Fod dwy Bregeth i gael eu Hargraphu a'u Cyhoeddi ar frys . . . Y gyntaf, Crist ym Mreichiau'r Credadyn, &c.'

² Yr unig Argraphydd yn y Parthau hyn, a ddugwyd i fynu yn rheolaidd i'r Gelfyddyd honno. Lle gellir cael Argraphu pob math o Lyfrau ar Lythren dda, am bris Gweddaidd.'

³ eu Hargraphdy Newydd yn Heol Awst' (=their new printing-house in Lammas Street): see the imprint to 'Diferyn Dewisol o Fel . . . Argraphedig gan R. Tomas a J. Ross . . . 1763.'

⁴ Atteb Philo-Evangelius i Martha Philopur. Gan William Williams . . . Caerfyrddin Argraphwyd gan Rys Thomas a J. Ross, yn Heol Awst, 1763. Lle y dygir Argraphyddiaeth ym mlaen yn ei holl rannau, ar Lythrenau Newyddion yn y dyll mwyaf ciwrair.'

W. Williams . . . M,DCC.LXIV.', and especially 'Ymddiddan rhwng Hen Wr Dall, a'r Angeu . . . 1764.' Rowlands, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', pp. 480-1, prints in full **Ross's** advertisement on the back of the titlepage of the 'Ymddiddan', which, literally in English, is as follows:—

'This is to make known that John Ross, printer, of London, has set up a printing-press at Carmarthen, where gentlemen, craftsmen and others may trust to have anything they may require to have printed executed neatly, correctly and speedily, at a reasonable price.

'* * * As he is the only one in these parts regularly brought up to the craft, having served seven years as head workman in a famous printing-house in London, and having lately obtained thence very many new letters, and a real printing-press made there by a skilled carpenter of repute, and having also provided an overseer of his Welsh work, he hopes, with these advantages, for [= to obtain] the favour of the community, which he, to the utmost of his ability, will do his best to enjoy and retain by fidelity, diligence and care.'

An Englishman¹ or Scot², unconversant with *Cymraeg*, **Ross**, while endeavouring with some success³ to learn the language, had, of course, to rely on others to supervise his work. That may account for his partnership with **Rhys Thomas**, who was a passable Welsh scholar.

The identity of **Ross's** Welsh overseer (or overseers) from 1763 to 1767 remains undiscovered; but about 1767 **Evan Thomas** ('Ieuan Fardd Du') became the overseer. Of him 'Gwallter Mechain' (1761-1849) writes to a friend a letter⁴ from which I translate the following extracts:—

'I knew him, having seen him; and it was at Shrewsbury, in the printing-loft of Thomas Wood, the first publisher of "The Shrewsbury Chronicle"', I saw him.

' . . . He was a stout, heavy-bodied man, who drank beer as an ox drinks water,—more a typesetter in a printing-house than the author of the book he printed. He published a Welsh almanac (price 8d.) in his own name. The bardic name he adopted was Ieuan Fardd Du. His grand-father was Thomas Abel, of Yr Wtra Wen, in the parish of Llanfair Caereinion, Montgomeryshire; and his son was John Abel, who, being one of the followers of Howell Harris of Trevecca, was an itinerant preacher, and was called John Thomas . . .

'Evan Thomas . . . published several little books between the years 1770 and 1780 . . . His wife was of a respectable family: she was the daughter of Cae Ceirch, Dolgelly, a sister of Mrs. Erasmus Evans, of Llanfyllin, and a sister also, if I remember rightly, of the father of the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Sir Richard Richards, Knight and, for a brief period, a Member of the British Parliament.'

To these particulars respecting **Evan Thomas**, Rowlands, on p. 485 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', adds (in Welsh),

'It may be that, like his father, Evan Thomas also had used his talent [as a preacher] in his youth, for his contemporaries satirically called him "The Reverend Evan Thomas" . . . He was brought up to the craft of printing, and was a good, quick compositor, as well as a good Welsh scholar, which made him a valuable servant in English printing-offices such as those at Shrewsbury, &c., wherein Welsh books were printed . . . He removed to Chester in 1765, and to Carmarthen about 1767-69, where he remained for some years; but by 1781, he was a compositor in the office of Mr. T. Wood, the first printer of *The Shrewsbury Chronicle* . . . Eventually he led a worthless life, and was very fond of drinking. He left printing and became an astronomer, astrologer, and conjurer⁵ . . . publishing an almanac, price 6d. [*sic* 8d.] . . . Before the end of his life he had become a wanderer, and so poor and destitute that he knew not where to get his next meal; at last, he was received into the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, where he died Jan. 12, 1814, at the age of 80.'

Previous to his engagement by **Ross** at CARMARTHEN about 1767, **Evan Thomas** had served successively as overseer of the Welsh work in the offices

¹ 'Sais': see [John—not 'Evan', as in some statements] Thomas's adulatory ode in 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth' (1770, p. 14 of poetry section).

² 'yn hytrach yn Scotiad tybygid': see 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 515.

³ 'hollawr Ddeallwr Aeg Cambria': see [John] Thomas's ode in 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth'.

⁴ See it in 'Y Traethodydd' (1845), p. 365.

⁵ In 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 21, 1814) he is described under 'Deaths,' as 'Evan Thomas, a native of Wales, formerly a clergyman, afterwards a maker of rhymes, and a printer; latterly a judicial astrologer, and an inmate of the House of Industry, Shrewsbury.'

of **William Williams** at Shrewsbury and **John Harvie** at Chester. In 1765 'Yr Ymroddiad', by Morgan Llwyd 'o Wynedd', was issued from the Shrewsbury office, 'Wedi ei ddiwigio yn ofalus gan IFAN TOMAS, *Argraphydd*.' (=carefully corrected by Evan Thomas, printer), and the next year (1766) 'Anfeidrol Werthfawrogrwydd Enaid Dyn . . . Can Evan Thomas, *Argraffydd*' was issued from the Chester office.

Leaving Carmarthen sometime before 1781, he returned to Shrewsbury. On the last page of 'Cyssuron Dwyfol . . . *MWYTHIG*, . . . T. WOOD . . . M, DCC, LXXXI., 12pp., it is advertized by T. Wood, bookseller at Shrewsbury, that all kinds of books may be neatly printed, and 'copies' in Welsh carefully corrected by **Evan Thomas**, the compositor and corrector of the first edition¹ of the Welsh Bible at Carmarthen, and who now resides with T. Wood.

How long after 1783 **Evan Thomas** remained in **Wood**'s office is not known; but from the imprint of 'Afalau Aur . . . *MWYTHIG*, *Argraphwyd* gan T. WOOD, lle gellir cael argraffu pob math o Lyfrau Cymraeg wedi eu diwigio yn ofalus, gan IFAN TOMAS. 1783.', he was still there 'carefully correcting'. He was there also to compile and publish the third and, probably, the last issue of his almanac, entitled 'OURANOSKOPIA: NEU DDRYCH Y FFURFAFEN; SEF ALMANAC, . . . Am . . . 1784; . . . Y Trydydd *Argraphiad* . . . Gan IFAN TOMAS, Fardd Du, Aelod o Anrhydeddus Gymdeithas y Cymmrodorion yn *Llundain*. *Argraphwyd* . . . yn y *Mwythig* gan T. Wood . . . (Pris WYTH-GEINIOG).'

John Ross printed from 1763 until his death in October, 1807²—a period of 44 years. For a brief period after his death his married daughter, **Ann Scott**, carried on the business; and on one publication at least her name appears as the printer: that publication was an edition of Thomas Charles's 'Catecism Byr' in 1808; 48pp., 16mo. **Ann Scott**'s husband was Walter Scott, who kept a nursery behind Scott Terrace, in Water Street, Carmarthen³.

From 1763 until sometime in 1772 **Ross**'s office was in Lammas Street (= 'Heol Awst'); from some time later in 1772⁴ until 1781 it was in 'Priory Street, near the Church'⁵—in 'premises occupied now by Mr. Jones's foundry⁶; from sometime later in 1781⁶ until October, 1807, it was back again in Lammas Street.

In the imprint to 'A Treasury of Theological Knowledge . . . two volumes . . . M.DCC.XCI.', **Ross**'s name appears as joint-printer with **John Daniel**, CARMARTHEN, although, judging from the imprint⁷ and separate titlepage and pagination (pp. 1-179) of 'An Appendix to the Treasury', etc., all that **John Daniel** printed was the 'Appendix'. However, in 1793-4 **Ross**'s name is again found several times as joint-printer with **Daniel**: note the imprint to (a) 'No. IV.' (Nov., 1793) of Morgan John Rhys's Welsh magazine, 'Y Cylchgrawn', which is 'CAERFYRDDIN, *Argraphwyd* . . . gan *Daniel*, a *Ross*'; (b) 'No. V.' (Jan.-Feb., 1794) of the same magazine, which is, 'CAERFYRDDIN: *Argraphwyd* . . . gan *Ross* a *Daniel*'; (c) 'Pigion o Hymnau a Salmu . . .

¹The 1770 edition of the Welsh Bible known as 'Beibl Peter Williams': see my notes, description, and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

²In 'The Cambrian' (Sat., Oct. 31, 1807) I find the following obituary notice:—'Last week, aged 78, Mr. Ross, printer, of Carmarthen.' One of the last things printed by him was 'Catalogues of Libraries in the Diocese of St. David's. 1807.'

³The First Year's Transactions' (1905-6) of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, p. 62.

⁴Gloria in Excelsis: or Hymns . . . By W. Williams . . . Carmarthen, Printed . . . by John Ross, removed to Priory-Street, near the Church. M,DCC,LXXII.

⁵The Seventh Year's Transactions' (1911-13) of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, p. 80.

⁶Llythyr y Gymmanfa . . . Llangloffan . . . 1781. Caerfyrddin, *Argraphwyd* gan Ioan Ross, yn Heol-Awst.

⁷Carmarthen, Printed by John Daniel, in King-street. M DCC XCI.'

O Gasgliad Morgan, ab Ioan Rhus. Y Rhan Gyntaf . . . CAERFYRDDIN, Argraphwyd . . . gan Ross a Daniel, 1794'; (d) 'Comic Songs. By T. Merchant . . . Carmarthen, Daniel and Ross, 1794.'

But it does not appear that **Ross** and **Daniel**, in jointly publishing in 1791, 1793 and 1794, had merged their respective businesses in a partnership, because in 1791, 1793 and 1794, each, in his own separate office, printed items bearing only his own name in the imprint.

Ross's typographical output is remarkably heavy: a glance at the pages of 'Cambrian Bibliography', crowded with the hundreds of books¹ and pamphlets¹ both in Welsh and English printed by him, is a splendid proof of energy and enterprise not equalled by all his contemporaries in Wales put together. He entered three editions of the quarto Bible known as 'Beibl Peter Williams'. Of the first, completed in 1770, and numbering 1,366pp., he printed 8,600 copies, selling at a pound each; of the second, dated 1781 (O.T.)—1779 (N.T.), and numbering 1,176pp., he printed 6,400; and of the third, dated 1797 (O.T.)—1796 (N.T.), and numbering 1,176pp., he printed 4,000.—In 1770, jointly with the Rev. Josiah Rees² of Gelli Onnen, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Peter Williams, of Carmarthen, and **Evan Thomas** ('Ieuan Fardd Du'), he published the 15 fortnightly numbers of the second³ attempt at a Welsh magazine, entitled 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth, neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg'.

But **Ross's** printing was more remarkable for its quantity than its quality, although since 1869, when Rowlands, on p. 396 of his 'Cambrian Bibliography', took **Ross** at his own estimation as in his advertisements on the booklets printed by him in 1763-4, the quality of his printing has been increasingly praised by the many who have emulated Rowlands. **Ross** professed to be better qualified and equipped than his predecessors in Wales; but on examining his work, especially from his advertizing period to 1770, I find it ordinary enough: his 'very many new letters' are old and worn,—many of them battered; while his inking and impression are frequently uneven. This is true of even his editions of 'Beibl Peter Williams'. With an eye on (a) **Samuel Lewis's** work, (b) **Rhys Thomas's** work (notably in Walters's great dictionary), and (c) **John Daniel's** work at Carmarthen, no unbiassed examiner of **Ross's** work can repeat the oft-repeated fulsome praise of it. **Ross** cannot be justly praised for establishing his advertized claim to printing 'in the neatest manner'; and it is far from correct to state that 'The work he turned out was vastly superior to any previously done in the Principality⁴'.

Many as are those who have, since the publication of Dr. Lewis Edwards's article on 'Cyhoeddiadau Cyfnodol y Cymry' in 'Y Traethodydd' (1848), groped in the gloom of conjecture for facts concerning **Ross** personally, their success has been comparatively small. On pp. 395-6 of 'Cambrian Bibliography' (1869), Rowlands states that **Ross** was a native of Scotland, that a family of Rosses lived in the country near the town of Carmarthen, that there was a tradition that he had fled from London in fear of prosecution for printing something rather liberal [politically], that he was a member of the Independent Church in Lammas Street, his being one of the signatures to the 'call' of that church to the Rev. David Peter dated 'Decr. 19, 1791'. The last statement he gives on the authority of W. H. Lewis's 'Memoirs of . . . David Peter . . . 1846.', p. 12. Rowlands makes other statements; but, unfortunately, they are erroneous: one is that

¹Mr. John Davies, of Aberystwyth, has attempted a list of them in 'Rhestr o Lyfrau . . . John Ross . . . 1916.'

²The father of Owen Rees (died Sept. 5, 1837, aged 67), of the firm of T. N. Longman (afterwards Longman, Rees, Hurst & Co.), booksellers, London.

³The first being 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd' (HOLYHEAD, 1735).

⁴See p. 176 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.'

Ross printed 'from 1743 until 1799'; another that 'he died sometime before the end of 1799, or very early in 1800, for there was a notice in "*The British Magazine*" for 1800, p. 204, of the death of his "widow" in January, 1800, at the age of 100.' The first of these erroneous statements is, of course, due to two wrong conclusions, namely, that the 'Catecism' entered by him under 1743 was the first thing printed by **Ross**, and that, as **Ross's** 'widow' died in January, 1800, **Ross** himself must have died before. But the 'widow' who died in January, 1800, is not described as 'widow' in '*The British Magazine*' (1800), p. 204, but as 'wife'; neither is her age ('100') mentioned: here is the notice:—'Legygowan, Jan. 2. Mrs. Ross, wife of Mr. Ross, printer, Carmarthen.' This misquotation on the part of Rowlands has misled many of his users. During 1785 **John Ross** was one of the two sheriffs for the Borough of Carmarthen¹.

John Ross's father died at Carmarthen in 1772², and his daughter, **Ann Scott**, Sept. 24, 1842, her death being recorded as follows in '*The Cambrian*' (Oct. 8, 1842):—'On the 24th ult., at the extraordinary age of 107, Mrs. Scott, of Carmarthen, and daughter of Mr. John Ross, formerly printer, of that town.'

¹ '*The Cambrian Register*' (1818, p. 275).

² William Waters's communication as on pp. 154-5 of '*Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig . . . gan Charles Ashton*' (1908) and on p. 139 of '*The Second Year's Transactions*' (1906-7) of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

CHAPTER XIV.

1772—1923—

BRECON (EVAN EVANS AND J. EVANS); WREXHAM (*a*, RICHARD MARSH, JOHN MARSH, M. & S. MARSH, JOHN PAINTER *senior*, JOHN PAINTER *junior*, THOMAS PAINTER, RAILTON POTTER, RAILTON POTTER AND WILLIAM SNAPE, RAILTON POTTER, WILLIAM POTTER; *b*, J. HUGHES, ANNA HUGHES, JOSEPH TYE, ANNA TYE; *c*, RALPH TAYLOR; *d*, DAVID OLIVER; *e*, RICHARD HUGHES, RICHARD HUGHES AND SON, CHARLES HUGHES AS 'HUGHES & SON', CHARLES TUDOR HUGHES, ALBERT LLEWELYN HUGHES, AND WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS & CO., LTD.; *f*, GEORGE GRIFFITHS; *g*, GEORGE CHARLES GRIFFITHS; *h*, WILLIAM BAYLEY, GEORGE BAYLEY, CHARLES BAYLEY & CO. BAYLEY & CO., AND BAYLEY & BRADLEY).

In 1772, to **Rhys Thomas** at COWBRIDGE, **Daniel Thomas** at LLANDOVERY, and **John Ross** at CARMARTHEN, were added two more Welsh master-printers, namely, **Evan¹ Evans** at BRECON and **Richard Marsh** at WREXHAM.

One of the earliest dated imprints bearing **Evan Evans's** name is that to 'Caniadau . . . Sion Llywelyn . . . Aberhonddu, Argraphwyd gan E. Evans, yn y Coleg, 1772 . . .'. His office was in the Struet², and was fitted up 'in a spacious loft or upper room over the old Christ College School building³; hence 'yn y Coleg' in the above imprint as well as in others of **Evan Evans's**. From 1772 until some time in 1776 he printed with old type-founts; but in 1776 he procured some new ones, and advertized them in his imprint⁴.

In 1783⁵ he was succeeded⁵ by **J. Evans**, who carried on the business in the Struet⁶ until 1794. The record under 12, 1783⁷, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', is an error both as to date and printer, for the year (1783) in which the subject (Elizabeth James⁷) of the record died is versified in the last stanza thus:—'Mil saith cant dan warant yn hylwydd, | A phedwar ugain-mlwydd a thair', while the day (Dec. 21) on which she died (given on the titlepage) is so late in 1783 as to render very improbable its publication until the beginning of 1784. Under 7, 1784, Rowlands records it correctly, but incorrectly describes it as an 'ail argraffiad' (=second edition).

Both **Evan Evans** and his successor, **J. Evans**, were indifferent printers; and yet, their office, like that of **John Ross's** at Carmarthen, turned out a goodly number of books for the great hymnist, William Williams of Pantycelyn.

¹For 'EFAN EFANS, Argraphydd, yn Aberhonddu', see an advertisement at the end of 'Deial Ahaz' (Carmarthen, 1773).

²'Can Dduwiol, yn Dangos Cyflwr a Haeddiant Dyn . . . Aberhonddu, Argraffwyd gan E. Evans, yn y Strewet . . . 1773.'

³'Old Brecknock Chips' (Aug. 12, 1887), on the authority of the late **John Williams**, sometime printer at Brecon.

⁴'Marwnad Mr. Evan Williams . . . Aberhonddu, Argraphwyd . . . gan E. Evans, Lle gellir cael Argraffu pob math o Gopiau ar Bapur Da a Llythyren Newydd. MDCCCLXXVI.'

⁵'Trwm a Thost Farnedigaeth Duw, A'r Sodom a Gomorrah . . . Aberhonddu, Argraphwyd gan J. Evans, . . . 1783.'

⁶'Dwy o Gerddi Newyddion . . . Aberhonddu, Argraphwyd yn y Struet, gan J. Evans, 1794.'

⁷'Hyfryd Goffadwriaeth y Cyfiawn neu Farwnad, Elisabeth James . . . Madawodd . . . Rhagfyr 21. . . Aberhonddu Argraphwyd [gan] J. Evans, Dros yr Awdwr Dafydd Wiliam, [1784.]

The earliest dated instances of the imprint of **Richard Marsh** of WREXHAM are those found respectively on (a) 'Cyfarwyddiad i Fesurwyr . . . Argraphwyd yn Ngwrecsam, gan R. MARSH. 1772.'; (b) 'Cydymaith i'r Allor . . . Argraphwyd yn NGWRECSAM, gan R. MARSH. 1772.'; (c) 'Pregeth . . . Chwythiad arswydus Powdwr gwnn yng Nghaerlleon gawr . . . Gwrexham : . . . R. Marsh.'¹

Before dealing with **Richard Marsh** and printing at WREXHAM, I must request the reader to refer to the second paragraph in Chapter VII. respecting a supposed 1716 item printed at Wrexham. There are also four wrong entries in 'Cambrian Bibliography' to be dealt with.

The first is under 5, 1718 ('Holl Ddyledswydd Dyn. Argraphwyd yn Ngwrecsam gan Edward Wicksteed.') The fact is, 'Holl Ddyledswydd Dyn' was printed, as testified by its imprint ('Argraphwyd yn y Mwythig Gan John Rhydderch² . . . 1718.'), by **Shon Rhydderch** at SHREWSBURY, and is recorded so under the same year, item 4, in 'Cambrian Bibliography.' Edward Wicksteed was never a printer : he was a bookseller and stationer only, described as 'Book-seller, of Wrexham', in the list of 'Benefactors and Encouragers and other subscribers' printed in 'Holl Ddyledswydd Dyn' (1718), and advertized as such, but not as printer, at the end of the same work. 'About . . . 1726 Mr. Wicksteed left Wrexham, and ultimately settled as a bookseller and publisher in Newgate Street, London'. 'From . . . 1730 to 1736 Edward Wicksteed . . . was in partnership as a bookseller and publisher (not a printer) in London with one Thomas Ward, in Inner-Temple-Lane, and afterwards in business by himself at the Black Swan, in Newgate-street, near Warwick Lane, where in 1742 he published a Wrexham Visitation sermon⁴ by Wiliam Powel, D.D., Dean of St. Asaph, the imprint of which contains the name of another Wrexham bookseller, Thomas Payne, who perhaps succeeded to Wicksteed's business when he migrated to the metropolis.'⁵ 'In Wrexham, Edward Wicksteed occupied in succession two shops in High Street'⁶, and 'was followed [therein] in 1728 (1728 to about⁷ 1748) by Mr. Thomas Payne, stationer'.⁸

The second wrong entry in 'Cambrian Bibliography' is under 4, 1745 ('Histori Nicodemus . . . Argraphwyd yng Ngwrecsam gan R. Marsh.'). This, frequently cited⁹ as the earliest example of **Richard Marsh's** printing, is, like several others of the chap-books and ballads printed by him, not dated in the imprint. It is true that the 'Lluthur at y Darllenydd' (=A Letter to the Reader), signed 'Dafydd Jones, Trefriw', is dated 'Tan-yr-yw, Mai 4, 1745', but that date is the date of the first edition printed by **Thomas Durston** at SHREWSBURY. Writing to the Rev. John Jenkins ('Ifor Ceri') July 7, 1825, the Rev. John Blackwell ('Alun') says, 'Marsh of Wrexham did not begin to sell Welsh books until the year 1757,—this we learn

¹Recorded on p. 253 of 'History of . . . Wrexham . . . By Alfred Neobard Palmer . . . 1893,' as 'Printed by Richard Marsh in 1772.'

²Not 'Rogers' as in Mr. W. H. Allnutt's notes on p. 198 of 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7).

³The History of the Parish Church of Wrexham . . . by Alfred Neobard Palmer' (1886, p. 152).

⁴A Sermon Preach'd at the Visitation Of the . . . Bishop of St. Asaph, held at Wrexham, On the 23^d Day of August, 1742 . . . By William Powel, D.D., Dean of St. Asaph . . . LONDON : Printed for EDWARD WICKSTEED, at the Black- | Swan in Newgate-Street ; and THOMAS PAYNE, | Bookseller, in Wrexham, 1742.'

⁵Mr. W. H. Allnutt, in 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 198).

⁶History of the Parish Church of Wrexham' (1886, p. 152).

⁷The Miners Dictionary . . . By William Hooson . . . Printed for the AUTHOR, and T. PAYNE, Bookseller in Wrexham. MDCCXLVII.'

⁸History of . . . Wrexham' (1893), p. 26.

⁹Even the late Alfred Neobard Palmer, in his 'History of . . . Wrexham' (1893, p. 253), heads his short list of 'Early Books printed at Wrexham' with this dateless 'Histori Nicodemus', but evidently, like Mr. W. H. Allnutt in 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 198), on the authority of the entry in 'Cambrian Bibliography'.

from an advertisement by Durston, to be found in the collection of Almanacks I send herewith.¹ But according to Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 32, **Richard Marsh** was in business as 'bookseller and printer' in 1753. The words, 'and printer', were doubtless added by Palmer on the supposition that **Marsh's** edition of 'Histori Nicodemus' was issued in 1745.

The third and fourth wrong entries in 'Cambrian Bibliography' are respectively under 6, 1750 ('Hanes Tair Sir ar Ddeg Cymru . . . Argraphwyd yng Ngwrecsam gan R. Marsh Gwerthwr Llyfrau') and 3, 1760 ('Porthor Ysbrydol . . . Argraphwyd yng Ngwrecsam gan R. Marsh'). Like the second wrong entry, neither the third nor the fourth bears a date in the imprint, '1750' and '1760' being Rowlands's assigned dates.

'We first meet with him **Richard Marsh** on February 12th, 1746-7, when he married Mary Hurst, of Wrexham. We then find him described [in the parish marriage register] as "writing master".² In 1753³ he became a bookseller, removing in 1755 into 'the house and shop now⁴ represented by No. 42⁵, (the shop of Mr. A. W. Butt, [watchmaker]), [which] were occupied from before 1699 by Mr. John Broadfoot, mercer, a Scotchman, who was settled in Wrexham at least as early as 1694. Here he remained until his death (October 27th, 1724, aged 68), and the business was conducted for some years afterwards by his widow . . . Omitting the names of the occupiers of the premises immediately following Mrs. Broadfoot, we come, in 1755, to the notable name of Richard Marsh.'²

In 42, High Street—the house next but one to the corner of Church Street⁵—**Richard Marsh** continued to print until his death May 24, 1792, aged 82⁵. Owing to an error on the part of A. N. Palmer, on p. 112 of 'History of . . . Wrexham', or to a similar error on the part of Rowlands on p. 676 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', in printing 'Richard' instead of 'John' in the imprint to 'Essays and Reflections . . . WREXHAM: PRINTED BY J. MARSH. 1793.', and 'R.' instead of 'J.' in the imprint to 'Urania . . . Argraphwyd yng NGWRECSAM gan J. MARSH, 1793.', some writers, including Mr. W. H. Allnutt in 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 198), have wrongly concluded that **Richard Marsh** lived and printed until 1793.

Owing to another error on the part of Rowlands on p. 666 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', in printing 'T.' instead of 'J.' in the imprint to 'Undeb Crefyddol neu Rhybudd yn erbyn Schism' (1792), many have concluded that there was a 'T. Marsh' in the printing business at Wrexham during the lifetime of **Richard Marsh**, possibly 'in opposition' to him⁶. This 'Undeb Crefyddol', etc., was, of course, one of the first things printed by **John Marsh** after the death of his father.

Richard Marsh was during 1756-7 one of the churchwardens of Wrexham⁵, and 'seems to have been prosperous, for he owned not merely his own house [42, High Street], but the two houses east of it, as well as The Royal Oak, High Street, which stood where the Market Hall front now is.'² **Richard Marsh** lies buried in Wrexham churchyard.²

'His son Mr. John Marsh, (born January 8th, 1747), inherited the business . . . but died (October, 1795), three years after his father. Old Mr. Marsh is said to have haunted, after his death, the house he had left, and there were certainly, I have been told by one who was born in it, noises there that could not easily be accounted for.'² A. E. Palmer's informant, though he does not

¹ 'Ceinion Alun' (1851, p. 72).

² Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 32.

³ *Ibid.*: 'two years before he removed into' 42, High Street in 1755.

⁴ In 1923 occupied by Messrs. Butt and Co., Ltd., watchmakers.

⁵ Palmer's 'History of the Parish Church of Wrexham', p. 102.

⁶ 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 202).

disclose his identity, was Edward Rowland, of Bryn Offa, Wrexham, who was the son of Mary and Edward Rowland, the druggist, and who, under the pseudonym, 'Landwor' (=Rowland), writes on p. 206 of 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7),

'I was born upon the premises, and well recollect the old house—a queer tumble down old place, where the rats held nightly revels, and a strange hump-backed fellow that lived with us used to frighten us children with tales about "Old Marsh," who, we really believed, used to visit the old place occasionally.'

Edward Rowland was born Mar. 3, 1818, and lived 'for many years at Bryn Offa, and afterwards at Fern Bank, Grove Road, [Wrexham,] where he died Mar. 16, 1889. He was buried in the new cemetery in Ruabon Road. He spent many [twelve] years in Adelaide, [Australia,] and after he returned to Wrexham interested himself in making a fine collection of old books, prints, coins, pottery and bric a brac.'¹ Edward Rowland's father was the last of the druggists who successively lived and traded in **Richard Marsh's** old house, 42, High Street². In 1877 'the site of the old shop was occupied by Mr. Fraser, silversmith.'³

John Marsh, like his father, was a skilled printer, although the inaccuracies in the Welsh ballads he and his father printed were execrable. **John Marsh** was probably responsible for the good work done on his father's press, he having been brought up in the office. 'In 1783 a pamphlet was reprinted at Wrexham, which gave rise to the celebrated trial of Dean Shipley before Lord Kenyon, which was adjourned and again came on in Shrewsbury, Aug. 1784 . . . In the course of the trial **John Marsh** of Wrexham was called, to whom the pamphlet was handed, and who said, in reply to questions by . . . one of the counsel for the Crown, that his father's name was Richard, and that the pamphlet was printed "at our office". From this it would appear that John Marsh took an active part in his father's printing business ten years before the date Mr. ALLNUTT states that he was a printer on his own account.'⁴

John Marsh's best work may be seen in some of the books printed and published by him during the last year of his life—1795, such as Philip Yorke's 'Tracts of Powys' and William Griffiths's 'Practical Treatise on Farriery . . . The Second Edition.'⁵ In the imprint to the latter his press is described as 'The Druid Press'—a description found later in the imprint of one of his successors (**John Painter**) to 'Crude Ditties' [by Philip Yorke] in 1802, and again on another book printed by **John Painter [junior]** in 1830⁶. In 1841⁶, however, **John Painter's** brother and successor, **Thomas Painter**, substituted another fancy description, namely, 'The Jedburgh Press'.

During 1794-5, **John Marsh**, like his father in 1756-7, was one of the churchwardens of Wrexham. His body rests with his father's in Wrexham churchyard since Oct. 11, 1795.⁷

John Marsh was succeeded, but only for a very short time in 1795, by⁸ **M. & S. Marsh**⁹. Of their work only one example is known to have survived, that one being 'Annerch | Ieuengctyd Cymru, | . . . | Gan John Thomas. | Argraphwyd yn Ngwrecsam, gan M. & S. Marsh, 1795. | . . . ', xii, 370pp., 12mo, in which some of **John Marsh's** type-founts and 'flowers', and one of his tail-pieces, occur.

¹ 'Bye-Gones' (1889-90, p. 73) and Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 284.

² Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 32.

³ 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 206).

⁴ 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 202).

⁵ First edition, Wrexham, R. Marsh, 1784.

⁶ 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 208).

⁷ Palmer's 'History of the Parish Church', p. 110.

⁸ Not 'John Painter', as stated on p. 32 of Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham'.

⁹ Not 'March' as in 'Cambrian Bibliography', under 2, 1795.

Before the end of the same year (1795) **M. & S. Marsh** had disposed of the business in 42, High Street, to **John Painter, senior**, who, at the beginning of the 19th century, removed to 18, High Street, setting up there in a printing, stationery and bookselling business that continued until December, 1900¹. Several important works were printed by him, among others, Philip Yorke's 'Royal Tribes' (1799) and Edwards's edition of Browne Willis's 'History of the Diocese of St. Asaph' (1801).

'**John Painter** married (October 3, 1798) Catherine, a daughter of Mr. Hugh Burton,' whose 'shop was in High Street, where Mr. J. F. Edisbury's shop now is . . . Mr. Hugh Burton died September 22 1780 aged 59 and was buried in the Dissenters Graveyard, Wrexham.' 'The Burtons were an old family of tenant farmers and small freeholders in the township of Stansty. They were nearly all Puritans, and John Burton, the first of them that I can find mentioned, died fighting on the side of the Parliament. The Hugh Burton mentioned above was the fourth of the name.'²

John Painter was succeeded first by his elder son **John**, killed Oct. 15, 1833, at the age of 32³, by a fall from his horse⁴, and then by his second son, **Thomas Painter**, J.P., who, after rebuilding No. 18 (the old shop had three steps leading to the door), and selling the business to **Railton Potter** in 1855, died Jan. 16, 1889, aged 82⁵.

The three **Painters** were skilled, careful printers, the greatest and most ambitious (though not typographically the finest) work executed in the office being the large-folio Welsh family Bible containing the commentary of Samuel Clark done into Welsh by John Humphreys, printed by **John Painter, senior**, in 1813⁶, which runs into 1,238pp.

Thomas Painter had, for some years previous to his taking over the printing business at the death of his elder brother **John** in October, 1833, been a traveller in the service of Messrs. Whittaker, the London publishers⁷. Oct. 22, 1839, he married Ann, daughter of William Overton, the elder, of 30, High Street, and built Bodlondeb, Grove Road, Wrexham⁸. In 1843 he and his brother-in-law, William Overton, *junior*, undertook the business of wine and spirit merchants carried on at the Town Hall Vaults by John Richards⁹. **Thomas Painter** was a member of the first Wrexham Town Council elected in 1857, and chosen an alderman. In 1859 he was Mayor, and on the Commission of the Peace for the borough. He was an original director of the Provincial Insurance Company, the Minera Mining Company, the Wrexham Gas Company, and the Wrexham Market Hall Company.⁹ He was 'one of the tallest and handsomest men in the town.' He died at Ilar Villa Jan. 16, 1889, aged 82, leaving no children⁵, and was buried in the new cemetery in Ruabon Road, Wrexham².

Railton Potter, who had come to Wrexham from Carlisle, where he had been for years with Messrs. Thurman & Co., printers and stationers, in English Street, purchased the business of **Thomas Painter** in July¹⁰, 1855¹¹. About

¹Letter, dated Oct. 9, 1922, of **Mr. William Potter** to the author.

²Palmer's 'History of the Older Nonconformity of Wrexham' [(1889)], pp. 83 and 86.

³'Y Gwladgarwr' (1833, p. 350) and 'Y Gwlyedydd' (1833, p. 352). The Rev. D. E. Jenkins, in 'Life of Thomas Charles' (1908; 2nd ed'n, 1910; vol. II., p. 488), is, of course, wrong in implying that this **John Painter** was the **John Painter** he refers to as printer at Wrexham in 1806: the latter was the father, his son **John** being only five years old in 1806.

⁴Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 22.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 251.

⁶See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

⁷'Bye-Gones' (1889-90, p. 23).

⁸Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 251.

⁹'Bye-Gones' (1889-90, p. 23).

¹⁰Letter of **Mr. William Potter** to the author.

¹¹'A Charge | . . . | By Robert Wickham, M.A. | Archdeacon . . . | May, 1855. | Wrexham : | Printed by Railton Potter, High-Street.', 15pp., crown 8vo.

1860³ he took for a partner **William Snape**, trading as 'Potter & Snape'. About 1869² the partnership was dissolved, **Railton Potter** carrying on alone until his death in January, 1885. He was succeeded by his son, **Mr. William Potter**, who continued in the business until December, 1900, when the business was disposed of. **Mr. William Potter**, born in 1853, still lives at Wrexham³. The premises still numbered 18 and 19, High Street, in which the **Painters** and the **Potters** printed for so many years, are now occupied by J. Knowles & Co., saddlers.

The second printing-office opened at WREXHAM was **J. Hughes's**. In 'A List of the Clergy . . . Tradesmen . . . in . . . Wrexham, 60 years ago', quoted⁴ 'from an old book printed in Chester, in 1789,' 'Mr. Hughes, Bookseller & Stationer,' is included among those trading in the High Street. He is also mentioned in the imprint to 'The Trial of Thomas Phipps . . . Oswestry . . . J. Salter' (1789) as one of the sellers of the book. In 1790, however, his imprint appears on the titlepage of 'Gorchestwaith Beirdd Cymru . . . Yn Eisteddfod y Bala'. It appears also in 1791 on 'Llyfr Plygain,' etc.

J. Hughes died in 1792 or 1793, and was succeeded in the High Street by his widow⁵, **Anna⁶ Hughes**, whose imprint appears on Dafydd Ionawr's 'Cywydd y Drindod' and on Edward Barnes's 'Casgliad Defnyddiol', etc., in 1793⁷.

By August, 1794⁸, **Anna Hughes** had married her second⁵ husband, **Joseph Tye**, whose imprint is substituted for hers on the titlepage of 'Sylwedd dwy Bregeth . . . yn Glynceiriog, Gorph. 2, 1794,' etc. **Joseph Tye** traded in 'what we may call No. 9, [High Street] . . . In 1760 the house and shop are described as belonging to Adam Davies, gent, but were soon after acquired by Robert Taylor, gent, . . . and continued until quite recent years to share the fortunes, as to ownership, of Nos. 6 and 7.'⁹ **Joseph Tye** was a neat and careful printer: see 'A Sermon preached at the Ordinary Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Saint Asaph, at Wrexham, . . . July the 21st, 1795 . . . Printed by J. Tye, at the Mercury Press. 1795.'

By 1796¹⁰ **Anna Tye** was again a widow, her name re-appearing in the imprint to 'Gwaedd-Ddefro [sic] i Bechadur . . . Yngwrecsam: Argraphwyd gan A. Tye. 1802.' She continued to print until 1823¹¹.

In a letter dated Sept. 30, 1808, written by John Foulkes, solicitor, of Wrexham, and quoted in 'Bye-Gones' (1905-6, p. 115), it is stated, 'There is

¹ 'Wrexham and its Neighbourhood . . . By John Jones . . . Wrexham: Railton Potter, High-Street . . . 1859,' and 'Psalms and Hymns compiled . . . By Rev. James C. Roberts, M.A. Wrexham: Printed and sold by Potter and Snape. 1860.', 252pp., 12mo.

² Up to January, 1868, when Slater's directory was issued in that year, the firm was 'Potter & Snape, 18 & 19, High St.'

³ Letter of **Mr. William Potter** to the author.

⁴ On pp. 158-9 of 'The Wrexham Recorder' (1848).

⁵ Tonn Correspondence, vol. 12, p. 247, in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

⁶ 'Catecism Athrawiaethol . . . Gan George Lewis . . . Gwrecsam: Argraphwyd gan Anna Tye. 1813 . . .'

⁷ 'Casgliad Defnyddiol' is entered under 12, 1794, in 'Cambrian Bibliography'; but the date, '1793', appears—not, indeed, on the titlepage, but—at the end of 'Llythyr y Cyhoeddwr at y Darlennydd' on p. 29.

⁸ We find the names "Mrs. Hughes" and "R. [sic J.] Marsh" published as agents for the *Salopian Journal* from its commencement in Jan., 1794, in each issue up to Aug. 13, of the same year, when the name of Mrs. Hughes disappears, and "Mr. Tye" is substituted . . . There is no change until Mar. 16, 1796, when we have "Mrs. Tye" instead of Mr. Tye.' (The editor on p. 337 of 'Bye-Gones', 1876-7).

⁹ Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 19.

¹⁰ 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 337).

¹¹ 'Psalms, for the use of Gresford Church . . . Wrexham: Printed by A. Tye, High-Street. 1823.'

a note in my possession from Mrs. Tye. She has received some money lately from her chancery concern, and can well afford to take up the note.' This glimpse at the troubled circumstances in which **Anna Tye** found herself in her old age becomes clearer in the light of a letter¹ written from 'Wrexham Decem^{br} 9. 1828', by Sarah Pritchard² to the Rev. William Jenkins Rees, M.A., Rector of Cascob, Radnorshire. Sarah Pritchard writes, 'Mrs. Tye's maiden name was Aldford. She was married to a Mr. Hughes, a Bookseller and Stationer, in Wrexham; leff[t] a Widdow, and, then married a Mr. Tye of this County—and is now a widdow without any family or friend, and may truly be considered an object of charity . . . Poor Mrs. Tye . . . is in great distress . . . every body here is much Interested about her . . . She is more than 80 years old. & I am sorry to say at present [Dec. 9, 1828] in want of Bread.' Writing from 'York Street. Wrexham January 16th. 1829,' **Anna Tye** herself informs Sarah Pritchard, 'I am the daughter of William Alford who, was Newpew to Hugh Powel Esq^r. of Pen y llan³ Radnorshire and brought up as his Heir untill the age of twenty one at which time the old gentleman Hugh Powel Esq^r married and had a son⁴ by whose birth my Father was cut off . . . my Mother . . . was of Sir George Wynne's Family . . . My Father was own cousin to James Baskerville Esq^r of the Court of Abbereddw . . .'⁵ In another letter from Sarah Pritchard to the Rev. W. J. Rees, dated May 3, 1830, it is stated, 'The poor old Lady you was [sic] so kind to take so much trouble about last year is still living & very destitute, she is near 90 years old—I wish something could be done for her.'⁶

The third printing-office opened at WREXHAM was **R. Taylor's** between 1798 and 1801. In 1798 his name appears in the imprint to 'Llyfr Gweddi Gyffredin . . . a'r Sallwyr . . . Argraphwyd yn NGWRECSAM, ac yr [sic] werth yno gan R. TAYLOR. 1798.' This imprint is, however, rather ambiguous: literally Englished, it is—not 'Printed and sold by R. Taylor, Wrexham', but—'Printed at Wrexham, and sold by R. Taylor', which may well mean that the book was printed—not by, but—for him at Wrexham; and a comparison of the type-founts in which it is 'set' with those in some of **Anna Tye's** books points to the latter as the printer. But in 1801 **R. Taylor's** imprint is more definite: note it to 'Natur, Diben | a | Rheolau Cyffredinol | y | Gymdeithas o Fethodistiaid, | A Sefydlwyd | gan y Parchedig | John Wesley. | Argraphwyd yng NGWRECSAM gan R. TAYLOR, | Gwerthwr Llyfrau. 1801.', 16pp., foolscap 8vo. In this booklet not only the type is quite new, as if he had just commenced printing, but the imprint (Englished) is, 'Printed at Wrexham by R. Taylor, bookseller.' **R. Taylor**, I believe, was 'Ralph Taylor (the elder), a smith at Berse, and buried Dec. 19, 1813, aged 70.' He is 'in 1774 . . . spoken of as "singing-master", . . . described five years afterwards as receiving for his services a salary of £5 a year.' (Palmer's 'History of the Parish Church of Wrexham', pp. 44, 166, and 175.) But Palmer makes no mention anywhere of anything bearing in its imprint the name of **R. Taylor**.

¹Tonn Correspondence, vol. 12, p. 247, in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

²A widow, with several children, with whom the Rev. W. J. Rees first became acquainted in 1796 at her parents' home on a farm at Westhide, Herefordshire, where she had been born 17 years previously. Marrying, she removed with her husband to Hereford City, six miles away. From Hereford she and her family went to Bristol, where her husband died, leaving her with three young children. In 1823, at the age of 44, she became the mistress of the Cheltenham Orphan Asylum—a post she relinquished in 1826, to take a similar one in the Wrexham Female National School. (Tonn Correspondence, vol. 12.)

³'Near Gwithel, in the lower township of the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-moylin.' (Williams's 'History of . . . Radnor . . . 1905' [sic 1906], p. 316.)

⁴The Rev. John Powell, late of Clifrow Court (Williams's 'History of . . . Radnor', p. 316.)

⁵Tonn Correspondence, vol. 12, pp. 248-9.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 257.

The fourth printing-office opened at WREXHAM was **David Oliver's** in 1820. His imprint appears on 'Hyfforddiad Cynnwys . . . Griffith Jones . . . Gwrecsam : Argraphwyd gan David Oliver. 1820.' His office was in Hope Street, as stated in the imprint on the last page (336) of the book. The fact that the same page is an advertisement of the printer and his equipment suggests that in 1820 he was as such at the outset of his career.

The fifth printing-office at WREXHAM was **Richard Hughes's**, opened about 1823¹. That office, with all its belongings, was first lodged in Nos. 1 and 2, Church Street. 'The name, "Church Street" was firmly established and universally used in . . . 1620 . . . All the houses on the east side of Church street belonged, during a great part of last century [the eighteenth] to Mr. Samuel Edwards, of the Lichgate House, . . . and afterwards to Mr. John Price of the same place . . . Nos. 1 and 2 were rebuilt in 1766 by Mr. Edwards . . . These two houses (or one of them), were converted immediately afterwards into an inn : 'The Coach and Horses,' which was kept by Mr. Robert Jones, vintner, . . . who died March 3rd, 1791, aged 53'². **Richard Hughes** continued in business in 2, Church Street until about 1857³, 'carrying on in No. 3 adjoining the Wrexham Post Office, using also No. 7, on the opposite side of the street, as a printing office'⁴.

Richard Hughes was born at Adwy'r Clawdd in 1794, and was well educated. His first situation was that of clerk in a bank at Wrexham, which he soon left for a better in Bromley's paper mills at Bersham. At the death of the proprietor, he and another, named Phillips, became joint-proprietors, trading as 'Hughes and Phillips'. In a short time **Richard Hughes** opened a paper store in Bank Street, Wrexham. His business increasing, he removed it to the more extensive premises in Church Street, where he added to his business, first, that of bookseller, and soon after, those of printer and bookbinder. In 1837 he was appointed Registrar of Marriages of Wrexham—the first after the passing of the new Act ; and in 1840 he became the town's Postmaster⁵.

In 1848 **Richard Hughes's** son **Charles**, after four years' training in the service of Simpkin, Marshall & Co., the London publishers, returned to Wrexham to join his father as partner ; hence the change in the firm's imprint from 'Richard Hughes' to 'R. Hughes & Son' as on the titlepage of 'The Wrexham Recorder' for 1848.

Sometime before 1857⁵ the premises numbered 56, Hope Street 'were purchased by Mr. Richard Hughes, who removed hither from Church Street'⁶. 'The history of No. 56 . . . can be traced back as far as 1699. In 1702 it is described as belonging to the Benjamins (see *Hist. of Older Nonconformity of Wrexham*, p. 63, note 7). In 1715 it appears to have been an inn—The Crown, but soon after 1732 came to be occupied by Mr. John Brereton, first tinman, afterwards tallow chandler, the premises being described in 1742 as consisting of house, kiln, and brew-house. Mr. Brereton . . . was buried . . . September 12th, 1776. He was followed by Mr. James Kenrick, grocer and tallow chandler . . . who gradually added to his business that of banking. On March 10th, 1800, . . . the property is described as consisting of dwelling house and shop, with valuable and very extensive warehouses, building ground, yard, stable, etc., communicating with Chester Street.'⁶ These were the premises purchased by **Richard Hughes** to carry on what had been founded

¹He is not in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1822-3); but **David Oliver** and **Anna Tye** are both listed under 'Printers', etc.

²Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 31.

³*Ibid.*, p. 70.

⁴Isaac Foulkes ('Y Llyfrbryf') in 'The Transactions of the . . . Cymmrodorion. Session 1898-99', p. 103.

⁵In 1850 the firm was in Church Street; see Slater's directory for that year.

⁶Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 70.

by him about 1823, the most extensive and helpful business of booksellers, stationers, and printers, in Wales, known universally as the firm of 'Hughes & Son, Wrexham'. **Richard Hughes** died on Friday, Jan. 13, 1871, at his residence in Grosvenor Road, in his 77th year, and was buried on the following Tuesday, Jan. 17, in the Rhosddu burial-ground¹.

Charles Hughes carried on the business as 'Hughes & Son' after his father's death until Mar. 24, 1886, when he died at the age of 63, at his home, Brynhyfryd, Wrexham. Born Mar. 3, 1823, **Charles Hughes** was educated at the Fairfield Academy, conducted by his uncle (his father's brother), the Rev. John Hughes, Liverpool (author of 'Methodistiaeth Cymru', in three volumes, 1851-4-6, and other works), and subsequently at the Bridgnorth Grammar School. In 1853 **Charles Hughes** married Miss Lewis, sister of Enoch Lewis, of Mostyn. Mrs. Hughes died in 1867. **Charles Hughes**, who was a Justice of the Peace, was buried in the new cemetery on Ruabon Road, leaving two sons and five daughters².

The two sons, **Messrs. Charles Tudor Hughes** and **Albert Llewelyn Hughes**, carried on the business at 56, Hope Street (the retail department) and 62, Regent Street (the printing works known as 'The Principality Press') until 1920, when the firm became amalgamated with that of **Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., Ltd.**, of Wrexham, with **Messrs. Charles Tudor Hughes** and **Albert Llewelyn Hughes** as two of the directors.

The sixth of the early presses of WREXHAM was set up by **George Griffiths** in or about 1830, for in the 'Church-Wardens' Account for the Parish of Wrexham. For the year ending March 25th, 1831, printed on pp. 65-66 of 'Bye-Gones' (1913-15), the following entry is found under 'Disbursements':—'George Griffiths, Printer, for Printing 1,500 Demy 4to Bills [and other items] £18. 2. 0.' His office was, at first, in the High Street³, but afterwards in Bank Street⁴. He evidently closed his business career by 1859⁴, for, although his name appears in that year's issue of Slater's directory, his son, **George Charles Griffiths**, was by then in business as printer at WREXHAM, owning and publishing 'The Wrexham Telegraph' (weekly), the office being in Bryn-y-fynon⁴.

The seventh press at WREXHAM was **William Bayley's** from about 1838⁵. Strangely enough, of **William Bayley**, as of **George Griffiths** and his son, A. N. Palmer makes no mention in his 'History of . . . Wrexham'. By 1846⁶ **William Bayley's** name was substituted in the imprint of his office by that of his son, **George Bayley**. This office was in 14, Hope Street⁶.

¹ 'In this house was first published by the late Mr. George Bayley, (who died January 12th, 1863, aged 42, and was buried in the Dissenters' graveyard), *The Wrexham Registrar*, of which seventeen monthly numbers were published. The first number appeared in August, 1848, and the last in December 1849, being replaced immediately afterwards, as a weekly paper, also published by Mr. George Bayley in the same premises, by *The Wrexham Advertiser*. The offices of the latter were removed in 1857 to Bank Street, and thence in 1868 to the Music Hall.'⁷

In the foregoing paragraph A. N. Palmer has omitted to note that, although the name of **George Bayley** only appears in the imprint on the general titlepage of 'The Wrexham Registrar', **William Bayley** was part-proprietor of the periodical and the printing-office, as is stated in the imprint on the last page of

¹ 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' (Jan. 18, 1871).

² 'Bye-Gones' (1886-7), pp. 33-4.

³ Pigot's directory (1835).

⁴ 'Wrexham and its neighbourhood . . . By John Jones . . . 1859', p. 128.

⁵ 'Addysg i'r Annysgedig | I Ddarllen yn gywir . . . | Gan G. Lloyd. | . . . | Gwrecsam : Argraffwyd gan W. Bayley, Heol Estyn. | 1838. ', 36pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁶ 'The Universal Letter Writer . . . Gwrecsam : Argraffwyd gan G. Bayley, Heol-Estyn. 1846.' ('Estyn's the Welsh name of the parish of Hope.)

⁷ Palmer's 'History of . . . Wrexham', p. 56.

several of the numbers, including 1, 16 and 17, thus :—‘Printed and Published by the Proprietors, William Bayley, of Hope-street, and George Bayley, of Pentrefelin, at their General Printing Office, Hope-street, Wrexham.’

A. N. Palmer is also in error in stating that ‘The offices of’ ‘The Wrexham Advertiser’ ‘were removed in 1857 to Bank Street,’ because on the wrapper titlepage of ‘Under the Protection of God | and His Peace, | will be held | On Alban Elfed, September 21, A.D, 1858 | at | Llangollen, . . . | the National Gorsedd of British Bards, | . . . | Wrexham : | Printed by G. Bayley, Hope-street.’, the imprint is, ‘Wrexham : | Printed by George Bayley, “Advertiser” Office.’ Indeed, the offices were in Hope Street in 1859: see its situation twice given (pp. 127-8) in ‘Wrexham and its Neighbourhood . . . By John Jones . . . 1859.’ Later ‘The Wrexham Advertiser’ was the property of **Bayley¹ & Bradley²**, publishing in 7, Henblas Street. To-day the firm is a limited liability company, trading as **Bayley & Bradley Limited**, Market Street. Other members of the Bailey family in the printing business were (a) **H. Bailey**, Caxton Buildings, 51, Hope Street³, (b) **Charles Bayley**, of **Charles Bayley & Co.**, at the same address⁴, and (c) **William R. Bailey**—the principal of the firm trading in 1880 at the same address as **Bayley & Co.** (Morris & Co.’s directory, 1880, p. 608).

¹**George R. Bailey** (Morris & Co.’s directory, 1880, p. 608).

²**George Bradley** (Morris & Co.’s directory, 1880, p. 609), who died Apr. 25, 1890, aged 65 (‘Bye-Gones’, May 7, 1890, pp. 363-4).

³Cassey’s directory (1876).

⁴‘The Wales Register and Guide’ (April, 1878, p. 18 of advertisements).

CHAPTER XV.

Circa 1780—1923—

SWANSEA (DANIEL EVANS, EVANS & SON, JOHN EVANS, WILLIAM EVANS, DANIEL EVANS *junior*, AND THOMAS EVANS); HAVERFORDWEST (JOHN THEOPHILUS POTTER, JOSEPH POTTER, HENRY EDWARD POTTER, JOSEPH & JOHN POTTER, E. J. POTTER, ELIZABETH POTTER, HENRY LEWIS, WILLIAM LEWIS, NORMAN & LEWIS, THOMAS LEWIS JAMES; JAMES THOMAS; WILLIAM GILLARD, AND WILLIAM PERKINS).

About 1780, SWANSEA's first printing-press was established, its operator being **Daniel Evans**. This was the second press established in Glamorgan, the COWBRIDGE press having preceded it in 1770, and in 1780 being still at work. As far as I know, there exist but nine items printed at the office of **Daniel Evans**. Up to 1902 (when I discovered in the Wooding collection then added to the Cardiff Welsh Library, the second of the nine), only the one recorded under 3, 1781, in 'Cambrian Bibliography' was known to exist. Since 1902, however, I have come across seven more.

Daniel Evans was for some years in business as a bookseller previous to his setting up as printer. The earliest¹ mention of him is found in the imprint to William Evans's 'New English-Welsh Dictionary' (1771), where 'Mr. D. Evans, Swansea', appears as one of the sellers. In the imprint to 'The Love of our Country' (1772) he again appears as 'D. Evans, Bookseller, Swansea'. As a bookseller also is he mentioned ('Mr. Daniel Efans yn Abertawe') in an advertisement at the end of 'Deial Ahaz' (1773), as well as on the back of the title of 'Rhybudd cyfr-drist' (1773).

The one item recorded in 'Cambrian Bibliography' is 'DADL | DROS | GREFYDD | BUR A DIHALOGEDIG. | CYD AG | Atteb i rai Gwrthddadleuon | A Gyfodwyd yn ei herbyn gan Gyfaill. | . . . | A Gyhoeddwyd gyntaf yn Saesonaeg | yn y Flwyddyn 1741. | Ac a Gyfieithwyd yn awr yn Gymraeg o'r 3dydd. | Llyfr o WAITH | Mr. JOHN GLAS. | ABERTAWE, | Argraffwyd gan D. Evans, 1781.', [iii], 94pp., foolscap 8vo. But the very much poorer typography of the item discovered in the Wooding collection as compared with that of the 1781 item points to its being an earlier example of **Daniel Evans's** printing—probably his first. That was my reason for assigning to it, in the 1902 Report of the Cardiff Libraries, the date, 'circa 1780'. The titlepage of the item is, 'LLYTHR. | YNGHYLCH GWRANDO | PREGETHAU. | A Scrifenwyd yn Saesonaeg, gan | OMICRON. | Ac y nawr a Gyfieithwyd ir Gymraeg. | At ba un y Chwanegwyd ychydig, | HYMNAU. | Gan W. JONES. | ABERTAWE : Argraphwyd gan Dan. Evans.', 24pp., foolscap 8vo.

The third **Daniel-Evans** item is an auction bill, dated June, 1783, presented to the Cardiff Welsh Library by the Rev. T. D. Bevan, M.A., Bridgend.

The fourth item is an admission ticket to the 'SWANSEA ASSEMBLY, | At the MACKWORTH-ARMS, | On THURSDAY the 12th of JANUARY, 1786, | *John Morris Esq; Steward.*' A printer would describe the size of the ticket as a 'small

¹As I have already shown in Chapter XIII., the entry in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 7, 1743, of 'Catecism o'r Ysgrhythyr' (in the imprint to which appears the name of 'Daniel Evans, yn Abertawe' as one of the sellers of the book), should not have been recorded under any year before 1772.

card', printed within a border on the back of a 'King of Spades' playing-card. It bears no imprint; but the type-founts used are those of **Daniel Evans**.

The fifth¹ is 'Swansea Harbour, | And Oystermouth Canal or Tramroad. | . . . | March 29th, 1804. | . . . | Swansea: Printed by Evans & Son.', 2pp., 4to.

The sixth¹, which is undated, is, 'Proposals | For rendering the Body of the People Instrumental to the General Defence, in Case of Invasion. | Evans and Son, Printers, Swansea.', 4pp., foolscap folio.

The seventh is 'DYLED SWYDDAU CRISTONOGION | MEWN PERTHYNAS I'R | GWIRIONEDD; | . . . | PREGETH, | . . . | GAN THOMAS REES, | . . . | GELLIONNEN. | . . . | ABERTAWE: | ARGRAPHWYD GAN EVANS AND SON. | 1805.', 46pp., foolscap 8vo.

The eighth is 'YSTYRIAETHAU PWYSFAWR: | mewn | DWY BREGETH. | . . . | A GYFIAITHWYD I'R GYMRAEG GAN Y | *Diweddar Barch.* Josiah Rees . . . | ABERTAWE: | Argraphwyd gan Evans & Son. | MDCCCV.' 36pp., foolscap 8vo.

The ninth is a small binder's label pasted on the inside of the cover of 'Cap^t. Evans' | N^o. Company 4' | in the Swansea Volunteer Cavalry (1805—), the letterpress on the label being 'SOLD BY | EVANS & SON, | STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, | BINDERS AND PRINTERS, | WIND STREET, SWANSEA | ACCOUNT-BOOKS RULED | BY AN IMPROV'D MACHINE. | CIRCULATING LIBRARY'.

Daniel Evans had taken his son into partnership in 1802: see the imprint to John Harris's almanac for 1803 (issued in 1802), in which 'Daniel Evans, Abertawe' (without 'and Son') is mentioned as one of the sellers; see also p. 42 of 'The Swansea Guide . . . 1802.', where, under 'Printers.', 'Messrs. Evans and Son, Wind-street.', are entered. On p. 43 of the same, under 'Libraries.', their establishment is entered as 'Evans and Son's Circulating Library, Wind-street.'

On the last page of John Harris's almanac for 1790 (issued in 1789) **Daniel Evans** is mentioned with others as 'Mr. Evans, Bookbinder, Swansea'; and as such ('Evans Daniel, Bookbinder') is he listed under 'Trades' in Swansea on p. 524 of 'The Universal British Directory' (1793). Bearing this in mind, and the absence of references to him as printer before 1802, it is not difficult to account for the paucity of examples of his printing: he may have been more occupied with binding and bookselling than with printing until his son joined him in 1802.

In 'The Cambrian' (June 13, 1806) his death is recorded thus:—'Tuesday [June 10], Mr. Daniel Evans, printer and stationer, of Swansea; an honest, inoffensive character.'

His son, whose name as 'John Evans Printer' appears on the 'Muster Roll of the Swansea Cavalry', dated '21 August 1803'², carried on the business. One of the first items printed by him is 'GOLWG CYFFREDINOL | O'R PROFION DROS | UNDOD DUW, | . . . | GAN | JOSEPH PRIESTLEY . . . | ABERTAWE: | ARGRAPHWYD GAN J. EVANS. | 1806.', 41pp., foolscap 8vo. In 1807 he printed 'BRITISH FAUNA, | CONTAINING | A COMPENDIUM | OF | *THE ZOOLOGY* | OF THE | BRITISH ISLANDS: | ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE | LINNEAN SYSTEM. | By W. TURTON, M. D. F. L. S. | . . . | SWANSEA: | PRINTED BY J. EVANS, WIND-STREET. 1807.', 238pp., foolscap 8vo, closely 'set' in brevier and nonpareil, with a wealth of italic and capital letters. To produce such a volume meant skill and intelligence on the part of the printer, as well as a considerable stock of 'sorts'.

Under 'Swansea', in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830) 'Evans John, Calvert st' is listed as 'bookbinder', but not as 'printer'. In the same directory for 1835-6 he is again listed as 'bookbinder', but this time as of 'St. Mary St';

¹Preserved in the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea.

²Preserved in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

in the same directory for 1844 his address is given as 'Orange st.', while in Hunt & Co.'s directory in 1848, and again in 1849, he is listed as 'Evans John (book-binder only), High street'. By 1850, however, he seems to have made his last removal, for in no directory for that or any subsequent year is his name listed at all. By 1852, according to Scammell & Co.'s directory, his successor (his son, perhaps)—'Evans William, Oxford street'—is listed under 'Swansea' as 'bookbinder'.

Daniel Evans seems to have had another son—a namesake—who became a printer: see the obituary notice¹ of the latter's son, **Thomas**, in 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 2, 1852):—'On the 28th ult., at Cardiff, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Evans, printer, second son of Mr. Daniel Evans, printer, Swansea.' Presumably, this **Daniel Evans** was living in January of 1852; else 'the late' would have preceded his name in the notice. In 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian' (Jan. 3, 1852) **Thomas Evans**'s obituary notice is as follows:—'Dec. 28, [1851] at his residence, Saint Mary-street, Cardiff, Mr. Thomas Evans, compositor, aged 36 years. He was a native of Swansea; but had for several years been engaged upon this paper . . .'. Like himself, his father was not a master-printer.

Pembrokeshire had its first printing-press about 1780, and at HAVERFORDWEST. This is stated on the authority of 'The History of Haverfordwest with that of "Haverfordwest and its Story . . . By Christopher Cobbe-Webbe, Gentleman [i.e., John Brown] . . . 1882". Originally written by . . . John Brown, Revised and added to by J. W. Phillips and Fred J. Warren . . . 1914.', pp. 123-4. John Brown says, 'I just remember old Theophilus John Potter², who came to this town with a company of tragedians, settled here as a printer, and the record of whose marriage with Elizabeth Edwards appears in the register of St. Martin's parish for . . . 1779. Mr. Potter was an Irishman full of wit and humour . . . His son, Joseph Potter, was a most estimable man and respected citizen. He served in the office of High Sheriff in 1814 and again in 1831, and was elected Mayor in 1843 . . .'. On pp. 114-6 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (October, 1912), the late Alderman **Thomas Lewis James**, sometime editor of 'The Pembrokeshire Herald', is quoted as the authority for the facts contained in the above statements of John Brown, without any mention of the latter. Alderman **James** adds, however, that 'Potter set up his press in High Street, in a house which occupied part of the site of the premises of Rees Bros., grocers.'

Unfortunately, John Brown is silent as to the date when **John Theophilus Potter** retired from the business, for retire he did, as may be inferred from the fact that the imprint of the HAVERFORDWEST press from as early as 1803³ bore—not his name, but—his son's as printer. The absence of his name from the imprint must not be attributed to any assumption of his death before 1803, because he survived until Sunday, Sep. 15, 1839. The obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (Sep. 28, 1839) is as follows:—'On the 15th inst., at Kingsland, London, in the

¹Kindly copied for me by Mr. W. H. Jones, Director, Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea.

²'John Theophilus Potter' in the obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (Sep. 28, 1839); and in this particular, though not in that of his age, the notice is correct, for so it appears (in 1779) under 'Marriages', in St. Martin's (Haverfordwest) Parish Register:—'Jun John Theophilus Potter of St. Mary's=Elizabeth Edwards of this [parish]'. Also, in the list of subscribers printed in Williams's 'Treasury of Theological Knowledge' (1791), he is given as 'Mr. John Potter', and in 'The Universal British Directory' (1793) he is listed as 'Potter J. T. Printer and Bookseller'.

³See pp. 80-83 of 'Pembrokeshire Antiquities . . . Solva: H. W. Williams . . . 1897.', where are re-printed three notices printed in August and October, 1803, by **J. Potter**, 'giving advice and instruction as to the preservation of public safety in case of a second French Invasion', the first being that of Fishguard in February, 1797.

23rd [*sic* 93rd] year of his age, Mr. John Theophilus Potter, printer and bookseller, late of Haverfordwest.' In the obituary notice on p. 317 of 'Seren Gomer' (1839), he is described (in Welsh) as 'Mr. Potter, printer and bookseller, sometime of Haverfordwest,' and as dying 'in London, at the age of 93 years.' Born, therefore, in 1746, he was 34 years of age when he is said to have settled at HAVERFORDWEST as the first printer in Pembrokeshire. Whenever he retired, he was at Haverfordwest in 1793¹.

To quote Alderman James,

'Joseph [Potter], who inherited the amiable disposition and industrial energy of his father, greatly extended it. He established an excellent Circulating Library and a Reading Room, which for many years were liberally patronised by the inhabitants of the town and county of Pembrokeshire . . . In 1844 [Jan. 5 he] founded 'The Pembrokeshire Herald,' the first newspaper published in the county . . . [Joseph Potter] acquired by purchase the house in which his father commenced business, and also a house adjoining on the east side, in which he established a Reading Room. The site of the two houses is now covered by the two departments of Messrs. Rees Bros.'s establishment.'

On the last page of **Joseph Potter's** issue of Moore's almanac for 1834 it is advertized—

'Moore's Almanack, 1834. Sold by J. Potter, Printer, Bookseller, Binder, &c. High-Street, Haverfordwest; Where may be had Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Annuals, Housekeepers' Account-Books, &c. &c. A fresh Stock of Tea, constantly kept, from the London Genuine Tea Company. Stationery and Perfumery In great variety.'

Joseph Potter continued² to print until his death June 19, 1846, which is recorded in 'The Cambrian' (June 26, 1846) as follows:—'On the 19th inst., at his residence, High-street, Haverfordwest, aged 63, Mr. Joseph Potter, sen., printer and stationer, and one of the proprietors of the *Pembrokeshire Herald*.'

Joseph Potter brought up several sons as printers, one of them, **Henry Edward Potter**, being in business at PEMBROKE as bookseller, stationer and printer two years before his father's death³.

At HAVERFORDWEST **Joseph Potter** was succeeded by his two sons, **Joseph & John Potter**: but by 1858 the business was wholly **Joseph Potter's**, whose imprint ('J. Potter, Printer and Stationer, High-Street, Haverfordwest.') appears at the foot of a large poster dated Sept. 24, 1858, preserved in the Philipps MS. 26050 in the Cardiff Welsh Library. By 1864⁴ **Joseph Potter** had been succeeded by **Edward J. Potter**, described in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1868) as printer and bookbinder, and as owning 'reading and billiard rooms.' In the same directory 'The Pembrokeshire Herald' and 'Potter's Electric News'⁵ are stated to be the property of the 'trustees of Joseph Potter.' In Kelly's directory (1871) the firm of **Potter** is represented by **Mrs. Elizabeth Potter**, 'billiard room proprietress, bookseller, stationer, bookbinder, publisher and proprietress of "Potter's Newspaper"',⁶ 8 & 9⁷ High street', while 'The Pembrokeshire Herald' has become the property of **Thomas Lewis James**, who publishes it in 37, Bridge Street. In 1868⁸ the printers and publishers of 'The Haverfordwest & Milford Haven Telegraph', established in Bridge Street by **William² Lewis** Feb. 1, 1854, were **Norman & [William] Lewis**, Hill Lane, High Street. In the same directory (1871) 'Potter's Reading Rooms (established 1750), 8 & 9

¹See 'The Universal British Directory' (1793).

²Marwnad . . . John Rhydderch . . . Hwlfordd: Argraffwyd gan J. Potter, Heol-Fawr. 1846., foolscap 12mo.

³Pigot & Co.'s directory (1844).

⁴See the account, in 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (1864), of the annual meeting of The Cambrian Archaeological Society at Haverfordwest.

⁵Started June 20, 1855, and in 1869 incorporated with 'The Pembrokeshire Herald'.

⁶The first number is dated Feb. 25, 1870, and the last Dec. 27, 1872.

⁷For many years now 17 & 19.

⁸Pigot & Co.'s directory (1868).

⁹Probably the son of **Henry Lewis**, the PEMBROKE printer in business in 1830.

High st.' are also advertized; but '1750' is, of course, far too early a date for **John Theophilus Potter** to have established them, because in 1750 he was only four years old. The year may, however, be the one in which they were established by a predecessor. As late as 1875¹ a **Mary Potter** was in business as a bookseller and stationer in Bush Street, Pembroke Dock.

By 1901 the printer and publisher of 'The Pembrokeshire Herald' was **Thomas James Morris**, who, by 1920, was succeeded by **C. Dudley Morris**. To-day the printer and publisher of the paper is **William Southwood Brewer**, trading in 26, High Street.

'The Haverfordwest & Milford Haven Telegraph' was, by 1875, the sole property of **William Lewis**, who, by 1901, took his sons into partnership, printing and publishing the paper until, by 1923, they were succeeded by **John Thomas** in 4, Bridge Street, who prints and publishes it to-day, its heading as late as June 11, 1924, being 'The Pembrokeshire Telegraph (with which is incorporated the "Pembroke Times") Formerly "Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph."' "

Quoting once more Alderman **James**,

'Contemporaneously with Joseph Potter were two early printers, William Gillard, who carried on business in Market Street, and James Thomas, whose office was in High Street, on the site of the present [1912] Post Office . . . With printing Gillard combined bookselling and book-binding. He transferred his business to William Perkins, by whom it was discontinued.'

Unfortunately again, these statements of Alderman **James** lack dates, otherwise it were seen that **James Thomas**, **William Gillard** and **William Perkins** were contemporaneous with **Joseph Potter** for certain years only within his printing period.

James Thomas was not in business until about 1805: see his name as a vendor in John Harris's almanac for 1806 (issued in 1805). By 1806 he had printed 'The Circular Letter, from the Western Baptist Association in Wales . . . 1806 . . . Haverfordwest: Printed by James Thomas.', 12pp., cr. 8vo; but while he is listed in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1844) as a printer in the High Street, his name is absent from Slater's directory (1850). In 'The Cambrian' (Aug. 3, 1844) his wife is reported as having died July 22, 1844. He had married her (a Mrs. Hall, of Haverfordwest) on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1804, at St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest².

William Gillard, too, while listed in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830) as a bookseller and stationer, having a library in Market Street, is not mentioned in the 1835-6 issue of the same directory, although he had not been succeeded before 1836³ by **William Perkins**, who is listed in that 1835-6 issue as a bookseller, stationer and printer in Market Street. His office was for many years in 7, Market Street⁴, but afterwards until sometime in the seventies in 2, High Street⁵. In 1875 he is on Tower Hill¹. By 1880 he had removed to Dew Street⁶.

¹Worrall's directory (1875).

²'The Cambrian' (Nov. 17, 1804).

³See his name—not William Perkins's—as one of the agents of 'Y Gwladgarwr' for May, 1836.

⁴Notes on the Cathedral of St. David's. By Nathaniel Davies . . . Haverfordwest: William Perkins, 7, Market-Street, 1853.'

⁵Kelly's directory (1871).

⁶Slater's directory (1880).

CHAPTER XVI.

1783—1815

SWANSEA (THOMAS GOODERE AND CO., THOMAS GOODERE, AND R. GOODERE); BRECON (WILLIAM NORTH, WILLIAM & GEORGE NORTH, AND GEORGE NORTH).

By 1783 SWANSEA's second press was at work, and owned by **Thomas¹ Goodere and Co.**, who are named as sellers in the imprint to 'The Practical Influence of Christianity . . . By Solomon Harries. Shrewsbury: Printed by J. Eddowes . . . 1783: . . .'. In 1784, as may be seen in 'A Handy-Book about Books, attempted by John Power' (London, 1870), **Thomas Goodere's** imprint appears on 'The Articles and Rules of the Union Club' at Swansea. By 1789 he had printed (a) 'Windsor. [An election song of four stanzas, with a chorus, in praise of Captain the Hon. Thomas Windsor, R.N.] Swansea, printed by T. Goodere, 1789.', foolscap folio²; (b) 'Song. [Eight stanzas, with a burden, 'Derry down, &c.', again in praise of Capt. Windsor.] Swansea: Printed by T. Goodyer.', foolscap folio, undated². In 1792 he printed (a) 'Rules | of the | Swansea Association, | For the Prosecution of Felons, &c. | . . . | Swansea, 13th February, 1792. | [Typ. T. Goodere.', foolscap folio²; (b) 'Harbour of Swansea. | . . . | Swansea, May 10, 1792. | Printed by T. Goodere.', foolscap folio². **Thomas Goodere** was also an auctioneer: see a foolscap-4to handbill printed by him in 1793, and preserved in the Welsh Library at Cardiff, advertizing 'Glamorganshire. | Neath. | To be Sold by Auction, | By Thomas Goodere, | On Thursday, the 2d Day of May next, | . . . | At the Ship & Castle Inn, . . . Neath, . . . | . . . | All that capital | Freehold | Messuage, | . . . | The Corner-House, | . . . Wine-Street and Water-Street, . . . | . . . apply to . . . | . . . the Auctioneer. | Neath, April 10, 1793. | Typ. T. GOODERE, Swansea.'].

By 1797 he had been succeeded by **R. Goodere**, whose imprint appears on a foolscap-folio poster, 'At the [Town Hall³] Neath. | . . . | Feb. 23, 1797, | Mr. Mendoza, | The celebrated Pugilist, . . . | Grand Scientific Sparring, | . . . | Printed by R. Goodere, Stationer & Perfumer.'²

The year 1783⁴ saw a second press set up at BRECON—that of **William North**,⁴ who had been in business as bookseller at Brecon since 1778⁵. In 1785⁶ he took into partnership his son or brother, **George North**, the business being carried on in their joint names until 1806⁷, when **William North** retired. This

¹'The Universal British Directory' (1793, p. 524).

²Preserved in the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea.

³Written in.

⁴Marwnad Llewelin Dafydd . . . a drewid yn glaf . . . y 18 o Fawrth, 1783 . . . Can W. Williams. Aberhonddu, Argraphwyd . . . gan W. North, Lle gellir cael Argraffu pob math o Gopiau ar Bapur Da a Llythyren Newydd. M.DCC.XXXXIII. [sic M.DCC.LXXXIII.].

⁵See his name ('Mr. North, Gwerthwr Llyfrau, yn Aberhonddu') in the imprint to Mathew Williams's almanac for 1779 (issued in 1778). **North's** name does not appear among the booksellers named in the imprint to Mathew Williams's almanac for 1778 (issued in 1777).

⁶A Sermon on the Window Tax . . . 1785. By Somebody. Brecknock: Printed . . . by William and George North . . .

⁷Britannus Merlinus Liberatus . . . Almanac . . . 1807 . . . Can Mathew Williams . . . Aberhonddu: Argraphwyd . . . gan G. North . . . But the imprint on the last page is 'Printed by W. and G. North, Brecknock.'

synchronizes with the date of **George North's** marriage, at Brecon, to Miss Ann Mound¹. The latest imprint in which the name of **George North** appears is that to Archdeacon Davies's 'Sermons, . . . vol. 1. Part I . . . 1815.'. **George North** died at Brecon on Wednesday, Sep. 22, 1830, in the 77th year of his age. His death was tragically sudden, for 'whilst eating his dinner cheerfully, he fell backwards in his chair, and instantly expired.'² **William North** had died at Brecon on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1821.³

This firm printed extensively, their greatest and most notable piece of work being Theophilus Jones's 'History of the County of Brecknock' in two quarto volumes (three parts), 1805, 1809.

About 1797, after the partial opening of the canal from Brecon to Monmouthshire, and especially after its completion in 1800, **William and George North** added to their printing business that of general carriers of goods and passengers, their stage wagons and canal boats being well known to traders in all the principal towns from Brecon as far east as London and as far north as Manchester. In Mathew Williams's almanac for 1797, 1798, and 1802, may be seen full details of their business as carriers. 'Waggons were established for the carriage of heavy goods, and "bustle and activity" appeared to prevail; and in the streets near the St. Mary's Church at Brecon are still to be seen the enormous warehouses erected for the reception of the goods brought into the borough by North's waggons.'⁴ After the death of **George North** in 1830, his son, James Price North⁵, continued in the business as carrier⁵. By 1850⁶ the firm traded as 'North & Co.'⁶ **George North's** son, John, was a surgeon, well known in Breconshire as Dr. John North⁷. He was in practice as surgeon on The Bulwark, at Brecon, in 1835⁸, subsequently removing, first, to The Struet⁸, and, secondly, to Lion Street⁹, where he died sometime before 1887.⁷

¹ 'The Cambrian' (Feb. 22, 1806).

² 'The Cambrian' (Sep. 24, 1830), 'The Hereford Journal' (Sep. 29, 1830), and 'The Carmarthen Journal' (Oct. 1, 1830).

³ 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 26, 1821).

⁴ Lord Glanusk's edition (1909-[1910]) of Theophilus Jones's 'History of the County of Brecknock', vol. I, p. 149.

⁵ Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835).

⁶ Slater's directory (1850).

⁷ 'Old Brecknock Chips' (Aug. 26, 1887).

⁸ Hunt & Co.'s directory (1849) and Slater's directory (1850).

⁹ Slater's directory (1858-9).

CHAPTER XVII.

1784—1823.

CARMARTHEN (JOHN DANIEL, 'DANIEL & ROSS').

In December, 1784, **John Daniel** commenced printing at CARMARTHEN. Since 1764, when **Rhys Thomas** left for LLANDOVERY, **John Ross** had been the only printer at CARMARTHEN. According to a letter¹ from **John Daniel's** daughter (Mrs. George Thomas) to **William Spurrell**, printer and publisher, Carmarthen, he was the only son of a small farmer in South Carmarthenshire. After serving his seven-years' apprenticeship with **John Ross**, and refusing his master's offer to take him into partnership, he went to London, and, being an especially quick compositor, found employment with the King's printers, working upon Government dispatches. This was in the year of the Gordon Riots (1780). After marrying in London, he returned to Carmarthen, and set up in a printing business of his own in 1783 [sic 1784].

John Daniel's imprint was frequently undated. Such are those eight² items in 'Cambrian Bibliography' which are wrongly entered before 1784. In a footnote referring to the first of them Chancellor Silvan Evans, while cognisant of the letter of **John Daniel's** daughter and its definite statement as to the year (1783) in which her father settled at Carmarthen, states, 'It appears that it was in this year [1770] **John Daniel** commenced to print'!

His daughter's statement notwithstanding, **John Daniel** himself makes it clear that December, 1784, was the date of his settling at Carmarthen, for in 'The Cambrian' (Dec. 10, 1808) he expresses his gratitude to the public 'for their unqualified patronage and support during the 24 years he had been in business'. Therefore, the statement on p. 22 of 'Rhestr o Lyfrau . . . William Williams . . . Casglwyd . . . gan J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1918.', that 'Daniel did not settle at Carmarthen before 1786', is an error.

From 1784 to sometime in 1792³ **John Daniel** printed in King Street; but sometime in 1792⁴ he removed to Lower⁵ Market Street, now known as Hall Street.

As I have already stated in Chapter XIII., **John Daniel** and **John Ross** produced, in 1791, 1793 and 1794, several items as joint-printers, among them being 'Comic Songs, by T. Marchant . . . published by Daniel Ross in 1794, in Carmarthen.'⁶ (The omission of 'and' between 'Daniel' and 'Ross' accounts, of course, for the mystery of 'Daniel Ross'.)

Knowing how **John Ross** had prospered over the printing of 'Beibl Peter Williams'⁷, **John Daniel**, in 1796, while **Ross** was bringing through the press

¹ 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 621.

² 24, 1770; 20 and 22, 1777; 23, 1779; 7, 8, 9 and 18, 1782.

³ 'Dirgelwch Duwioldeb . . . Gan . . . Peter Williams. CAERFYRDDIN, ARGRAPHWYD GAN I. DANIEL, YN HEOL Y BRENIN. M.DCC.XCI.'

⁴ 'Tafol Gywir i bwyso Sosiniaeth . . . Gan . . . Peter Williams . . . CAERFYRDDIN, ARGRAPHWYD GAN I. DANIEL, yn Heol-y-Farchnad. M.DCC.XCII.'

⁵ 'Llythyr y Gymmanfa . . . 1793 . . . CAERFYRDDIN, ARGRAPHWYD GAN IOAN DANIEL, GWERTHWR LLYFRAU, YN HEOL Y FARCHNAD ISAF.'

⁶ 'So on p. 50 of 'The Tenth Year's Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society . . . 1914-15.'

⁷ See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

his third edition of 'Beibl Peter Williams', printed and published 4,000 copies of a Welsh Bible in demy 8vo, running to 1,114pp.

In 1797 he was the first in Wales to print music notes (Staff Notation), for in that year he printed 'Cyfaill mewn Llogell . . . Gan John Wiliam' ['Shôn Singer']—a small 16mo volume, part I. of which explains the scale of music, or the gamut, for the first time in Welsh print.

In 1798 he printed and published the first edition of William Richards's well-known English-Welsh dictionary.

Oct. 18, 1809, **John Daniel** was one of the promoters assembled at 'a meeting held, at which it was resolved to establish a weekly newspaper at Carmarthen. The [other] promoters were J. W. Hughes, D. Davies, W. H. Thomas, Rev. E. Holliday, W. Morris, Morgan Lewis, Dl. Williams, E. Williams, T. Woods, B. Hobday, W. Maddocks, T. Nicholas, W. E. Wilmot (bookseller).'¹ By Mar. 3, 1810², **John Daniel** had printed the first number of 'The Carmarthen Journal', which still issues. **John Daniel** was, however, soon succeeded as its printer by **David Rees**, of Carmarthen.²

To his enterprise and activities as printer and publisher, **John Daniel**, like so many others in his day, added those of vendor of patent medicines. Columns of several numbers of 'Seren Gomer' for 1814-15 are occupied advertizing 'Daniel's Genuine Patent Medicine Warehouse, Carmarthen,' and 'John Daniel, Bookseller, Stationer, and Medicine Vender [sic], Carmarthen,' or 'J. Daniel, Bookseller, Stationer, and Music-Seller, near the Town Hall'.

John Daniel was a printer of skill and taste. Although his undertakings were not so bulky as **John Ross**'s or **Rhys Thomas**'s, he surpassed both as a typographer. In his happy selection of clear-faced type-founts, his cleanness of 'impression', his care for even spacing, his neatness of 'composition' and arrangement, and his restrained use of 'flowers', **John Daniel** was the most skilled of all the early printers of Wales, anticipating, in a measure, the excellent work done in the Victorian era by such men as **William Rees** of LLANDOVERY and **William Spurrell** of CARMARTHEN.

In October, 1800, **John Daniel**, like **John Ross** in October, 1783, was made a free burgess of the Borough of Carmarthen.³

John Daniel died at Carmarthen⁴ Jan. 10, 1823⁴, aged 68, and Ann, his wife, Apr. 2, 1822, aged 60, both being buried in the north-west corner of Llangunnor Churchyard⁵, near Carmarthen town.

¹'Carmarthen and its Neighbourhood . . . By William Spurrell . . . MDCCLXXIX.', p. 135.

²See Henry Tobit Evans's communication on p. 267 of 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig . . . gan Charles Ashton . . . 1908.'

³'The Third Year's Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society . . . 1907-1908.', p. 52.

⁴'Seren Gomer' (Feb., 1823, p. 61).

CHAPTER XVIII.

1789—1806.

MACHYNLLETH (TITUS EVANS); BARMOUTH (TITUS EVANS);

MACHYNLLETH (EDWARD PRICHARD).

Montgomeryshire's first printing-press was set up at MACHYNLLETH, its earliest known imprint being dated 1789. Rowlands, in 'Cambrian Bibliography' p. 631, records, as printed in 1787, a book¹ that was not printed until 1789—a book which, on p. 643, he records as printed in that year: note the date in the imprint. No earlier edition is known to exist; neither is there anything about the 1789 edition to suggest an earlier one. The printer was **Titus² Evans**, who had spent some years at MACHYNLLETH prior to his engaging in printing: he was, for a certainty, there in 1778, for his name appears in the imprint to John Prys's almanac for 1779 (issued in 1778) as one of its sellers.

Titus Evans was a wretched printer, and does not appear to have been brought up to the craft. He became engaged in printing while stationed as excise officer at Machynlleth³. He also bound books³. Subsequently he was dismissed his office under the Government, owing, it is supposed, to his being engaged in business³.

Towards the end⁴ of 1793, or the beginning of 1794, he had left Machynlleth, and is found established as printer at BARMOUTH, in Merionethshire⁵.

At Machynlleth he appears to have been a man of some importance, for his signature, among others, is attached to the application sent in 1789 to the Bishop of St. Asaph for the registration certificate of Capel y Graig, just built⁶. His name also appears as one of the signatories to the terrier of the parish confirmed in 1791⁶.

Apr. 6, 1793, his wife died. On p. 64 of 'Y Geninen' (1908) Edward Rees quotes the following from the Machynlleth parish register:—'1793, April 6. Mrs. Ellinor Evans, wife of Mr. Titus Evans, *Excise Officer*, formerly Ellinor Jones. Aged 49. Town.' Rowlands, on p. 641 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', states that, after the death of his wife, **Titus Evans** emigrated with his children to America; but, as I have already shown, he was still at Machynlleth in

¹ Ychydig o Rheolau | yw derbyn, ai harfer gan bob Dyn, ac | sydd am fod yn Gristion yn ol y Bibl: | Yn ddwy ran. | . . . | O Gasgylad John Richards Llwyngrow. | Machynlleth; Argraphwyd gan T. Evans. 1789.¹, iv, 20pp., foolscap 8vo.

²(a) 'Caniadau | Preswylwyr y Graig: | . . . | Gan John Williams, | . . . | Machynlleth: Argraphwyd . . . ag ar werth yno gan Titus Evans. | . . . | MDCCLXXXIX.', 24pp., foolscap 8vo; (b) 'Enwaediad | a | Bedydd: | . . . | . . . gan y parchedig | Mr. Thomas Colier . . . | . . . | MACHYNLLETH: | Argraphwyd ac ar werth gan TITUS EVANS . . .', 12mo, 24pp., undated.

³'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 641.

⁴He was at Machynlleth as late as November, 1793, for he is mentioned in the imprint to 'Welsh Magazine, No. IV. Y Cylchgrawn . . . Am Tachwedd, 1793 . . . Caerfyrddin, Argraphwyd ac ar werth gan Daniel, a Ross; T. Evans, Machynlleth: . . .

⁵(a) 'Tair Cerdd; Newydd . . . y gyntaf Yn gosod allan wroldeb, . . . y Duke, o York . . . Yr ail Yn rhoddi byrr hanes o'r Frwydur, . . . ar y môr y Dydd cyntaf o Fehefn, 1794 . . . yn drydydd Cwyn . . . Merch Ifangc . . . Bermo Argraphwyd gan T. Evans.'; (b) 'Dwy Gerdd Ddiddan; Y Gyntaf, Yn mynegi taecogrwydd un o Blant Nabal: . . . Yr Ail Yn cynwys Cyngor difrifol i Bobl Iufaingc . . . Bermo, Argraphwyd gan T. Evans.'

⁶'Llyfryddiaeth Machynlleth', by Edward Rees, in 'Y Geninen' (1908, p. 64).

November, 1793—seven months after the death of his wife, while as late as February, 1794, an 'M. Evans, Machynlleth' is mentioned in the imprint to 'Welsh Magazine, No. V. . . . Am Ionawr a Chwefror, 1794 . . . Caerfyrddin, Argraphwyd . . . gan Ross a Daniel ; Ar Werth hefyd gan M. Evans, Machynlleth ; . . .'. Whoever 'M. Evans' was—whether daughter or son—the household at Machynlleth had not been broken up. These facts point to the conclusion that, although he might have contemplated emigrating with his children, he did not do so from MACHYNLLETH. Probably, his dismissal from the Government's service, after¹ the death of his wife, accounts for his departure from Machynlleth, if not for his contemplated emigration. But why should he have contemplated it?—was he, like the Jacobin editor (Morgan John Rhys) of 'Cylchgrawn Cymraeg', in fear of being arrested or prosecuted by the Government? For in August, 1793—four months after the death of his wife—his name as printer had appeared in the imprint to 'Rhifyn III. Cylchgrawn Cymraeg . . . Am Awst, 1793 . . . Machynlleth, Argraphwyd ac ar werth gan T. Evans ; gan J. Daniel, Caerfyrddin, . . .'. But **Titus Evans** never printed that number, whatever the reason might have been for the appearance of his imprint on its titlepage : that number, like numbers IV. and V., as a comparison of type-founts, 'flowers' and execution proves, was printed in the offices of **John Daniel** and **John Ross**, at CARMARTHEN.

Titus Evans's BARMOUTH imprint is not known to survive but in the two ballad items already noted.

One of **Titus Evans**'s children was **John Evans**, the CARMARTHEN printer², of whom later.

Rowlands, on p. 641 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', after stating that **Titus Evans** emigrated to America, adds that his apprentice, **Edward Prichard**, succeeded him as printer. But **Prichard** traded—not at BARMOUTH, but—at MACHYNLLETH. In 1795 his imprint appears on 'Tair Gerdd Newydd . . . Machynlleth, Argraphwyd gan E. Prichard. 1795.', and in 1796 on 'Dwy Gerdd Ragorol. Y Gyntaf, Dammeg y Goludog a Lazarus . . . Yr ail, Ymddiddan hynod rhwng Dyn a'r Ehedydd. Prichard, Argraphwyd, Machynlleth. 1796.', 8pp. On p. 162 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.', it is stated that the last book attributed to him was printed in 1804 ; but this is wrong, because his imprint appears dated '1806' on 'Annerch Caredigol, at bawb sy'n dymuno adnabod y Gwir . . . Machynlleth : Argraphwyd gan E. Prichard. 1806.', 12pp.

Like his master, **Edward Prichard** was a poor printer. He died young³. He was the son of parents living at Llechwedd Einion, in the parish of Scubor-y-coed³, Cardiganshire. Llechwedd Einion stood almost on the boundary between the parish of Scubor-y-coed and that of Machynlleth, and, of course, on the boundary between the two counties of Cardigan and Montgomery³.

¹Note that in the record of his wife's death Apr. 6, 1793, he is described as 'Excise Officer'. Edward Rees, in 'Y Geninen' (1908, p. 64), draws attention to this.

²'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 697.

³'Y Geninen' (1908), p. 186.

CHAPTER XIX.

1790—1850—

WREXHAM (J. HUGHES); PEMBROKE (WILLIAM WILMOT, WILMOT AND BARCLAY, JAMES BARCLAY AND JAMES GEORGE BARCLAY; JOHN TREBLE; HENRY² LEWIS).

In 1790 the only addition to the presses of Wales was that of **J. Hughes's** at WREXHAM (already dealt with in Chapter XIV.).

In 1791—the year in which the COWBRIDGE press was removed to CARDIFF (dealt with in Chapter XII.)—two new presses were set up, the one being **Charles Heath's** in the town of MONMOUTH (to be dealt with in the second part of this book) and the other **William Wilmot's** in the town of PEMBROKE.

The earliest known item bearing **William Wilmot's** imprint is 'A Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Pembroke Society. 1791. Pembroke. Printed by William Wilmot.', 48pp. 'It is stated to be printed on "Lloyds" paper made at the Prendergast Mills near Haverfordwest.'¹ In 1810 he printed 'The Rudiments of Thorough Bass, by an Amateur of Pembroke', price 5s. 6d. 'A good deal of Music occurs in the Work, but the Printer had no *music* type, the author, therefore, had to fill in all the notes with his *pen*, apparently a days work for each copy' ('Bibliographical Account . . . By John Camden Hotten', [1863], p. 26). In 1820, as may be seen on the *verso* of the titlepage of 'An Account of Tenby . . . Printed for John Treble, Pembroke and Tenby . . . 1820.', he had for a partner **James Barclay**, who traded in the High Street as chemist, bookseller, stationer, and librarian, up to the fifties², and as printer in 1831³ and after the death of his son, **James George Barclay**, Mar. 30, 1843⁴. The imprint on the *verso* of the titlepage of 'An Account of Tenby' (1820) is, 'Wilmot and Barclay, | Printers, Pembroke.'; but at the foot of the last page (185) it is, 'PEMBROKE: PRINTED BY W. WILMOT.' **William Wilmot** appears to have discontinued printing before 1828, for while **James Thomas**, of HAVERFORDWEST, is described as 'Printer' in the list of the agents of 'The Carmarthen Journal' printed in the number for Jan. 4, 1828, and subsequent numbers, **William Wilmot** is described therein as 'Bookseller'; and as such is he described in the directories from 1830 to 1836. In Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830) the only printer listed is **Henry Lewis**, 'letter-press and copper-plate printer', who is again listed in the same directory for 1835-6 under 'Printers & Bookbinders', while **William Wilmot**, together with **James Barclay** and **Eliza**⁵ **Treble**, are listed, as in the 1830 issue, under 'Booksellers & Stationers'. In Pigot & Co.'s directory (1844), however, **William Wilmot**, like **Eliza Treble**, is not listed at all.

In 1824 **John Treble** printed 'Redmond's Bride'—a poem.

¹Mr. H. E. H. James on p. 152 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (June, 1913).

²Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830, 1835-6, and 1844), and Slater's (1850).

³'A Treatise of Family Religion . . . 1831.'

⁴'The Cambrian' (Apr. 8, 1843).

⁵Probably the widow of the 'John Treble' for whom 'An Account of Tenby' (1820) was printed. She traded at the Dock.

By 1835 **James George Barclay** was sufficiently of age to take over the printing-office of his father, **James Barclay**, for while the father is listed in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6) under 'Booksellers & Stationers', as well as under 'Chemists', the son is listed with **Henry Lewis** under 'Printers & Bookbinders'. **James George Barclay** died Mar. 30, 1843, in his 29th year¹. After his death his father resumed the printing business, carrying on until the fifties².

¹ 'The Cambrian' (Apr. 8, 1843).

² Pigot & Co.'s directory (1844) and Slater's (1850).

CHAPTER XX.

1793—1798.

SWANSEA (JOSHUA WILLIAMS—WILLIAM WILLIAMS ; S.[IMON] LLEWELYN—[SIMON] LLEWELYN AND [ZECHARIAS BEVAN] MORRIS).

Joshua Williams is listed under 'Swansea' as 'Printer.' on p. 526 of 'The Universal British Directory' (1793). By 1798 he had been succeeded by **William Williams** (his son, perhaps), whose imprint appears on (a) a foolscap-folio poster¹,

'SWANSEA | VOLUNTEER CAVALRY. | At a Meeting of several of the principal Inhabitants of the Town of Swansea, held at | the Mackworth Arms Inn on Thursday the 3rd day of May, 1798, (pursuant to notice,) for taking into consideration a Plan for raising a body of Cavalry in defence of the Town and its Vicinity, . . . | **THOMAS MORGAN, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR,** | the following Resolutions were agreed to. | . . . | [*Thirteen resolutions follow.*] Signed, by order. | **THOMAS MORGAN,** | Chairman. | PRINTED BY **WILLIAM WILLIAMS, SWANSEA.** ;

(b) a demy-folio sheet², 'Abstract of the Swansea Canal Act, | . . . | SWANSEA, PRINTED BY **WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**—1798.'

In 1794 there issued from a SWANSEA press a theatre bill², dated 1794, advertizing the playing at Swansea of a comedy entitled 'The English Merchant'. That bill, which bears no imprint, may have issued from **Daniel Evans's** press, but more probably from another of SWANSEA's early presses, namely, **S.[imon] Llewelyn's**, for in October, 1795, was printed a demy-quarto poster,

'GLAMORGANSHIRE. | *To be Sold by Auction,* | On WEDNESDAY, the 14th OCTOBER, 1795, . . . | . . . at the Mackworth Arms Inn, Swansea, . . . | . . . | Freehold Estate. | Situated in the Several Parishes of *Loughor, Landilo-Talybont, and Langevelach,* . . . | . . . | SWANSEA, printed by **S. LLEWELYN.**'

By 1796 **S.[imon] Llewelyn** had taken into partnership a **Morris** whom I identify as **Zecharias Bevan Morris—John Voss's** partner from 1797 to 1801, and afterwards in business on his own at SWANSEA and CARMARTHEN, successively: see Chapter XXIV. In 1796 **Llewelyn and Morris** printed a crown-folio sheet²—

'Mackworth-Arms, Swansea, | August 1st, 1796. | . . . | The Treasurer's Account with the Swansea Canal Proprietors. | . . . | SWANSEA : PRINTED BY **LLEWELYN AND MORRIS.** 1796.—Book-Work, Welsh and English, with Propriety.'

By 1828³ **S.[imon]³ Llewelyn** was active as an auctioneer at SWANSEA.

¹Preserved in the Welsh Library at Cardiff.

²Preserved in the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea.

³See 'The Cambrian' (Nov. 14, 1823).

CHAPTER XXI.

1795—1923—

WELSHPOOL (PRYCE OWEN, ROBERT OWEN, DAVID PRYCE OWEN, ROBERT OWEN 2ND AND MARY NEWILL OWEN, AND ROBERT OWEN 2ND; HORATIO OWEN); CARMARTHEN (JOHN EVANS, WILLIAM EVANS, WILLIAM EVANS AND CO., AND WILLIAM EVANS; DAVID EVANS, JOHN EVANS *junior*).

It is a long leap back from 1795 to the third decade of the 16th century, when was issued the earliest known piece of printed matter connected with Wales from the convent of Strata Marcella, near **Welshpool**: see Chapter II.; but the first of the two new presses established in Wales in 1795 was **Pryce Owen's** at WELSHPOOL. The present representative of the first WELSHPOOL press is **Mr. Robert Owen**, who, in his courteous replies to some queries of mine, states, 'I have never seen any printed matter with our imprint thereon in 1795. The earliest thing seen by me with "P. Owen, Printer, Pool." thereon is a small auction bill or poster of 1808, the sale being held near Llansantffraid, Mont., and the property belonging to a Mr. Ambrose. We all have no doubt of our press dating from 1795; and when my father [the late **David Pryce Owen**] came to our present premises, on the border of Powys Castle Park, in 1868, he had a signboard painted "Owen, Printer, Welshpool, A.D. 1795.", which still remains hung in the printing-office. The nearest rate-book to 1795 I can find is that of 1798, and **Pryce Owen** (no occupation given) is rated for premises in New Street. As a matter of fact, the original printing-office was behind New Street. **Pryce Owen** printed from 1795 to 1816, when, losing his all owing to the failure of the "Old Bank", Welshpool (Owen and Griffiths), he sold his plant and type, and left for Liverpool, leaving his son, **Robert**, only a youth, to carry on the family business during his three-years' sojourn in Liver Street, Liverpool. The son, **Robert**, printed in 1818 "¶ A Selection of Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems, appointed to be sung in the Parish Church of Welshpool . . . Printed and sold by R. Owen. 1818.", x, 84pp., 16mo, preface dated "June 12th, 1818."¹, of which there were several editions up to 1856. In 1819 **Pryce Owen** returned from Liverpool to Welshpool; but in 1821 retired in favour of his son, **Robert**. **Pryce Owen** was the son of Robert Owen, "corvisor" [shoemaker], of Welshpool, whose family, like that of Owen of Betws Cedewain and Machynlleth, claimed descent from Ieuan Caereinion—a gentleman of Powys flourishing in the time of Owen Glyn Dŵr. Robert Owen the "corvisor"² was born in 1715³, married Hester Ryder, daughter of Arthur Ryder, of Welshpool, of the family⁴ of Ryder of Pool Town and Keel, Mont., and died in 1778. However, the family of Owen of Welshpool are on surer ground when they claim kinship with Robert Owen of Newtown—the social reformer, whose family came from Welshpool, and whose father was also a

[¹ 'Bye-Gones' (July 2, 1919).]

[²Not 'tea merchant, of Rood Lane, London', as on p. 352 of 'Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire . . . Vol. XXIV. . . 1890'.]

[³Not '1716', as on the same page: see the monument in St. Mary's Church, Welshpool.]

[⁴The Ryders—not Robert Owen the 'corvisor'—were the 'tea merchants of Rood Lane, London'.]

Robert Owen, trading as an ironmonger. The "corvisor"'s son, **Pryce Owen**, the printer, bookseller, and bookbinder, of New Street, Welshpool, was born in 1773; married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, Rector of Rattlinghope, Shropshire, formerly of Tregaron, and descended from the bard, Rhydderch ab Ieuan Llwyd of Gogerddan; had 14 children; became a schoolmaster¹, and afterwards registrar and vestry-clerk of Welshpool; and died in 1857².

'**Pryce Owen**'s third son, **Robert**, who carried on the business during his father's sojourn in Liverpool from 1816 to 1819, and who succeeded him in 1821, [was a printer³, bookseller³, stationer³, toy dealer³, bookbinder⁴, commissioner for taking special bail⁵, and agent to the Gutta Percha Company⁴, and] was the first secretary of the Welshpool Gas Company from 1832 until 1865, Mayor of Welshpool in 1847 and again in 1856, and superintendent registrar from 1845 until his death in 1866. He married Mary, daughter of David Jones, of Dolanog, Welshpool. Sometime after succeeding his father in 1821, **Robert Owen** removed the plant and type to the building in which the business is carried on to-day, namely 42, Broad Street³, where he printed until 1865—about a year before his death, Apr. 6, 1866, having been born Feb. 3, 1799. This **Robert Owen**—not his grand-father, the 'corvisor', as stated on p. 305 of 'Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire . . . Vol. XXIV. . . . 1890.'—was the descendant (through his mother) of the bard, Rhydderch ab Ieuan Llwyd of Gogerddan.

Robert Owen's brother, **Horatio** [born Dec. 3, 1805⁶.] owned a printing and bookselling business from 1830 to 1872 in 35, Little Britain, in the City of LONDON. He wrote and published a commentary of the Psalms. [He died Jan. 31, 1873⁶.] This LONDON branch of the House of Owen is extinct. [Three other brothers of **Robert Owen** traded as booksellers in London, namely **Arthur**, **Thomas** and **William**—the first born in 1804, died in 1852, and buried in Kensal Green Cemetery; the second born in 1807, died Jan. 3, 1854, in London, and buried in Welshpool Church; the last born in 1810, died in 1862, and buried in Kensal Green Cemetery⁶.] Anna Maria, one of the seven daughters of **Pryce Owen**, married John Newton, bookseller, of Camborne, Cornwall, whose daughter, Ellen Mary (surviving in 1924) married **Major W. J. Phillips**, printer and publisher, HEREFORD.

'**Robert Owen** was succeeded by his son, **David Pryce Owen**, born Dec. 8, 1835, who was secretary of the Welshpool Gas Company from 1865 to 1891, a Justice of the Peace, and twice Mayor of Welshpool (1872-3 and 1873-4): it was during his second year of office that the present Town Hall was built. **David Pryce Owen** was also superintendent registrar from 1866 until his death in 1913. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Newill of Powys Castle Park, chief agent to the Earl of Powys from 1859 to 1886, and the last Recorder of Clun.

'One of the most important, as well as the most interesting, of the many books printed by **David Pryce Owen** was "Liherieu hag Avieleu, or the Catholic Epistles and Gospels . . . Translated for the first time into the Brehonec of Brittany. Also in three parallel columns a New Version of the same into Breizounec . . . a Version into Welsh . . . and a . . . Version into Gaelic or Manx or Cernaweg . . . Welch-Pool: David Pryce Owen, Bookseller.", [158pp.], oblong folio.

[¹'Owen Pryce (gent.s') L[o]w[e]r Church st' (Pigot & Co.'s directory, 1828); 'Owen Pryce New st' (Pigot & Co.'s directory, 1835-6).]

[²'August 2nd, 1857, aged 84 years.' (Table monument in St. Mary's Church, Welshpool.)]

[³Pigot and Co.'s directory (1828).]

[⁴Slater's directory (1850).]

[⁵Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6).]

[⁶'Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire . . . Vol. XXIV. . . . 1890.', pp. 352-3.]

David Pryce Owen retired from the printing business in 1891—twenty-two years before his death, and was succeeded by his son, **Robert**, and his daughter, **Mary Newell**. The latter retiring in 1914, her brother became sole proprietor. Just as his father succeeded his father, not only as printer, etc., but also as secretary of the Welshpool Gas Company and superintendent registrar, so has **Mr. Robert Owen** succeeded his in all those capacities. He is also a member of the Welshpool Corporation. In 1913 he married Ethyll, daughter of Mr. Stephen Stephens, of Cloddiau, Welshpool. Like his forbears, **Mr. Robert Owen** is a gentleman of taste and erudition, being the author, printer and publisher of several important and valuable works dealing interestingly with the history, topography and folklore of the ancient Province of Powys. Occasionally he writes under the *nom-de-plume* of 'Owen Kereinion' on Welsh national topics. His published works include 'Welshpool and its Environs' (three editions, 1893, 1895 and 1901); 'Powys Castle' (1902)—the two works forming 'The Blue Book of Pola'; 'Upper Severn'; 'The Fifteen "Privileged" Families of Powys' (1901); and 'The Official Handbook to the Lordship of Caereinion' (1903), known as 'The Red Book of Caereinion'. His sister also **Miss Mary Newell Owen**, writes on local antiquarian and social subjects.

The first WELSHPOOL printing-office is to-day greater and busier than ever; and the same may be said of its bookshop-and-library, which is also a dépôt for Ordnance Maps and for the S.P.C.K.

The second new press established in 1795 was **John Evans's** at CARMARTHEN. Rowlands, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', not recording any item printed by **John Evans** before 1797, and stating that the first instance of his imprint was that on the titlepage of 'Crefydd Gymdeithasol . . . Matthias Morris' (1797), 376pp., foolscap 8vo, all the 'authorities' give '1797' as the year in which **John Evans** commenced printing. But on p. 2 of the July number of 'Seren Gomer' in 1830, **John Evans's** son, **William**, informs the public that he is the business successor of his late father, and that he is desirous of a continuation of the patronage enjoyed by his father for more than 35 years.

In 1795, then, there were three master-printers at CARMARTHEN, namely, **John Ross**, **John Daniel**, and **John Evans**, all three being good printers, and enterprising, though **John Evans** was not **John Daniel's** equal as a craftsman. Up to the end of 1813, **John Evans's** office was in 'Priory Street'; in January, 1814, it was removed to Lower Market Street, near the Guild Hall. To the notice in 'Seren Gomer' (Jan. 8, 1814) is appended a note to the effect that, as there were two shops next door to each other selling the same goods, **John Evans** warns his well-wishers that his shop was the one next to the Guild Hall. This note reminds one of the business rivalry that had existed for some years between **John Evans** and **John Daniel**. By removing to Lower Market Street, next the Guild Hall, **John Evans** found himself next door to **John Daniel**; and, like **John Daniel**, **John Evans** advertizes his shop in 'Seren Gomer' (1814) as 'Evans's Genuine Patent Medicine Warehouse, Carmarthen', and himself as 'Printer, Bookseller, Stationery, and Music Seller, Guildhall Square.' He had also, between 1800 and 1802, like **John Daniel**, as well as **John Ross** previously, printed and published an edition in parts of the Bible in Welsh.² This edition—a demy 8vo running into 908pp.—issuing and selling before **John Daniel's** 1796 edition had sold out, caused the latter to advertize his 'remainder' as a new one, and a better. **John Daniel's** interesting advertisement

¹ 'Crefydd Gymdeithasol . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraphwyd gan Ioan Evans, yn Heol-y-Prior. 1797.'

² See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

appears on the front page of the wrapper of John Harris's almanac for 1803 (issued in 1802—the year in which **John Evans's** edition was completed), and, translated, is as follows :—

'To-day is published and sold by John Daniel . . . The Holy Bible . . . This Bible has been printed with large and new type, and on strong and fair paper ; and is, therefore, better than the poor edition now thrust upon the country at sixpence a part.—Let my fellow-countrymen compare them, and then judge.'

And in respect of type, paper and execution, **John Daniel's** challenge was not by any means that of an empty boaster. Still, **John Evans** prospered, and especially as a printer and publisher of Bibles and New Testaments in Welsh : between 1800 and 1830 he printed and published four editions of the New Testament and six of the whole Bible, four of the latter being Peter Williams's quarto Bible, one a demy octavo, and another a quarto with the commentary of the Rev. David Davies, of Swansea.¹

In 1806 **John Evans** printed the only two numbers issued of 'Trysorfa Efangylaidd', and in 1825, on the death of the Rev. Joseph Harris ('Gomer'), he purchased the printing and publishing rights of 'Seren Gomer' (then and since January, 1818, printed at SWANSEA). In 1828 he printed the first three numbers of 'Y Brud a Sylwydd' (the first number dated Jan. 15, 1828)—a monthly which ran its course before the end of the year in Liverpool. For many years he was also the proprietor² and publisher² of 'The Carmarthen Journal'. He died Tuesday, May 25, 1830, in his 56th year, 'after a short illness . . . truly esteemed in all the relations of life . . . He was many years Deacon and Elder [of Llammas-Street Church] of the Independent Connexion'. At the time of his death he was Sheriff of the Borough of Carmarthen³. His widow survived him until Jan. 19, 1850, when she died aged 78 years⁴.

John Evans was not only a son of a master-printer (**Titus Evans**, of the MACHYNLLETH-BARMOUTH press), but was also the father of three master-printers, namely, **David**, **John** and **William**.

David, the eldest, became in 1820 the proprietor, printer and publisher of 'The Carmarthen Journal', his name appearing for the first time as its printer, etc., in the number for Feb. 25, 1820. In the number for Mar. 10, 1820, the following notice is inserted :—

'Richard Philipps, late Publisher and Part Proprietor of the Carmarthen Journal Newspaper, respectfully announces . . . that the said Paper together with the Printing Concern and good will of the Office, having at a General Meeting of the Proprietors been disposed of to Mr. David Evans, eldest son of Mr. John Evans, Printer, Carmarthen, it will henceforth be printed and published by the former, R. Philipps still having the management of the Editorial Department.'

David Evans's name appears for the last time in the imprint of 'The Carmarthen Journal' for July 18, 1823, his name being substituted by his brother's ('John Evans, junior') in that of the next number (July 25). During 1820-3 **David Evans** did a considerable business as printer, one of the earliest instances of his imprint being that to 'A Catalogue of Valuable Books, to be sold, at the Vicarage, Carmarthen, with few Articles of Furniture, On Friday, the 14th of July, 1820 . . . Printed at the Carmarthen Journal Office, by D. Evans.', 8pp., foolscap 8vo. His office was in Spilman Street, as may be seen from his imprint to 'Testament Newydd . . . gyda Sylwadau ar odre y Dail. A Gyhoeddwyd y waith gyntaf gan y Parch. Titus Lewis . . . Yr ail argraffiad . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd ac ar werth gan D. Evans, yn Heol-Spilman, a J. Evans, yn Heol-y-Farchnad Isaf. 1822.', 316pp., 12mo.

¹See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

²Obituary notice in 'The Carmarthen Journal' (May 28, 1830)

³'The Carmarthen Journal' (June 4, 1830).

⁴'Seren Gomer' (1850, p. 61).

John Evans, the second son, printed from July, 1823¹, until October, 1830¹, in Red Lion Court, Guild Hall Square, and afterwards until his death Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1840, in his 43rd year², in Llammas Street³. In Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6) he is described as 'clerk of indictments for S.W. circuit'.

William Evans, the youngest son, succeeded his father as master-printer at the death of the latter May 25, 1830. On p. 2 of the wrapper of 'Seren Gomer' (July and August, 1830) I find the following notice:—

'To Creditors and Debtors. All Persons having Demands on the Estate of the late John Evans, Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, Guildhall-Square, Carmarthen, are requested to transmit the same to his Executor, William Evans . . . and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay their Debts to the said Executor, forthwith.—June 18, 1830.'

Like his brothers and his father, **William Evans** owned, printed and published 'The Carmarthen Journal' for many years, taking it over from his brother **John** in 1832, the last number bearing his imprint being that for Aug. 9, 1844. He also continued to print 'Seren Gomer' from June, 1830, to December, 1841; but from March, 1834, to December, 1836, the imprint of the establishment in Guild Hall Square was 'W. Evans and Co.'⁴. From January to June, 1835, the firm printed the last six monthly numbers of 'Cylchgrawn y Gymdeithas er Taenu Gwybodaeth Fuddiol'—a magazine the first twelve numbers of which had been printed by **David Rice Rees & William Rees**, LLANDOVERY, from January to December, 1834. From January, 1837, however, he was again sole proprietor, and trading, like his father, as printer, bookseller, stationer, 'wholesale and patent medicine Vender and perfumer'⁵. He died June 7, 1847⁶.

¹Imprint to 'The Carmarthen Journal' from July 23, 1823, to Oct. 22, 1830.

²'Seren Gomer' (1840, p. 61) and 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 10, 1840).

³The imprint to 'The Carmarthen Journal' (Oct. 22, 1830) is, 'Printed and Published by John Evans, jun. Red Lion Court, Guild-Hall Square, Carmarthen', while the imprint to the next number (Oct. 29) is, 'Printed and Published by John Evans, at his General Printing-Office, Llammas Street.' **John Evans** had omitted the abbreviation 'jun.' since the death of his father May 25, 1830.

⁴See imprints and notices on the wrappers of 'Seren Gomer' (March, 1834—December, 1836).

⁵Pigot & Co.'s directory (1844).

⁶'Seren Gomer' (1847, p. 221).

CHAPTER XXII.

1796—1856.

MOLD (W. CODINGTON); HOLYWELL (EDWARD CARNES); CARNARVON (THOMAS ROBERTS, MARY ROBERTS, [MARY] ROBERTS & [R.] WILLIAMS, R. WILLIAMS, R. & W. WILLIAMS, PETER EVANS.)

Three more master-printers had commenced business in Wales by 1796. One was **W. Codington** at MOLD, whose imprint ('Wyddgrug : Argraphwyd gan W. Codington, . . . 1796.') appears on the titlepage of 'Y Cristion mewn Cyflawn Arfogaeth . . . Gan William Gurnal . . . Y Drydedd Ran . . .'. Charles Ashton, in 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908, p. 18), states that, 'as far as he knows, the first thing printed at Mold' was 'Dwy Gerdd Newydd . . . Wyddgrug, Argraffwyd gan T. Lewis', recorded in 'Y Traethodydd' (1891), p. 148, under the assigned date, '1801'; but Ashton must have forgotten that on p. 440 of his 'Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig' ([1893]) he had recorded the volume printed by **W. Codington** in 1796, and that it was also recorded on p. 215 of the Cardiff Welsh Library Catalogue (1898).

W. Codington's office at MOLD must have been a well-equipped one, and himself a skilled craftsman, to be able to produce the 1796 volume (numbering viii, 384pp., demy 8vo), with its tastefully-displayed titlepage and even execution.

Another of the new master-printers in Wales in 1796 was **Edward Carnes**, at HOLYWELL, of whom a little more is known. Hitherto, just because Rowlands, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', records nothing bearing his imprint before 1798¹, **Edward Carnes's** first year in business has been given as '1798'; but on p. 4 of the wrapper of 'Y Geirgrawn' (July, 1796), it is advertized in Welsh that 'pre-payments were received by E. Carnes, Argraphydd, y' Nhreffynnon', etc. On the wrappers of the numbers for February (No. 1)—June, **Edward Carnes** is described as 'Llyfrwerthwr y' Nhreffynnon', from which fact I conclude that it was sometime in June, 1796, **Edward Carnes** became HOLYWELL's first master-printer. His best work, as seen, for example, in his edition of 'Blodeu-Gerdd Cymry . . . Treffynnon : Argraphwyd ac ar werth gan E. Carnes . . . 1823.', is a credit to the craft. According to Pigot & Co.'s directory (1828), **Edward Carnes's** office was in Whitford Street, while in Well Street, in the same place, his brother (?) William Carnes, is listed in the same directory as a bookbinder. **Edward Carnes** died of typhus fever May 25, 1828, aged 56 years².

The third of the 1796 new master-printers was **Thomas Roberts**, at CARNARVON—the printer so egregiously confused with both 'Mr. Hughes' and **Evan Roberts** of the TREVECCA press in the contribution by Mr. John Ballinger in 'The Library' (1907). **Thomas Roberts's** was CARNARVON's first press. **Hugh Humphreys**³, printer and publisher, Paternoster Buildings,

¹ Cnewyllyn Mewn Gwisg . . . Gan Robert Davies, o Nantglyn . . . Treffynnon : Argraphwyd gan E. Carnes . . . ; titlepage undated, but preface dated 'Tachwedd 28, 1798.'

² 'The Carmarthen Journal' (June 13, 1828), and 'Seren Gomer' (1828, p. 222).

³ Born at Carnarvon Sep. 17, 1817; apprenticed to **Peter Evans**, Carnarvon; commenced as master-printer in Bangor Street, Carnarvon, in 1837; Mayor of Carnarvon in 1876-7; died May 2, 1896, in his 79th year ('Y Traethodydd', 1901, p. 279).

14, Castle Square, Carnarvon, in a letter printed on pp. 704-5 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', states (in Welsh) that **Thomas Roberts**

'was supposed to be a son of William Roberts, of a Plâs Bach, near Conway, at which house John Wesley had been welcomed on one occasion. Thomas Roberts was born in 1760, either at Llanrhôs or at Eglwys Bach, in Denbighshire. His parents migrated when he was young to Trevecca, as members of Howell Harris's "Family". At Trevecca Thomas Roberts was brought up to the craft of printing. It appears he was 36 years old when he went from Trevecca to Carnarvon. At the latter place he married a widow of some means. He, too, possessed property, being the owner of the Bryn Eisteddfod estate, in the parish of Llansantffraid Glyn Conwy, which property, for some reason or another, remained in Chancery until about the year 1860, when it was publicly sold, the poster advertizing it as the property of the late Thomas Roberts, of Carnarvon, printer. He went to Carnarvon sometime before 1797. It is said that he was one of the persons who built the Pendist houses there in 1800. Pending, probably, the completion of the new houses, he set up his first press in the High Street, or rather, in the street leading out of it. There was at that time, at the farthest end of that street, an upper-room to which access was gained by climbing exterior stairs: in that upper-room was lodged the first Carnarvon press, which was a wooden one, of good make, and which worked easily. This press was in existence up to the year 1858, when the son of Peter Evans, while selling his father's belongings, broke it up for firewood. It had come into the possession of Peter Evans by his purchasing the greater portion of Thomas Roberts's belongings; and it was with it that Peter Evans worked for many years after settling as master-printer at Carnarvon. Thomas Roberts set up in the Pendist as soon as the new houses there were completed. He published a considerable number of small books. He was a skilled, careful and correct printer. It appears that Thomas Roberts was a Churchman; in any case, he regularly attended the Sunday-morning service at Llanbeblig Church, taking with him his little French Common-Prayer Book, with which he used to follow the service. He was a good Welsh scholar, and a proficient English one. He died Apr. 30, 1811, at the age of 51 years, and was buried in Llanbeblig churchyard, where a memorial stone marks his last resting-place. For some time after his death his widow carried on the business, several booklets bearing her imprint ("M. Roberts, Argraffydd, Caernarfon") . . . In 1816, a nephew of Thomas Roberts was in partnership with the widow, their imprint ("Caernarfon: Argraphwyd gan Roberts a Williams") being found on the elegy of "y meddyg esgyrn hynod hwnw, Evan Thomas o Faes y Meddwyn Crych". Subsequently, for a short time, Williams himself carried on the business, after which Lewis Evan Jones took it over, he in turn being succeeded by Peter Evans in 1816. The latter died in 1859.'

Full and circumstantial as the foregoing account appears to be, it nevertheless contains several errors that need correction here. (a) **Thomas Roberts** dying Apr. 30, 1811¹, and his widow dying July 20, 1814², **Peter Evans**, whose known earliest imprint is that on 'Peroriaeth Awen . . . Gan Richard Jones . . . Caernarfon: Argraphwyd a Chyhoeddwyd gan P. Evans. 1818.', could not have purchased 'the greater portion of Thomas Roberts's belongings' of **Thomas Roberts** or his widow. (b) **Mrs. Roberts** dying July 20, 1814², no 'nephew of Thomas Roberts' could be 'in partnership with her in 1816'; neither could she be in business two years after her death. (c) **Lewis Evan Jones** did not succeed any 'Williams' or anybody else in 1816, because he had commenced business on his own at CARNARVON by the autumn of 1814: see 'L. E. Jones, Argraphydd, Caernarfon' (as one of the vendors) in the imprint to 'Casgliad o Bregethau . . . P. Williams, D.D.', vol. II., which, although undated, was printed before vol. III. with its dedication dated Nov. 1, 1814; see also his imprint to 'Haul yn codi, neu Ychydig Hanes am Lwyddiant Cymdeithas y Biblau . . . Caernarfon: Argraphwyd gan L. E. Jones. 1815.' (d) **Peter Evans** did not succeed **Lewis Evan Jones**, for, although Peter Evans does not appear to have commenced printing until 1818—four years later than **Lewis Evan Jones**, both printers continued to print each in his own office for many years after 1818. (e) **Peter Evans** died—not in '1859', but—Mar. 14, 1856, aged 69³. (f) The 'elegy of "y meddyg esgyrn hynod hwnw, Evan Thomas o Faes y Meddwyn Crych"', was not printed in '1816', but in 1814, and 'Maes y Meddwyn Crych' is an error for 'Maes-y-Merddyn': note the title as on a

¹ The Cambrian' (May 10, 1811).

² Mrs. Roberts, relict of the late Mr. Roberts, bookseller and printer, Carnarvon' (obituary notice in 'The Cambrian', July 29, 1814).

³ Y Traethodydd' (1901, p. 277).

copy seen by me—'Marwnad, | . . . Evan Thomas | Maes-y-Merddyn, | . . . | . . . a fu Farw Chwefror 2, 1814; | Yn 78 mlwydd oed. | . . . | Can Hugh Prichard Niwbwrch yn Mon. | Caernarfon : | Argraphwyd gan [Mary] Roberts a [R.] Williams. | Gwerth Ceiniog.' |, 8pp., foolscap 8vo.

It is to be regretted that Edward Jones, in 'Y Traethodydd' (1901, p. 275), in repeating **Hugh Humphreys's** statement, makes the latter's one elegy in '1816' [sic 1814] into 'a number of books', and this without giving the title or the date of a single publication.

Thomas Roberts's nephew, **R. Williams**—the partner of **Thomas Roberts's** widow in 1814—was in business at CARNARVON as a master-printer on his own as early as 1810¹. After the death of his aunt, **Mary Roberts**, he became sole proprietor; but by 1817² he had taken into partnership his brother²(?) **W. Williams**, for to a ballad printed in 1817² the imprint is, 'Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan R. a W. Williams.'² But Charles Ashton, accepting **Hugh Humphreys's** statement, and unmindful of **Mary Roberts's** death July 20, 1814, conjectures that the 'Williams' of 'Roberts a Williams' in '1816' [sic 1814] was 'W. Williams' instead of **R. Williams**.

If, according to **Hugh Humphreys**, **Peter Evans** purchased the press and 'the greater portion of **Thomas Roberts's** belongings' (and there is no reason for not accepting the statement), he did so of **R. and W. Williams** about 1818.

The earliest dated imprint of **Thomas Roberts** discovered is that on 'Carol, ar Conceit³ Gwyr y Gogledd. Can E. Jones. Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan T. Roberts. 1797.', 8pp., foolscap 8vo. In 1800 he printed the first and only number of a magazine, entitled 'Greal, neu Eurgrawn', etc. In 1807 he was again the printer of another magazine, entitled 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth. Neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg'; but only two numbers were issued. In the year of his death (1811) he printed (a) 'Salmu a Hymnu, a arferir eu canu yn Eglwys Llanbeblig. . . . Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan Thomas Roberts. 1811.', 72pp., foolscap 8vo; (b) 'Marwnad . . . Hugh Pugh . . . gan John Thomas . . . Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan T. Roberts. 1811.' After his death, and in the same year, his widow printed (a) 'Can am Angeu . . . Can John Roberts . . . Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan M. Roberts. 1811.'; (b) 'Myn-egair Ysgrhythol. . . . Caernarfon, Argraphwyd, gan M. Roberts. 1811.', 32pp., foolscap 8vo. In 1812 she printed, among other things, 'Arwyrain Amaethyddiaeth . . . Caernarfon Argraphwyd gan M. Roberts . . .', titlepage undated, but preface signed and dated 'Dafydd Owen ['Dewi Wyn o Eifion'], Y Gaerwen yn Eifionydd, Mis Chwefror 1af. 1812.' In 1813 and 1814 her name appears as printer in several small publications, the last, perhaps, being 'Marwnad . . . Richard Morys . . . a ymadawodd . . . Ebrill 12, 1814 . . .'. About three months afterwards, July 20, 1814, she had passed away at the age of 65⁴. In the meantime (April-July, 1814) she had taken into partnership the nephew, **R. Williams**, who carried on alone until 1817, when he took into partnership **W. Williams**. By 1818, after **R. & W. Williams** had printed 'Marwnad . . . y Parch. John Griffiths, Pregethwr Disenter, y' Nghaernarfon . . . a ymadawodd . . . Chwefror 13, 1818. Can Richard Jones ['Gwyndaf Eryri']. Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan R. a W. Williams. Gwerth Dwy Geiniog.', 12pp., **Peter Evans**—once an apprentice⁴ in the office—had become master-printer, continuing in the business until his death Mar. 14, 1856⁴.

¹ Can Newydd, yn dangos Bradwriaeth ar droed . . . Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan R. Williams. 1810.', 4pp., foolscap 8vo.

² Cerdd, am y galarus ddigwyddiad a fu ar Draeth y Lafan, Ebrill 21, 1817, . . . (Richard Jones ['Gwyndaf Eryri'], Erw, Llanwyndaf, a'i cant, Ebrill 29, 1817.) Caernarfon : Argraphwyd gan R. a W. Williams.', 4pp.

³Not 'Concwest' as on p. 704 of 'Cambrian Bibliography'.

⁴'Y Traethodydd' (1901, pp. 275-7).

CHAPTER XXIII.

1797; 1824—.

SWANSEA (JOHN VOSS & ZECHARIAS B[EVAN] MORRIS, JOHN VOSS, JOHN MATHEW VOSS, ZECHARIAS B[EVAN] MORRIS); CARMARTHEN (ZECHARIAS B[EVAN] MORRIS); MERTHYR TYDFIL (JOHN JENKINS, D.D. 'SHÔN SHINCYN').

Before I deal with the new master-printers in 1797, it is worth while pointing out the wrong entry under 12, 1796, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', where Dr. George Lewis's 'Drych Ysgrythyrol' (Chester, W. C. Jones and T. Crane¹, 1797-99) is recorded as 'Drych Ysgrythyrol . . . [Bala, 1796, 8plyg.]'.

By 1797² SWANSEA had another printing-office, its proprietors being **John³ Voss and Zecharias⁴ B[evan] Morris**. But **John Voss** himself had been in business as a draper at Swansea since 1788⁵, and his name as 'Mr. Voss, siopwr⁶, Abertawe' appears as a vendor in the imprint to John Harris's Welsh almanac for 1794 and for 1795, issued respectively in 1793 and 1794. **John Voss** was not himself a printer, although his partner, **Zecharias B[evan] Morris**, was.

Imprints up to 1800⁷ show that **Voss & Morris's** office was first situate in Castle Street; but the partnership being dissolved in 1801⁸, **John Voss** set up anew in Market Place⁸, where he continued to print until, by 1814, he⁹ and John Walters, Thomas Walters, David Walters, the Rev. Joseph Harris ('Gomer'), and **David Jenkin**, the printer, had become the founders and proprietors⁹ of 'Seren Gomer'—the first newspaper in the Cymric language (1814-15) published in Wales, and a venture over which the said proprietors lost more than a thousand pounds⁹.

¹Not 'Carnes' as in the index to 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 742, under 'Jones, W. C. & T. Carnes.' I note this slip in the index because Charles Ashton, in his 'Hanes Llenyddiaeth' ([1893]) p. 326, worsens the error by stating that **W. C. Jones** and 'T. Carnes' commenced printing at 'Holywell' instead of at CHESTER.

²Llythyr oddi wrth Gymmanfa . . . yng Nghastellnedd . . . Mehefin y 13 a'r 14, 1797, at . . . yr . . . Independiaid . . . Abertawe: Argraphwyd gan Voss a Morris, yn Heol-y-Castell. 1797., 8pp., cr. 8vo.

³John Voss, Market-place' is listed under 'Printers.' on p. 42 of 'The Swansea Guide' (1802).

⁴Zecharias Morris, Printer, Swansea' is listed among the subscribers on p. x of Richards's *Geiriadur Saesneg a Chymraeg* (1798).

⁵See an advertisement in 'The Cambrian' (Oct. 31, 1818), quoted presently.

⁶(=Shopkeeper).

⁷Marwnad . . . Lewis Rees . . . Abertawe: Argraphwyd gan Voss a Morris, yn Heol-y-Castell. 1800., 8pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁸(a) 'Glamorganshire. | To be Sold by Auction, | . . . 26th Day of September . . . | September 13, 1801. | Printed by J. Voss, Swansea.', a sm. 4to handbill, preserved in the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea; (b) 'Yr Anghyffelyb Broffeswr . . . Can . . . William Secker . . . Abertawe: Argraphwyd gan I.[oan] Voss, Heol-y-farchnad. 1802.'; preface dated 'Ion. 18, 1802.'

⁹Gweithiau . . . Joseph Harris . . . gyda Chofaint . . . Can D. ap Rhys Stephen . . . 1839., p. xvii.

John Voss bore an ancient and an honourable surname : see the pedigrees of Voss (or Vaulx) of Boverton, near Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, and of Voss of Nicholaston, Gower, and others, in (a) 'Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae . . . By George T. Clark . . . 1886.', pp. 469-470 ; and (b) 'Historical Notices of . . . West Gower . . . By J. D. Davies, M.A. . . . Part IV. . . . 1894.', pp. 445-7.

John Voss died October, 1818 ; and in 'The Cambrian' Oct. 31, 1818, the following advertisement appears :—

'All persons standing indebted to the late Mr. John Voss, Draper, are requested to pay the amount of . . . debts to Mr. John M. Voss . . . John M. Voss, Wholesale and Retail Linen & Woollen Draper, &c. Market-Place, Swansea, . . . informs the Public . . . that it is his intention to continue the Business . . . carried on for above thirty years by his late . . . Father . . .

'* * An entire new Set of Types having been recently purchased, he will be able to carry on and execute all orders in the Printing Line . . .'

John Voss's successor, born Feb. 14, 1789, remained in the printing business up to the third¹ decade of the nineteenth century. By 1830 he had, however, become a banker, trading jointly with two others as 'Walters, Voss and Walters, Wind st.'² His obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 18, 1845) is as follows :— 'On the 16th inst., at his house in Russel Place, Swansea, in the 56th year of his age, John Mathew Voss, Esq., one of the Managers of the Glamorganshire Banking Establishment.'

In the pedigree of Voss of Nicholaston (of whom **John** and **John Mathew Voss** were descendants) given on p. 470 of Clark's 'Limbus Patrum Morganiae' (1886), it is stated that John Mathew Voss 'married Jane, elder daughter of John Walters, of Swansea', of the firm of bankers trading as 'Walters, Voss & Walters'; but the reader should beware of the blunder in the same pedigree which makes **John Mathew Voss**, like his father-in-law, a 'barber' instead of a banker.

After the dissolution of the partnership with **John Voss, Zecharias B[evan] Morris** continued to print for some years at SWANSEA, subsequently removing to CARMARTHEN, and setting up his press in Lower Market Street³. In an 1817 imprint⁴ he describes his office as 'The Gomerian Printing-house'. In the autumn of 1818⁵ he sold his press and type to the **Rev. John Jenkins** (better known to the Welsh people as 'Shôn Shincyn o'r Hengoed'), who commenced business as master-printer at MERTHYR TYDFIL in 1819⁶, and who, for some time, employed **Zecharias B[evan] Morris**⁵ in the office at Merthyr as foreman and instructor of his sons in the craft.

¹(a) 'Observations on the Coming of the Son of God . . . By John Popkin . . . Swansea : Printed by J. M. Voss. 1821. Price 2s. 6d.'; [16], 202pp., dy. 8vo; (b) 'Some Remarks on Two Affidavits, and One Affirmation, Which have been published by Mr. John Roby, at the end of a pamphlet, entitled "A Reply," &c. . . . Swansea: Printed by J. M. Voss, Market-Place, 1822.', 16pp., dy. 8vo. And in 'The Cambrian' for Oct. 13, 1823, he advertizes 'that he [was] just returned from the London and other Markets with an Entire New and Extensive Stock of Goods' [linen and woollen drapery].

²Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

³'Cri Carcharor dan Farn Marwolaeth. Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd gan Z. B. Morris, yn Heol-y-Farchnad Isaf. 1818.', 4pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁴Pregeth, ar Ben Corph yr Eglwys . . . Gan John Williams . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd gan Z. B. Morris, yn yr Argraffdy Omeraid, yn Heol-y-Farchnad Isaf, 1817.', [ii], 18pp., dy. 8vo.

⁵For other details, see Chapter XXIV. and under 'MAESYCWMMWR' in the second part of this work.

I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Jones, Director, Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea, for drawing my attention to the following news paragraph in 'The Cambrian' for Apr. 19, 1806 :—

'Swansea, Friday, April 18. | . . . | Committed to Cardiff gaol, by Rowland Prichard, Esq. Zechariah Bevan Morris, charged with stealing thirty reams of paper, value 30*l.* the property of Dr. Turton, of Swansea.'

Dr. Turton was the well-known physician and scientist who wrote 'British Fauna' (Swansea, J. Evans, 1807) and several other scientific works before and after. The stolen paper was, of course, that intended for 'British Fauna' (1807).

The HAFOD-printed books recorded in 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 6, 7 and 8, 1797, as well as under 1, 1800, not being issued in those years, I deal with that press under 1803—the year in which the press was set up.

CHAPTER XXIV.

1798—1923—

DOLGELLY (*a*, THOMAS WILLIAMS, THOMAS WILLIAMS & RICHARD JONES, RICHARD JONES, WILLIAM JONES, RICHARD JONES *junior*, ABRAHAM JONES, ISAAC FRANCIS JONES, JACOB JONES, JABEZ JONES, CATHERINE JONES, OWEN REES, ELIZABETH REES, AND EDWARD WILLIAMS ('LLEW MEIRION'); *b*, LEWIS EVAN JONES, WILLIAM ELLIS JONES ('GWILYM CAWRDAF'), WILLIAM ELLIS JONES *junior*, AND ELLIS JONES; *c*, ROBERT RICHARDS; *d*, ROBERT JONES ('BARD D MAWDDACH'), JOHN JONES ('IDRISYN'), AND RICHARD HUMPHREYS; PONTYPOOL (RICHARD JONES, JEFFREY JONES ('AB CILYDD'), AND WILLIAM ROWLANDS); MERTHYR (JOHN JENKINS=SHÔN SHINCYN, RICHARD JONES & THOMAS WILLIAMS ('GWILYM MORGANWG'), JENKINS & Co., AND RICHARD JONES); MACHYNLLETH (RICHARD JONES, ISAAC FRANCIS JONES, ADAM EVANS, MARGARET EVANS, AND JOHN EVANS); LLANFYLLIN (RICHARD JONES *junior*, AND D. LEWIS JONES); CARNARVON (LEWIS EVAN JONES); LLANFAIR CAEREINION (ROBERT JONES ('BARD D MAWDDACH'), JOHN JONES ('IDRISYN'), AND ROBERT HUMPHREYS); LLANIDLOES (JOHN JONES ('IDRISYN') AND JOHN MENDUS JONES); BANGOR (JOHN MENDUS JONES, AND EVAN THOMAS); DOLGELLY (*a*, JOHN PUGH ('IEUAN AWSTR'), *b*, EVAN JONES, JOHN WILLIAMS, WILLIAM OGWEN JONES ('GWILYM OGWEN'), MARGARET OGWEN JONES, MARGARET OGWEN JONES & Co., GORONWY JONES, WILLIAM HUGHES & Co., WILLIAM HUGHES, WILLIAM HUGHES & SON; *c*, DAVID HUMPHREY JONES, EVAN WILLIAM EVANS, AND E. W. EVANS LTD.)

About 1798¹ **Thomas Williams** commenced printing at DOLGELLY, continuing until 1807², when he took into partnership **Richard Jones**³, who had served his apprenticeship with him, and who, soon after—in 1808⁴—upon **Thomas Williams**'s retirement, became sole proprietor.

Thomas Williams had before commencing to print been in business at DOLGELLY as a bookseller: see his name as 'Mr. Williams, Bookseller, Dolgellau.' among the 'Subscribers' Names' in 'Drych y Prif Oesoedd' (1794).

Thomas Williams, self-taught as he was, and lacking in skill and taste as a printer, was nevertheless better than some of his predecessors. Born in 1757, he was the son of William Jones (1717-1783) and Ellen Thomas (1718-1780), of Penardd Wnion Fawr and Y Cae Glâs, in the parish of Llanfachreth, near Dolgelly. His first occupation was that of cattle-drover, which took him frequently over the Welsh Border; but developing a love of books, and becoming acquainted with booksellers and printers in carrying messages for Rhys Jones of Y Blaenau and Hugh Jones of Maesglasau, he learnt sufficient of the craft of printing to set up as master-printer, and so inaugurated what for DOLGELLY has since 1798 been an industry of considerable importance. In religion he

¹Owen Rees, Dolgelly, in 'Bye-Gones' (Dec. 24, 1879) surmises it was 'about 1795'. 'Cambrian Bibliography' records nothing printed by **Thomas Williams** before 1799; but that he was in business before is clear from the fact that on the last page (8) of 'Troedigaeth yr Atheist . . . Dolgelly, Argraffwyd gan T. Williams,' he advertizes 'Dolgelley, Mai 3dd. 1798. Heddyw [=to-day] y cyhoeddir. Annerch Ieungctyd Cymru,' etc.

²Galwad Caredigol ar yr Arminiaid . . . Dolgellau. Argraffwyd, gan T. Williams., signed and dated on the last page (12). 'John Roberts Llanbryn-mair. Chwef, 10, 1807.'

³Yr Ysgerbwdd Arminiaid . . . Gan Wilym Huntingdon . . . Dolgellau: Argraffwyd gan Williams, a Jones., 240pp., cr. 8vo, undated, but printed in 1807, being one of several publications of the like controversial nature issued in that year and the years immediately preceding it.

⁴**Richard Jones** was appointed printer of 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' at a meeting of the promoters of that magazine held in 1808, and by Jan. 1, 1809, when the first number was issued from the Dolgelly office, the imprint bore **Richard Jones**'s name only.

was a zealous Church-of-England man ; and to him is attributed the planting of the ivy that adorns the walls of church and churchyard at Dolgelly. He also bequeathed the half-yearly interest of £50 to the poor communicants of the Parish Church of Llanfachreth. He died Aug. 16, 1841, aged 84 years, and was buried in Llanfachreth churchyard¹. His wife (Barbara, a daughter of squire Pierce, of Pengwern, Ffestiniog, who brought him considerable wealth), had predeceased him Mar. 19, 1830².

His apprentice and, in 1807-8, his partner, was, besides being better equipped, more ambitious. Becoming sole proprietor in 1808³, he undertook the printing of 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd'⁴, issuing its first number in January, 1809. This periodical he printed from January, 1809, to December, 1811, and again from January, 1819, to May, 1824. He started or printed several other periodicals, such as (a) the second number (1814) of 'Cylchgrawn Cymru' (a Church-of-England quarterly), (b) 'Y Dysgedydd Crefyddol' (a Congregational monthly) from November, 1821, to December, 1832, (c) 'Pethau Newydd a Hen' (a juvenile monthly) from 1826 to April, 1829, (d) 'Trysor i Blentyn' (a juvenile monthly) in 1826, (e) 'Yr Athraw' (a juvenile monthly) from January, 1827, to June, 1829, (f) 'Trysorfa Rhyfeddodau' (a monthly) in 1833-4, and (g) 'Y Dirwestwr' (a temperance monthly) in 1840-4. But he was better at inaugurating than at continuing a project, and was dilatory and frequently careless in execution. This accounts for the taking out of his hands of more than one periodical.

His early printing at DOLGELLY was good and important, including such heavy tomes as the quartos, (a) a reprint of Walters's Welsh dictionary in 1815, (b) 'Holl Weithiau Josephus' in 1819, and (c) a reprint of Dr. William Morgan's Welsh version of the Bible (1588) in 1821⁵. He also published the first 17 parts, comprising nearly 550pp. 4to, of a translation into Welsh of Matthew Henry's commentary, the first part appearing May 1st, 1820, and the 17th in 1825⁶.

But the hearsay statement made by 'Gwalchmai' (the Rev. Richard Parry) on pp. 186-7 of 'Y Dysgedydd' (1882), that **Richard Jones** was the first to publish a Welsh weekly newspaper, cannot be entertained. The statement (translated) is as follows :—'It is said that Richard Jones . . . was the first to venture to publish a Welsh weekly newspaper ; it continued one year only ; he lost money on the affair, and he gave up the venture. The Rev. Joseph Harris [(*'Gomer'*)], of Swansea, afterwards resuscitated it in *Seren Gomer*.'—Surely, had such a paper been issued, and especially week by week for a year, some authentic record would have survived by Jan. 1, 1814, when the first number of 'Seren Gomer' was issued and universally hailed as the first attempt at a newspaper in Cymraeg. 'Gwalchmai' was misled by somebody who evidently believed that the first series of 'Seren Gomer' (1814-15) was published by **Richard Jones** instead of by **Joseph Harris** (*'Gomer'*), who, in 1818, after the suspension of 'Seren Gomer' in 1815, resuscitated it under the same title.

In 1824 **Richard Jones** was in trouble over the nonpayment of paper tax, and had for a time to keep out of the way of the civil authorities⁶. This probably accounts for his selling⁶ his press, after printing the June number of 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' in 1824, to the Welsh Circuit of the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion, who had at Dolgelly, in the autumn of 1823, formed its first⁶ Welsh Bookroom

¹ 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 719, on the authority of L. Williams, Dolgelly, and **Catherine Jones**, widow of **Richard Jones**.

² 'Y Dysgedydd Crefyddol' (April, 1830, p. 128).

³ Rowlands, in 'Cambrian Bibliography', p. 336, is in error in stating that **Richard Jones** printed 'Yr Udgorn Arian' (undated) 'about the years 1800-1804': **Richard Jones** was only an apprentice, aged 17, in 1804.

⁴ The Welsh Wesleyan monthly, still issuing.

⁵ See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

⁶ 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1890, p. 288, and 1909, pp. 4 and 33).

Committee, and who, in 1824, removed the Bookroom from Dolgelly to LLANFAIR CAEREINION, Montgomeryshire¹. With the press went three journeymen-printers from the Dolgelly office, namely, **Robert Jones** ('**Bardd Mawddach**'), **John Jones** ('**Idrisyn**') and **Richard Humphreys**—the first to act as managing printer up to October, 1827, and afterwards as a printer on his own up to 1835², when he returned to Dolgelly³.

After October, 1827, the press, Bookroom and workmen were removed from Llanfair Caereinion to LLANIDLOES, where they remained in operation under the management of **John Jones** ('**Idrisyn**') until August, 1836, when the Bookroom Committee sold the press and plant to the Rev. Edward Jones, Wesleyan Minister at Llantysilio, Montgomeryshire, who gave more than £300 for them, with extra sums for paper, etc.⁴, and who made his son, **John Mendus Jones**, master-printer⁴. The latter was born in 1814⁵, had served his apprenticeship in the office under **John Jones** ('**Idrisyn**'), and from September, 1836, printed '**Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd**' at LLANIDLOES up to September, 1846. From October, 1846, to April, 1853, '**Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd**' was printed by **John Jones** ('**Idrisyn**'); but from May, 1853, until his death Feb. 24, 1899⁶, the monthly was printed by **John Mendus Jones**, who, in December, 1859, after issuing the number for that month, had removed with his press to BANGOR, Carnarvonshire. At his death the press became the property of **Evan Thomas**, who, after printing '**Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd**' for years in 207, High Street, BANGOR, prints it now in the Gwalia Printing Works, Sackville Road, BANGOR.

After disposing of his press to the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion in 1824, **Richard Jones** acquired another, and continued to print at DOLGELLY in 1825, 1826 and 1827, as many of the dated examples of his imprint prove. But in 1827 he left Dolgelly for PONTYPOOL, in Monmouthshire, to set up there the first of the three branch printing-offices he then and subsequently managed. On the Pontypool publications the same founts of type and the same kinds of 'flowers' and borders are found as on those of Dolgelly. But the struggle to keep both presses working simultaneously, at such a distance the one from the other—the one at the foot of Cader Idris and the other at the foot of the Tranch—did not last long; and few and slight are the publications that bear his Pontypool imprint, his most important being three parts out of a projected dozen comprising a volume of Biblical and moral essays, entitled '**Y Blaguryn**', from the pen of David Owen ('**Brutus**'). The first part was issued in October, 1827, the second later in the same year, and the third in 1828. Each part numbers 32pp., demy 8vo, in a wrapper full of notices of forthcoming numbers, apologies for delays and irregularities, and promises of amends in future. The title of the first part is, '**Nodded | y | Goron | i | Ryddid | y | Wasc. | 1. Y Rhifyn Cyntaf, | Pris Chwe-cheiniog, | o'r | Blaguryn, | Gan Brutus. | . . . | Pontypool : | Argraffwyd a chyhoeddiwyd gan Richard Jones ; | Cyhoeddedig hefyd | Gan R. Jones, yn Nolgellau, Meirion : | Hydref 1827.**'

Richard Jones's compositor at PONTYPOOL⁶ was **Jeffrey Jones** ('**Ab Cilydd**'), who in 1828 became a master-printer himself at LLANDOVERY, Carmarthenshire, but died Aug. 5, 1830, aged 24 years⁶. (For further particulars respecting **Jeffrey Jones** see Chapter XXVI.)

¹ '**Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd**' (1890, p. 288, and 1909, pp. 4 and 33)

² Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6).

³ '**Y Dysgedydd**' (1838, p. 220).

⁴ '**Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd**' (1890, pp. 288-9).

⁵ *Ibid.* (1899, p. 200).

⁶ '**Lleuad yr Oes**' (1830, p. 282).

Before¹ September, 1828, **Richard Jones** had decided to remove his press from Pontypool to MERTHYR TYDFIL. There, at first, he printed in partnership with the **Rev. John Jenkins**²—a Baptist minister, better known, as well as more endeared to the people of Wales, as **Shôn Shincyn**—and **Thomas Williams** ('**Gwilym Morganwg**')—'mine host' of The New Inn, Pontypridd. Their imprint appears on (a) 'Pregeth, ar Ezeziel X. 13. "O Olwyn." Can William Davies, Llantrisant. Merthyr: Argraffwyd gan Jenkins a'i Gyfeillion. 1828.', 16pp., foolscap 8vo; (b) 'Ymddiddanion rhwng Thomas y Colier, a Dafydd y Miner . . . Can Hen Finer. Y Trydydd Argraffiad . . . Merthyr: argraffwyd dros J. Jones, gan Jenkins a'i Gyf. . . . 1828.', 34pp., 12mo, with a two-page advertisement at the end headed 'Llyfrau Cymraeg, ar werth gan Jenkins, Jones, a Williams, Argraffyddion, &c. Heol Fawr, Merthyr Tydfil. Gellir eu cael hefyd gan John Jones, cyhoeddwr y llyfr hwn.'; (c) 'Traethawd, . . . Swper yr Arglwydd; . . . Can John Owen, D.D. . . . Merthyr Tydfil. Merthyr: Argraffwyd gan Jenkins a'i Gyfeillion. 1828.', 256pp., foolscap 8vo, the colophon on the last page being 'Merthyr: argraffwyd gan R. Jones.'

Once before, but only for a short time in 1819, **Shôn Shincyn** and **Gwilym Morganwg** had been in partnership as master-printers in Mill Street, MERTHYR TYDFIL; but from 1819 to May 30, 1827, when the press and type of that office were removed for re-erection at MAESYCWMMWR, Monmouthshire, **Shôn Shincyn** was the sole proprietor.

Lacking money and trade connexions, **Richard Jones**, in re-erecting his Pontypool press in the High Street (= 'Heol Fawr') at MERTHYR TYDFIL, found the names, if not the actual partnership, of **Shôn Shincyn** and **Gwilym Morganwg** advantageous to him. However, before the end of 1828, he was on his own; and by January, 1829, he had printed there the January number of the juvenile monthly, 'Yr Athraw'³, of which he printed five more numbers, the last of them being that for June, 1829. At MERTHYR, in 1829, he printed little else, probably not much more than (a) the objects and rules of 'Cymdeithas y Dynolwyr yn Nantyglo . . . Merthyr: Argraffwyd gan Richard Jones. 1829.', 24pp., cr. 8vo; (b) 'Traethawd ar Dywyllwch y Cymry, a Bendithion eu Gwlad . . . Merthyr: Argraffwyd gan R. Jones. 1829.', 24pp., foolscap 8vo; (c) 'Twyll Sosiniaeth . . . gan David Griffiths . . . Merthyr: Argraffwyd ac ar werth gan Richard Jones . . . 1830.', cr. 8vo, 40pp.; and (d) a foolscap-folio poster in Welsh and English announcing 'The Annual Meeting of the Cymmrodorion Society of Merthyr Tydfil, . . . at the Bush Inn, on Tuesday, the 14th of July, 1829. . . . R. Jones, Printer and Auctioneer, Merthyr.'

But **Richard Jones** having sold the Merthyr press and type Mar. 20, 1829⁴—two months before he printed the June number of 'Yr Athraw'—to **William Rowlands**, who immediately removed them back to PONTYPOOL, and who, despite the delay over the removal, was able to issue in August, 1829, a double number (July-August) of 'Yr Athraw',—could not have printed 'Twyll Sosiniaeth' (1830) at MERTHYR except on somebody else's press; and a comparison of the type-founts used in 'Twyll Sosiniaeth' with those used by **Benjamin Morgan**, High Street, MERTHYR, in 'Traethawd ar Ostyngyddrwydd . . . Can . . . (Togarman.)' (1830), points to **Benjamin Morgan**'s being that particular press.

In the beginning of 1831 **William Rowlands** disposed of the PONTYPOOL press and type, and retired from the business. (For further particulars respecting **William Rowlands** see under 'PONTYPOOL' in the second part of this work.)

¹On p. 160 of 'Y Dysgedydd Crefyddol' (May, 1829) there are 'Ynglynon Croesawiad' Mr. Richard Jones, Argraffydd, i Ferthyr, Medi, 1828.'

²See Chapter XXIII. and under 'MAESYCWMMWR' in the second part of this work, for further particulars.

³Printed previously at Merthyr from January, 1827 (the first number) to December, 1828.

⁴Cofiant . . . William Rowlands, D.D. . . . Can . . . Howell Powell' (1873, p. 159).

Meanwhile **Richard Jones's** DOLGELLY press thrives. Since 1813¹ he had described his press as 'Gomerian Press'¹ and 'Gomer-Wasg'², which he varied later as 'Y Wasg Omeraidd'³. To his activities as printer, publisher and bookbinder, he added those of auctioneer. He was also an elder in the local Wesleyan-Methodist church, and on the 'plan' as a preacher.

Early in 1842⁴ he again left his home and office at Dolgelly in charge of his family and employés, and proceeded with his son, **Isaac Francis Jones**, to MACHYNLLETH, Montgomeryshire, to set up there his second branch printing-office. In Pigot & Co.'s directory (June, 1844) he is listed under 'Machynlleth' as 'Jones Richard, printer, Pentre rhedyn st.'; but later in 1844⁵ he had given his son a share in the business of the branch, and in January, 1845⁶, he had made him sole proprietor.

Isaac Francis Jones, like his father, was a Wesleyan-Methodist local preacher. By May, 1849, he had sold his press and the contents of his office to **Adam Evans**, and had emigrated to the United States. On pp. 124-5 of 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1850) I find 'Anerchiad at Mr. Isaac Francis Jones, gynt o Ddolgellau, Argraffydd, a Phregethwr yr Efengyl; Yr hwn a Ymfudodd o Fachynlleth i Unol Daleithiau yr America, yn Mehefin, 1849, gyda'i Briod, a Mr. Evan E. Jones ei Frawd-yn-nghyfraith; ac a hwyliasant o Gaerefrog Newydd i fyned i San Francisco, California, Rhagfyr 11, 1849,' signed and dated 'Ei Dad, R. J. Dolgellau, Ionawr, 1850.' Alas! by Nov. 3, 1850—his birthday—he had died of cholera at San Francisco, at the age of 31⁷. He was born Nov. 3, 1819, and was the fourth son of **Richard Jones**. In his 20th year (1839), having served his apprenticeship in his father's office, he had left Dolgelly to work as a compositor in 'The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald'⁸ office, Carnarvon. After a brief sojourn there, he returned home. In February, 1840, he left again, this time to work for a London printer named **Gautress**, in the office of 'The Watchman'⁹—a Wesleyan-Methodist organ. After a year and a half in London, he returned home once more. No printer having been at MACHYNLLETH for some years, his father, early in 1842, setting up there a branch office, put him in charge. Mar. 20, 1846, he married Mary, the only daughter of Edward Jones, Brynecrug, near Towyn, Merionethshire. Monday morning, May 28, 1849, he left his father's house at Dolgelly for Liverpool, embarking June 6 in the steamship, 'Constellation', for New York, and landing there July 10. Leaving New York Dec. 6, in the steamship, 'Pawbattan', and rounding Cape Horn, he landed in San Francisco July 30, 1850, and on the following morning was engaged as compositor on an evening newspaper¹⁰. He was deeply religious, and was the first Welsh Wesleyan preacher in San Francisco, initiating in his own house there a Sunday School for the instruction of the Welsh people of

¹ 'Casgliad o Bregethau . . . Gomerian Press : Dolgellu, Argraphwyd, gan R. Jones. 1813.', xiii, 240 pp., dy. 8vo.

² 'Ffydd Eliphaz y Temaniad . . . Gan . . . William Williams . . . Gomer-Wasg : Dolgellau, Argraffwyd gan Richard Jones. 1824.'

³ 'Prydestau Gwobrwyol . . . T. B. Morris (Gwyneddfardd . . .) . . . Y Wasg Omeraidd : Dolgellau : Argraffwyd gan R. Jones. 1853.'

⁴ 'A Catalogue of . . . Books . . . Auction . . . Bodtalog House, Near Towyn . . . July 13th and 14th, 1842 . . . Machynlleth : Printed by R. Jones.', 16 pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁵ 'Y Ffordd Dra Rhagorol . . . Gan Richard Davies . . . Machynlleth : A Argraffwyd gan Richard ac Isaac Jones. 1844.', 12 pp., cr. 8vo.

⁶ 'Anerch at Weinidogion Crist, . . .', 4 pp., foolscap 8vo; on p. 4—'Griffith Evans. Maes-y-Pandy, Dydd Calan, 1845. I. F. Jones, Argraffydd, Machynlleth.'

⁷ 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1851, p. 227 *et seq.*).

⁸ From Jan. 1, 1831 (no. 1) up to and including Jan. 2, 1836, 'The Carnarvon Herald and North Wales Advertiser'; since Jan. 9, 1836, until to-day 'The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald and North and South Wales Independent'.

⁹ Jan. 7, 1835 (no. 1)—Dec. 31, 1884 (the last no.).

¹⁰ 'The Evening Picayune' ('Welsh People of California . . . by David Hughes (Arfynydd) . . . San Francisco' [1923]), p. 15.

the city. When, under pressure of work in the office, he was asked to work on a Sunday, he resolutely refused to do so, affirming that 'not all the gold of California could tempt him to desecrate the Lord's Day.' But Nov. 3 he died of cholera. Three days after his young widow succumbed to the same scourge. Both lie buried in a cemetery situate near San Francisco.

When **Adam Evans** purchased the MACHYNLLETH press of **Isaac Francis Jones** in 1849, the office had been removed from Pentre Rhedyn Street to Maengwyn Street¹. By 1858² **Adam Evans** had removed it to Penyrallt Street; he was there in 1868³. By 1880⁴ he had removed it back to Maengwyn Street, where it remained until his death Mar. 3, 1896⁵, aged 77 years. He was one of the eight children of the Rev. William Evans, Wesleyan minister, and his wife, Jane, the daughter of Maurice and Elizabeth Davies, of Carnarvon. His father was born at Carnarvon Oct. 25, 1779, and died at Machynlleth July 30, 1854⁶. **Adam Evans's** mother, too, was a native of Carnarvon, born in 1784, married June 25, 1811, and, like her husband, died at Machynlleth, July 3, 1861⁷.

After **Adam Evans's** death in 1896, his widow, **Margaret Evans**⁸, carried on the business until her death Dec. 26, 1905, aged 73 years.

At her death **Mr. John Evans** became proprietor, and still carries on. Some of his earlier imprints describe his office as 'The Standard Printing Works'; but his later ones describe it as 'The Albion Printing Works'. **Mr. John Evans**, prior to his becoming master-printer, had spent 14 years in the office, and is the last of the apprentices trained by **Adam** and **Margaret Evans**.

In 1849⁹ **Richard Jones** set up his second son¹⁰, **Richard**, in business as printer at LLANFYLLIN, Montgomeryshire. This press, described in its imprint as 'Albion Press'⁹, was the third set up by **Richard Jones, senior**. About 1859¹¹ the son disposed of the business, and migrated to MACHYNLLETH, to work for **Lewis Williams**. Subsequently, he worked in the printing-office of **Thomas Gee, DENBIGH**, removing thence to RHYL, to work in the printing-office of 'Y Dywysogaeth'—the Church-of-England weekly; and here he died aged 64 years. Prior to his settling at LLANFYLLIN, he had worked as a journeyman in South Wales, having been regularly brought up as a printer in his father's office. In a letter to me Feb. 23, 1908, the son of **Richard Jones, junior**, namely **D. Lewis Jones**, Seacombe, Cheshire, also a compositor, adds, 'I have my father's apprenticeship indentures, binding him to my grandfather as a printer in the year 1828, at Dolgelly.'

Richard Jones, senior, had four other sons to whom he taught the craft of printing at DOLGELLY. In his elegy to his son, **Isaac Francis Jones**, in 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1851, p. 375 *et seq.*), he mentions the names of his eleven children, those of the six sons being **William, Richard, Abraham, Isaac Francis, Jacob**, and **Jabez**, and those of the daughters being Catherine, Ellenor,

¹Slater's directory (1850).

²*Ibid.* (1858-9).

³Mynag Blynnyddol Cymdeithas Genhadol . . . Trefnyddion Wesleyaidd . . . Deheudir Cymru . . . Machynlleth : . . . Adam Evans, Heol Penyrallt. 1868.

⁴*Ibid.* (1880). 'Machynlleth : . . . Adam Evans, Heol Maengwyn.'

⁵Information kindly supplied by Mr. Hugh Davies, chemist, Machynlleth, and **Mr. John Evans**, printer, Machynlleth.

⁶'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1856, p. 1, *et seq.*).

⁷*Ibid.* (1862, p. 265 *et seq.*).

⁸Mynag Blynnyddol Cymdeithas Genhadol . . . Trefnyddion Wesleyaidd, Talaeth Ddeheuol Cymru . . . Machynlleth : Argraffwyd gan M. Evans, Heol Maengwyn. 1899.

⁹Pregeth . . . ar Fedydd Dwfr. Can D. Morgan, Llanfyllin. Albion-Wasg : Llanfyllin, Argraffwyd gan Richard Jones. 1849.

¹⁰'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1851, p. 229).

¹¹He is listed under 'Llanfyllin' in Slater's directory (1858-9).

Charlotte, Maryanne, and Margaret. In the elegy the father laments as well the death of four other of his children, namely, Ellenor, Charlotte, Jacob, and Catherine. The last mentioned, who had kept house for her brother, **Isaac Francis Jones**, at Machynlleth, for the four years there prior to his marriage, died Dec. 3, 1850—a month after her brother—at the age of 41 years¹. Feb. 28, 1856, **Jabez**—the youngest—passed away, at the age of 25 years, on the Island of Malta². **Jabez** had always worked at home with his father, while **Abraham**, like **Richard**, worked for some years as a journeyman in South Wales³.

Besides his sons, the brother (**Lewis Evan Jones**) and first cousin (**William Ellis Jones 'Gwilym Cawrdaf'**) of **Richard Jones senior**, were compositors, both, like the sons, serving their apprenticeship in the office at DOLGELLY.

Lewis Evan Jones left the office in 1814⁴, to settle as master-printer at Carnarvon⁴, where he died Dec. 28, 1860, aged 66 years, and was buried in Llanbeblig churchyard⁵. His office was in Bridge Street⁶, in The Pendist, Turf Square, described in his imprint to 'Cofiant . . . Peter Williams' (1817) as 'Arvonian Press'.

William Ellis Jones ('Gwilym Cawrdaf'), born at Tyddyn Shôn, Abererch, Carnarvonshire, Oct. 9, 1795, was the eldest son of Ellis Jones, a dyer and fuller of Y Bontddu, near Dolgelly, who, in November, 1793, had married Catherine, the daughter of William Hughes, and who, in 1795, turned school-master in Carnarvonshire—first of all in Llanarmon Church. Ellis Jones was the brother of William Jones, Bryntirion, near Dolgelly, who was the father of **Richard Jones**, the Dolgelly master-printer, to whom—his first cousin—'**Gwilym Cawrdaf**' was bound as apprentice in 1808, before attaining his 13th year. In 1815, at the expiration of his seven-years' apprenticeship, he went to Carnarvon as compositor in the office of his cousin and fellow-apprentice, **Lewis Evan Jones**. '**Gwilym Cawrdaf**' was never a master-printer; but he proved himself an admirable overseer in many printing-offices, including those of CARNARVON (**L. E. Jones**), DOLGELLY (**Richard Jones**), CARMARTHEN (**John Evans**), CARMARTHEN (**John Lewis Brigstocke**, Lammas Street), MERTHYR (**Josiah Thomas Jones**), COWBRIDGE (**Josiah Thomas Jones**), and CARMARTHEN (**Josiah Thomas Jones**). Like other members of his family, he was a Wesleyan-Methodist local preacher. He died Mar. 27, 1848, at the age of 53 years, and was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Carmarthen, Apr. 2. As poet, littérateur and landscape painter, '**Gwilym Cawrdaf**' won much fame in his day⁷. One of his three sons—a namesake—became a compositor, and worked under him for some years at COWBRIDGE; 'and a fine workman he was'⁷.

'**Gwilym Cawrdaf**''s brother, **Ellis**, born at Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire, July 18, 1804, was also a compositor, who, at the age of eleven years, was apprenticed to his first cousin, **Lewis Evan Jones**, at the outset of the latter's career as master-printer at CARNARVON. In 1826 he worked as compositor in **John A. Williams**'s office at SWANSEA, and subsequently in the 'Seren Gomer' office at CARMARTHEN. From Carmarthen he went to CARDIFF, to become overseer of the office of **William Bird**. From Cardiff he went to LONDON, to work in **Eyre & Spottiswoode**'s office, returning in about two years to CARNARVON, to work on 'The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald'. In 1845 he became overseer

¹ Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1851, pp. 87-8).

² *Ibid.* (1856, p. 180), where his name is given as 'Jabez G. Jones'.

³ The late Edward Griffith, J.P., Coedcymer, Dolgelly, in a letter to me Feb. 15, 1908.

⁴ See 'L. E. Jones, Argraffydd, Caernarfon', as one of the vendors in the imprint to 'Casgliad o Bregethau . . . P. Williams, D.D.', vol. II., which, although undated, was printed before vol. III. with its dedication dated Nov. 1, 1814. See also the back page of the wrapper of 'Cylchgrawn Cymru' (No. 2, 1814) for 'Caernarvon, Mr. L. E. Jones, Printer and Stationer.', as one of the vendors.

⁵ Y Traethodydd' (1901, p. 276).

⁶ Pigot & Co.'s directory (1828, 1830 and 1844) and Slater's (1844, 1850 and 1858-9).

⁷ Gweithoedd Cawrdaf' (1851, pp. xii.-xxii.).

of **Hugh Humphreys**'s office at CARNARVON—a post he held for 15 years. At the death of his cousin, **Lewis Evan Jones**, in 1860, he bought his office; but after two years and a half as master-printer, he had a paralytic seizure, which incapacitated him for any work during the remaining years of his life. He died May 23, 1870, aged 66 years, and was buried with his parents in Llanbeblig churchyard¹. Like his brother, '**Gwilym Cawrdaf**', whose life and works ('Gweithoedd Cawrdaf . . . 1851.') he compiled and edited, he was a literary man, and compiled, among other things, a Welsh-English pocket dictionary printed by **W. Potter and Co.**, CARNARVON, in 1840.

'**Gwilym Cawrdaf**' and his brother, **Ellis Jones**, were not the only literary men apprenticed to **Richard Jones**, DOLGELLY.—**Robert Jones** ('**Bardd Mawddach**'), born at Barmouth in 1801, was another. He settled at LLANFAIR-CAEREINION in 1824, first as managing printer to the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion, and afterwards, from October, 1827, as master-printer, describing his press in his earlier imprint as 'Golden Press' or 'Eur-Wasg'², and in his later as 'Albion Press'³. He printed there until 1835⁴, when he sold his plant and type to **Robert Humphreys**⁵, a compositor in the office, and returned to DOLGELLY. In 1845 he left for LONDON, undertaking there an important post with **Clowes, Ltd.**, Government printers⁶. In 1866⁶ he died at Bermondsey⁶, London.—The **Rev. John Jones** ('**Idrisyn**'), born Jan. 20, 1804, was another literary man apprenticed to **Richard Jones**. His apprenticeship dates from 1818. In 1824 he accompanied '**Bardd Mawddach**' to LLANFAIR CAEREINION, to work as compositor on 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd', becoming, by January 1827, managing printer for the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion. In October of the same year he went with the Connexion's press to LLANIDLOES, to print 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' there until the end of 1836, when the press was sold to the Rev. Edward Jones, Wesleyan Minister, Llantysilio, the father of **John Mendus Jones**, a compositor, of the same town. The Wesleyan Bookroom and printing-office were housed in the 'Elephant Buildings', Long Bridge Street⁷. But **John Jones** ('**Idrisyn**') remained at LLANIDLOES as master-printer on his own. After many years of usefulness as local preacher in the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion, he took Holy Orders in the Established Church in 1854, serving as curate at Llandysul, Cardiganshire, until 1858, when he became Vicar of Llandysiliogogo, in the same county. He died at New Quay, near by, Aug. 17, 1887, aged 83 years, and lies buried in Llandysiliogogo churchyard⁸. He compiled and published many works, the most important being 'Yr Esboniad Berniadol', 6 vols. (1837-45), and 'Y Deonglydd Berniadol', 5 vols. (1852)⁹. During 1852-3 he was Mayor of LLANIDLOES.—Another of the apprentices of **Richard Jones** was **Robert Richards**, who set up as master-printer at DOLGELLY in 1818, printing in that year Rhys Jones's 'Gwaith Prydyddawl', and emigrating to the United States some time after 1821, when he printed Dafydd Ionawr's 'Cywydd y Diluw.'

The late Peter Williams, B.A., Dolgelly, in 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1909, p. 33), states that **Richard Jones**'s first office at DOLGELLY was on the site upon

¹ Yr Herald Cymraeg' (May 27, 1870).

² Ychydig o Hanes Enwogion yr Hen Destament . . . Can Samuel Roberts . . . Eur-Wasg : Llanfair-Caer-Einion ; Argraffwyd gan R. Jones. 1827., 22pp.

³ See the wrappers of 'Y Geirlyfr Cymraeg . . . Can Owen Williams' (1825-35), 4to.

⁴ Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6).

⁵ Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1909, p. 64).

⁶ Hanes Dolgellau' (1872, p. 116).

⁷ A Municipal History of Llanidloes. By E. R. Horsfall-Turner, B.A. . . . 1908., pp. 118-121.

⁸ Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1909, pp. 64-5).

⁹ See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

which stood in 1909 Mr. Henry Miles's bakery. This probably means that **Richard Jones's** first office was **DOLGELLY's** first; that is, **Thomas Williams's** from 1798 to 1808, which was afterwards demolished, a better one being erected on the site. It is situate in that part of the town known as 'Yr Uffern Fach' (=The Little Hell). **Richard Jones** removed the office thence to a building which in time became the dwelling-house and shop of Gruffydd Dafydd, the watchmaker, the press being set up on the upper floor. That building also was demolished, and in 1909 Greenwich House¹—the shop of the late William Williams, the watchmaker—occupied the site. All that may be correct; but, to be more definite, **Richard Jones's** office was in Eldon Row—opposite The Angel Hotel on Eldon Square—up to 1858, when **Owen Rees** purchased the business from **Richard Jones's** widow, **Catherine Jones**².

By 1863 the house in Eldon Row was again the home of a printing-press, that of **David Humphrey Jones**, of whom later on.

Richard Jones was of good yeoman stock, being the namesake and grand-son of Richard Jones, heir of Y Tyddyn Du, Y Bont Ddu and Ty'n-y-buarth, near Dolgelly. The grand-father was a well-to-do Church-of-England man, who saw to the proper education of his sons, William and Ellis. William married Catherine, daughter of Lewis Evans, of Ty'n-yr-eithin, in the parish of Towyn, Merionethshire, and became the father of nine children, the third-born being **Richard Jones**, the Dolgelly printer, and the fifth **Lewis Evan Jones**, the Carnarvon printer. William Jones lived at Bryntirion, Y Bont Ddu, and died Feb. 2, 1830³. He contributed much to 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' above his pseudonym, 'Pererin Pen Nebo'⁴. In a family Bible in the possession of Mrs. John Jones, daughter of **Richard Jones**, the printer, the late Charles Ashton, in 1892, found the following record:—'Richard Jones, Printer, Dolgelley, was born May 26th, 1787, at Bryntirion, Bontddu, Dolgelley. His wife, Catherine Evans, was born March 18th, 1786; and they were married at Dolgelley Parish Church on Saturday the 7th day of January, 1809.'⁵ The date of **Richard Jones's** death is not known; but that he died in 1855 is pretty clear from the fact that in the obituary notice of his son, **Jabez**, in 'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (June, 1856), he is referred to as 'y diweddar [=the late] Mr. Richard Jones'.

After his death, his widow, **Catherine Jones**, carried on the business until 1858⁶, when **Owen Rees**, the son of Rees Owen, the mason, and a printer who had learnt his craft in **Evan Jones's** office, succeeded by purchase to the sole proprietorship of the business. He printed in Bridge Street, describing his establishment as 'Caxton House', and dying June 9, 1887, aged 60, was buried June 11 in the burial-ground of Zion Chapel, Dolgelly.⁷

His widow, **Elizabeth Rees**—a sister of **Evan Jones**, master-printer, Dolgelly (of whom later)—carried on the business until January, 1891, when she sold it to **Mr. Edward Williams ('Llew Meirion')** Dolgelly, in whose hands it has continued ever since, the office, known as 'The Victoria Printing Works', being situate in Well Street, whither he removed in 1887⁸ from Eldon Square, where he had commenced printing in 1886. He spent his apprenticeship with

¹The one of the two houses constituting the block on Eldon Square known as 'Y Plâs Newydd'. Greenwich House to-day is occupied by Mr. R. P. Owen, jeweller, etc., while Mr. Rowland Ellis, draper, etc., occupies the other house, known as 'Y Plâs Newydd'.

²Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830 and 1844) and Slater's (1844, 1850 and 1858-9).

³'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1831, pp. 65, 97 and 129).

⁴'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' (1830, p. 90).

⁵'Y Geninen' (1892, p. 23).

⁶Not '1859', as stated by **Owen Rees** in 'Bye-Gones' (1878-9, p. 347), because although her imprint appears on the titlepage of 'Y Gwrthryfel yn India . . . Dolgellau: A Argraffwyd gan Catherine Jones.', preface dated 'Mai, 1858.', the imprint of **Owen Rees** appears on 'Y Seraph . . . Dolgellau: Argraffwyd . . . gan Owen Rees, Heol y Bont. 1858.'

⁷'Y Goleuad' (June 11, 1887).

⁸The year of the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee; hence the name of the office.

David Humphrey Jones in 'Y Goleuad' office, DOLGELLY. **David Humphrey Jones** commenced as master-printer in a house opposite The Ship Hotel.

Richard Jones was not the only apprentice trained in **Thomas Williams's** office at Dolgelly during 1798-1807: **John Pugh** ('Ieuan Awst') was another, born Aug. 26, 1783¹, at Melin Ddraenen, in the parish of Celynin, Merionethshire, his parents being David and Catherine Pugh. **John Pugh** became at the age of 13 a junior clerk in a solicitor's office at Dolgelly; but after spending some years there, he apprenticed himself to **Thomas Williams**. He afterwards articulated himself to a solicitor in the town, eventually practising there as such, and from 1815² as master-printer, his office at first being at Ivy House, in which previously resided William Williams, and in which to-day resides **Mr. Edward Williams** ('Llew Meirion'); later the office was in Finsbury Street. **John Pugh** died Feb. 16, 1839, in his 56th year, and was buried in the churchyard of Llanfair Bryn Meurig, Dolgelly¹. His name ('John Pugh, Heol Finsbury') appears in the imprint to 'Y Dysgedydd' from January, 1833, to December, 1840; but from his death Feb. 16, 1839, to December, 1840, his successor,

Evan Jones, traded under his name. **Evan Jones**, a native of Llanegryn, Merionethshire, had spent his apprenticeship with **Richard Jones**³. From March, 1839, to December, 1841, his office was in Finsbury Street; from January, 1842, to August, 1848, in Meurig Street; and from September, 1848, to November, 1863, in Mount Pleasant (= 'Bryntég'). During 1839-63 he printed the monthly, 'Y Dysgedydd', and during 1843-63 another monthly, 'Cronicl y Cymdeithasau Crefyddol' (the first number appearing May, 1843, and the last December, 1910). In November, 1863, he retired, disposing of the business to **John Williams**, timber-merchant, the father of **Margaret Ogwen Jones**, wife of **William Ogwen Jones** ('Gwilym Ogwen'), whom **John Williams** intended to set up in the business at DOLGELLY. **Evan Jones**, after retiring, lived at Rhydwen³, about a mile from Dolgelly on the old road to Towyn, there to cultivate a small farm³. Thursday, Mar. 31, 1881³, in a fit of insanity from which he had occasionally suffered during the previous 15 years, he killed his wife by splitting open her skull with a hatchet, and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor. At the time he was 75 years of age. The following Monday, Apr. 4, both bodies were buried at Llanegryn³.

William Ogwen Jones ('Gwilym Ogwen') had commenced business as master-printer in the preceding summer at BETHESDA, Bangor, Carnarvonshire; but at Y Ganllwyd, on his way to DOLGELLY, he fell ill, and died at DOLGELLY Dec. 18, aged 25⁴. During his brief business career at Bethesda he had printed the monthly, 'Yr Ardd' (the first number appearing Aug. 15, 1863). The office at Dolgelly was in Mervinian House, Meurig Street, where he was succeeded by his widow,

Margaret Ogwen Jones, whose imprint appears on the ensuing January and February numbers respectively of 'Y Dysgedydd', 'Cronicl y Cymdeithasau Crefyddol', and 'Yr Ardd'. The imprint to the same monthlies for March and April was

'**M. Ogwen Jones & Co.**', '& Co.' representing **John Williams**, **Margaret Ogwen Jones's** father, **Goronwy Jones** acting as superintendent. Later, to

¹ 'Y Dysgedydd' (March, 1839, p. 100) and 'Cantref Meirionydd . . . Can . . . Robert Prys Morris' (1890, p. 396).

² Barddoniaeth Cristionogawl: Gan DD. Ionawr . . . Dolgellau: Argraphwyd gan John Pugh. 1815., viii, 232pp., foolscap 8vo.

³ 'Y Goleuad' (Apr. 9, 1881), 'Y Tyst a'r Dydd' (Apr. 8, 1881), and 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' (Apr. 6, 1881).

⁴ 'Yr Ardd' (Jan. 15, 1864, p. 96).

superintend the office came **William Hughes** from the office of **Thomas Gee** at DENBIGH. In January, 1865¹, he married **Margaret Ogwen Jones**, and from May, 1866, to December, 1866, the office and its contents were the property of

William Hughes & Co., ' & Co.' still representing **John Williams**. By January, 1867, the business had become solely

William Hughes's. The business (carried on until the end of 1899 in the name of **William Hughes**; from January, 1900, to 1910 in that of **William Hughes & Son**; from 1910, when **William Hughes** retired, to 1912, by his two sons, trading as **Hughes Bros.**; and since 1912, when the younger son, **John Hughes**, retired, by the elder son, **Alfred Ernest Hughes**, trading as **Hughes Bros.**) still thrives at Dolgelly, but now in Y Felin Uchaf (=Upper Mill), whither, in 1911, it was removed from Mervinian House. Since June 5, 1868 (the date of the first number) the firm has printed and published the weekly, 'Y Dydd', and since January, 1871 (the date of the first number), the monthly, 'Dysgedydd y Plant'.

William Hughes was born at Mold, Flintshire, Jan. 27, 1838, and learnt his craft at the office of **Thomas Gee**, at DENBIGH. He was a J.P. for Merionethshire, and an ex-Chairman of the Merionethshire County Council, when he died at Dolgelly Feb. 23, 1921, aged 83; he was buried Feb. 25 at Brithdir. His widow survived until Apr. 16, 1923, aged 84. In 'Y Dysgedydd' (Nov. 1921, p. 372) there is a portrait of both.

One of **Evan Jones's** apprentices was **David Humphrey Jones**², the eldest son of Humphrey Jones, of Dolgelly, locally well known and highly respected as 'Hwmffra Jones y Blaenor'³. **David Humphrey Jones** was apprenticed to **Evan Jones** about 1854³. In 1862³ he left Dolgelly for London, to work there, for a short period, as compositor in **Clowes & Sons's** offices³, whence he left to work in **Richard Hughes & Son's** office at Wrexham³; but in 1863³ he returned to Dolgelly, opening business there as master-printer in Eldon Row⁴,—in the very house³ in which successively **Richard Jones** and his widow, **Catherine Jones**, had printed up to 1858. By 1872 he had removed his press and plant to Parliament⁵ Street⁶, and in 1875 from Parliament Street to Waterloo Street⁷. Since January, 1879, the office has been in Smithfield Lane. From Nov. 2, 1872, until June 26, 1884, he printed for the North and South Wales Newspaper Company, the Calvinistic-Methodist weekly, 'Y Goleuad', which had since Oct. 30, 1869 (the date of the first number) been printed for the same company by **John Davies ('Gwynedd')** in Bridge Street, Carnarvon. At first, for some time, owing to the limited space at his disposal in the Parliament-Street office, **David Humphrey Jones** printed 'Y Goleuad' in a loft near the premises of David Jones, the bark merchant, in Upper Smithfield⁴ (=Pen-ucha'r-dre). From January, 1875, until December, 1878 (the date of the last number), he printed the Good-Templar monthly, 'Y Temlydd Cymreig', the previous numbers (March, 1873—the first—to December, 1874) having been printed by **John Davies ('Gwynedd')** at

¹ 'Y Dysgedydd' (Nov., 1921, p. 372).

² He must be distinguished from his uncle, David Jones, the china and earthenware dealer in Eldon Square at the time.

³ 'Y Goleuad' (Feb. 19, 1904).

⁴ Slater's directory (1868).

⁵ So named owing to the ancient structure used by Owen Glyn Dŵr during his insurrection (1400-1415) being situated in it until it was removed in 1882 and re-erected in the park of the late Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones at Dolerw, Newtown, Mont.

⁶ Imprint to 'Y Goleuad' (Nov. 2, 1872).

⁷ Imprint to 'Y Temlydd Cymreig'.

Carnarvon. From January, 1878 (the date of the first number), until February, 1884 (the date of the last), **David Humphrey Jones** printed the Sunday-School monthly, 'Cronicl yr Ysgol Sabbothol'. In 1884, after printing the number of 'Y Goleuad' for June 28, 1884, he disposed of his business and office to **Mr. Evan William Evans**, who had served a seven-years' apprenticeship with him. Subsequently, **David Humphrey Jones** became a commercial traveller. Feb. 11, 1904, he died at his home, Lawn House, Dolgelly, aged 62¹, and was buried Feb. 15 in the Nonconformist burial-ground.

His successor in the printing and publishing business in Smithfield Lane, **Mr. Evan William Evans**, born at Cae Einion, Dolgelly, Oct. 7, 1860², continued to print 'Y Goleuad' from July 5, 1884, until June 26, 1914.³ July 1, 1914, he printed and issued the first number of his ably edited weekly, 'Y Cymro', still issuing from the office in Smithfield Lane. In 1888 (the first number Jan. 6; the last Mar. 29) he printed the weekly, 'The Merionethshire News', incorporated Apr. 5, 1888, in 'The Merioneth News and Herald'—a localized edition of 'The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald' (Carnarvon). In January, 1885, he printed the first number of the Sunday-School monthly, 'Y Lladmerydd', still issuing. In January, 1888, he printed and partly edited the first number of the national monthly, 'Cymru Fydd', which ended its course with the April number of 1891. In January, 1896, he printed the first number of another monthly—this one for the women of Wales—entitled 'Y Gymraes', still issuing. At the beginning of 1917 the business was converted into a liability company, trading since as **E. W. Evans, Ltd.**, with **Mr. Evans** as managing director. Since Apr. 2, 1920, the firm has printed the weekly of the Church in Wales, entitled up to Jan. 19, 1923, 'Y Llan and Church News', and since 'Y Llan a'r Dywysogaeth', while since January, 1920, the firm has printed the monthly of the same Church, entitled 'Yr Haul'. This office, like that of **Messrs. Hughes Bros.**, has also well maintained the reputation of the town of Dolgelly, since the days of **Richard Jones**, for the production of a large number of books of importance and merit. **Mr. Evan William Evans** is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Merioneth.

¹ 'Y Goleuad' (Feb. 19, 1904).

² 'Who's Who in Wales' (1921).

³ Since July 3, 1914, 'Y Goleuad' has been printed at Carnarvon.

CHAPTER XXV.

1799—1923—

NEWTOWN (JACKSON SALTER, JACKSON & JOSEPH SALTER, AND JOSEPH SALTER); OSWESTRY (JACKSON SALTER 2nd, AND WILLIAM EDWARDS); WELSHPOOL (SAMUEL SALTER senior, SAMUEL SALTER junior, SALTER & ROWLANDS, SAMUEL SALTER junior & DAVID ROWLANDS, AND DAVID ROWLANDS).

The earliest known imprint of NEWTOWN's first press is dated 1799, which appears on 'Can Dduwiol, Ar fesur "Gwel yr Adeilad." Can Evan Powel, Llanfyrnach. Cyhoeddwyd gan Dafydd Amos. J. Salter, Argraffydd, Trefnewydd. 1799.', 4pp.¹ Since 1788 **J.[ackson] Salter** had been printing at OSWESTRY, in Shropshire, and continued in business there² and at NEWTOWN until about 1825³. In 'Bye-Gones' (1886-7, p. 76) **Jackson Salter** is stated to have 'removed' from OSWESTRY 'into Montgomeryshire', and that his printing-office at OSWESTRY was in Lower Street, when 'Ben Starch' in 'Bye-Gones' (1876-7, p. 179), 'was a boy'.

Jackson Salter had a son **Joseph**⁴, whose name and address⁵ are given under the NEWTOWN 'Booksellers & Stationers' in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1828 and 1835-6), and as 'Salter Joseph, Horse Market' in Slater's (January, 1844). That this son, **Joseph**, could not be a master-printer anywhere until about the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century, is clear from the fact that, not having been born until 1794⁶, he was only 26 years old in 1820; but he was in the business with his father before 1828, when he appears to have become sole proprietor⁷: note the imprint to 'The First Report of the Newtown Branch Bible Society', printed about 1825—'Salters, Printers, Newtown.' Note also the undated imprint to 'A Sermon, Delivered In the Wesleyan Chapel at Newtown, By Thomas Nokes'—'Newtown: Printed . . . by Messrs. Salter.'

Hitherto, those who have mentioned this OSWESTRY-NEWTOWN press, finding that the first records of it at OSWESTRY are entered under 1789 in 'Cambrian Bibliography', have given the dates of printing there as '1789-91'; but **Jackson**⁸ **Salter** printed at least one booklet in 1788, namely, 'The Choice of A Husband, A Poem . . . Oswestry: Printed and sold by J^s. Salter . . . M,DCC,LXXX,VIII. Price One Shilling.', 24pp., dy. 8vo. The type with which this booklet was printed must have been quite new, as the clean, sharp impression proves, the booklet being probably one of the first examples of **Jackson Salter**'s book-work.

¹Myrddin Fardd's 'Hen Gerddi y Cymry' in 'Y Traethodydd' (1888, p. 434).

²See 'Bye-Gones' (1893-4, p. 186) for a copy of a play-bill dated 1818, bearing the imprint, 'Salter, Oswestry.'

³(a) 'Newtown & Carmarthen Fly Van . . . Newtown, June 18th, 1825. Salter, Printer.'—a handbill; (b) 'Rheolau y Cymdeithas Gymreigyddawl yn y Drefnewydd . . . Rhagfyr 11eg, 1824 . . . J. Salter, Argraffydd.', the imprint at the foot of the last page (8) being 'Salter, Argraffydd, Drefnewydd.'

⁴Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire . . . Vol. XXIV. . . . 1890.', p. 343.

⁵Salter Joseph (& printer) Severn st.'

⁶Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire . . . Vol. XXIV. . . . 1890.', p. 343.

⁷Pigot & Co.'s directory (1828), under 'Newtown'—'Salter Joseph (& printer) Severn st.'

⁸Not 'John' as on p. 257 of 'A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads . . . Compiled by J. H. Davies, M.A. . . . 1911.'

Jackson Salter was the fourth¹ son of **Joseph Salter**, of OSWESTRY, 'who combined several² trades at the old house in The Cross, and it was he, I think, who originally put up the printing press' ('Ben Starch' in 'Bye-Gones', 1876-7, p. 179). The son was, however, the printer. The father was born in 1726 and died Feb. 17, 1800, aged 74¹. **Jackson Salter** was born Mar. 23, 1763; married, at Penley, Feb. 13, 1794, Martha, daughter of Robert Langford, of The Grange, near Ellesmere, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Davies. Martha Salter was born and christened at Ellesmere Nov. 28, 1772, and died in 1825, being buried at Newtown. **Jackson Salter** died Sept. 14, 1840. His son, **Joseph**—the NEWTOWN printer—was born in 1794, and died in 1846¹.

Jackson Salter of the OSWESTRY-NEWTOWN press had a nephew of the same name, who became a printer at OSWESTRY; he was the son of **Jackson Salter's** brother, Captain Richard Salter, of The Candy. This nephew (**Jackson Salter**) was born in Londonderry June 12, 1799; married, at Oswestry, Ann Edwards, the daughter of **William Edwards**, another OSWESTRY printer, who had served his apprenticeship with the elder **Jackson Salter**. **Jackson Salter junior** died at Oswestry May 26, 1886.

Jackson Salter senior had also a brother³, named **Samuel**, who became a master-printer at WELSHPOOL in 1836⁴. He was the fifth son of **Joseph Salter senior** of The Cross, Oswestry (1726-1800), and was born May 21, 1806. He was Mayor of Welshpool in 1882-3, and a Justice of the Peace for the Borough; he married May 24, 1842, Mary Ann, the daughter of Thomas Griffiths. She died Dec. 29, 1879, and was buried at Welshpool. **Samuel Salter** died at Victoria Terrace, Welshpool, Sunday, Mar. 17, 1895, aged 88, having retired from business in March, 1878⁴. He lies buried with his wife.

He was succeeded in the printing-business in 21, Berriew Street, by his son of the same name, born June 12, 1847; married, at Shrewsbury, Apr. 13, 1875, Mary Jane, the daughter of Edward Owen, of Berriew, Montgomeryshire⁵.

In 1889 **Samuel Salter junior** took into partnership **David Rowlands** (his wife's cousin), to trade as **Salter & Rowlands**. **David Rowlands**, in 1893, founded 'The Montgomery County Times', the first number of which is dated July 1, 1893; and it still issues. **Samuel Salter** dying early in 1906, **David Rowlands**, who had for some years controlled the business, succeeded as sole proprietor. In 1915 he sold the Berriew-Street premises, and settled in the present premises (specially built for him) in 10, Severn Street. Since 1920 he is also the proprietor of 'The Shrewsbury Chronicle' and 'The Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser'—the one published at SHREWSBURY since Nov. 23, 1772, and the other at NEWPORT, Shropshire, since 1854. **David Rowlands**, born at Chirbury, Shropshire, Apr. 25, 1865, is the eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Rowlands, of Chirbury and Gwerneirin, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire ('Who's Who in Wales', 1921, p. 423).

'The Salters appear to have been a large family about the time of Henry III., or earlier, and their home appears to have been Oswestry, though there is reason to believe their property extended north-east towards, and probably to, Nantwich. The name varied a good deal—De Selfac (John De Selfac=John of the Saltworks), 1240; Le Saltere, 1244, 1250, 1272, 1305, 1314, 1332, 1341, 1352; Salte, 1250, 1272.'⁵

Mr. W. H. Allnutt, of the Bodleian Library, in his 'Notes on Printers and

¹ Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire . . . Vol. XXIV. . . . 1890.', pp. 341 *et seq.*

²**Joseph Salter** 'occupied the picturesque old house in Cross-street as a banker, a watchmaker, and a timber-merchant' ('Bye-Gones', 1886-7, p. 76).

³Not 'son' as in 'Bye-Gones' (1895-6, p. 59).

⁴'Bye-Gones' (1895-6, p. 59).

⁵Collections . . . relating to Montgomeryshire . . . Vol. XXIV. . . . 1890.', pp. 342 *et seq.*

Printing in the Provincial Towns of England and Wales' (1879), gives '1799' as the date of the establishment of the first press at NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE; but this is an error: he is correct in stating that a book bearing the imprint, 'Newport: Printed by H. P. Silvester' was printed in 1799, and that its title was 'The Hop-Garden, A Didactic Poem. By Luke Booker, LL.D.'; but *that* Newport was—not Newport-on-Usk, but—Newport-on-Trine, in Shropshire—a parish adjacent to the boundary of Staffordshire. The place and date of writing the 'Dedication' on p. iv (unnumbered), 'Dudley, 14th May, 1799.', should have saved Mr. Allnutt from committing this error. Mr. Allnutt's very inaccurate table of dates and places in Wales and Monmouthshire is probably based on Rowlands's 'Cambrian Bibliography' and Chancellor Silvan Evans's lists in 'Revue Celtique' (1870), and is accountable for misleading the compiler of the equally inaccurate list on p. 273 of 'The Red Dragon' (1886).

CHAPTER XXVI.

1801—1917.

MOLD (T. LEWIS); MERTHYR TYDFIL (WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JOB JAMES, JOHN HOWELL, HENRY WHITE WHITE, MARY WHITE WHITE, MARY WHITE WHITE & SONS, ROBERT FARRANT & BENJAMIN RICHARD SOUTHEY FROST, BENJAMIN RICHARD SOUTHEY FROST & THOMAS ERNEST SMITH, BENJAMIN RICHARD SOUTHEY FROST, DAVID THOMAS DAVIES & SON); BRECON (WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JOHN WILLIAMS); LLANDOVERY (JEFFREY JONES ('AB CILYDD'), DAVID RICE REES & WILLIAM REES); CRICKHOWELL (THOMAS WILLIAMS ('BRAN AP LLYR'), ANN WILLIAMS); MERTHYR TYDFIL (THOMAS PRICE, MARY PRICE, WILLIAMS & [DAVID] JONES, DAVID JONES, PETER WILLIAMS, GEORGE WILLIAMS, THE MERTHYR TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED); CARDIFF (JOHN WILLIAMS); MERTHYR TYDFIL (JOHN WILLIAMS JAMES, THOMAS HOWELLS, DAVID LEWIS, BENJAMIN HADWIN GILLBANKS, MORGAN WILLIAM ROBERTS, ROBERT JOHN JAMES).

If the assigned date written in ink¹ on the copy of a publication recorded in 'Y Traethodydd' (1891, p. 148) be the correct one, the first new press in Wales in the nineteenth century was that of **T. Lewis** at MOLD, in Flintshire, in 1801. It was also MOLD's second. The record (by 'Myrddin Fardd') in 'Y Traethodydd' is as follows:—'Dwy Gerdd Newydd, Y Gyntaf, mewn ffordd o gyngor, &c. Yr Ail, ymddiddan rhwng Gwr ieuangc a'i Gariad. Wyddgrug, Argraffwyd gan T. Lewis. [1801.—td. 8.]' In 1817 he printed

'Rheolau | . . . gan | Gymdeithas er budd i'r claf | A sefydlwyd cyntaf (ac a gynhelir)
yn | Nhy Richard Hughes, | Tan Arwydd y Llew Coch, | Ymhen yr Osedd [sic] | yn Swydd
y Fflint, | Y 3ydd o Fehefin 1815 : | Ac a gadarnhawyd gan a Chwarter Sessiwn | . . . yn y
Waedd | Grug, . . . yr 16eg o Jon- | awr, 1817, . . . | . . . | A Gyfieithwyd i'r Gymraeg
gan R. Jones, | Athrau Ysgol Llanergain | [*Here a rudely-cut illustration in wood*] Waeddgrug :
Argraphwyd gan T. Lewis, '12pp., foolscap 8vo.

T. Lewis continued in business as 'printer, bookbinder, and auctioneer' up to 1823, and probably after: see Pigot & Co.'s directory (1822-3).

In 1801 Monmouthshire's third printing-office was established by **John Cheese Watkins** at ABERGAVENNY; but this must be dealt with in the second part of this work.

In the same year MERTHYR TYDFIL's first printing-press was established by **William Williams**, who, on the authority² of his son, the late **John Williams**, of Newton House, Newton, Porthcawl, had been in business as a bookseller at MERTHYR TYDFIL since 1800. One of his earliest printed items was 'Byr | Draethawd, | mewn perthynas i'r | Athrawiaeth o Dynghedfen, | neu | Angen-
rheidrwydd Anorod : | . . . Gan Anonymous. | . . . MERTHYR TIDVIL : |
Argraphwyd gan Wm. WILLIAMS, lle gellir cael Argraphu pob | math o lyfrau.
1802.', 40pp., cr. 8vo. At foot of p. 40:—'MERTHYR : | Printed by W.
Williams. | Where may be had every Article in the Bookselling & Stationary [sic]

¹ 'Y Traethodydd' (1886, p. 212).

² Cited on p. 61 of Charles Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908).

Line. | ALSO, Schoolmasters & Hawkers, may be supplied with the said Articles, | on very advantageous Terms.'

By 1803 he had printed an edition of 'Drych y Prif Oesoedd . . . Gan . . . Theophilus Evans', [ii], 318pp., frontispiece (copperplate), cr. 8vo. His office was 'in the Market Place'¹, where he continued to print until 1819², when, owing to failing health, he made over his office and business to **Job James**³, and emigrated with his wife and family to the United States, intending to resume the business of printing and publishing in New Jersey⁴; but upon landing in New York he got sunstroke, and, being warned by a medical man that the climate was detrimental to his health, and that he should take a long sea voyage, he re-embarked for his native land⁴. By 1820 he had re-started as master-printer and publisher at BRECON⁵.

Up to 1836⁶ his office was in the High Street⁶; but later in that year⁷ he removed to larger premises on The Bulwark⁷, where he remained until his death Dec. 28, 1844⁸, aged 69. In the larger premises on The Bulwark he produced a weekly newspaper, entitled 'The Silurian, Or, South Wales General Advertiser', price 4d., the first number of which appeared Sept. 24, 1836—about a week after the abolition of the fourpenny Stamp Act on newspapers. 'The Silurian' circulated largely throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire for many years.

William Williams was a native of Llywel⁹, Breconshire. Prior to his settling at MERTHYR as a bookseller, he had, after serving an apprenticeship with Joseph Pierce, bookseller, Brecon, spent some time in London, in the office of the East India Company's Stationers.

In 'The Cambrian' (June 1, 1805) his marriage is recorded as follows:— 'Mr. Williams, Printer and Bookseller, to Mrs. Margaret Hughes, both at Merthyr-Tidvil'.

Not having been brought up to the craft, **William Williams** found considerable difficulty for some years in carrying on the business of printing at MERTHYR owing to the scarcity of Welsh compositors; but he had a good knowledge of Welsh; and by dint of great pains at correcting proofs and instructing his Welsh employes, he overcame his difficulties, and produced a large number of well-printed books. He was also an enterprising publisher. In 1807 he placed on the market a quarto edition of Peter Williams's Bible¹⁰, in 1808 an edition of the New Testament in Welsh¹⁰, in 1812 a demy-8vo edition of Caradoc of Llancarfan's 'History of Wales' (1st edition, 1584)¹⁰, in 1815 a folio edition of Peter Williams's Bible¹⁰, in 1823 an edition of Warrington's 'History

¹A Welsh Grammar . . . By Thomas Richards. Merthyr: Printed by William Williams, in the Market Place. 1804., 102pp., cr. 8vo.

²Rheolau . . . Plant yr Ysgol Sabothol . . . Merthyr Tydfil: Argraphwyd gan William Williams, 1819., 8pp., 12mo.

³Traethawd . . . Natur Cyfraith Dduw . . . Thomas Boston . . . Merthyr Tydfil: Argraphwyd gan J. James. 1819., 13pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁴On the authority of his grand-daughter, Miss Annette Williams, 27, Park Place, Cardiff. Miss Williams is the daughter of the late **John Williams**.

⁵An English and Welsh Vocabulary . . . By Thomas Evans. . . To which is prefixed, A Grammar of the Welsh Language. By . . . Thos. Richards. Brecon: Printed and sold by W. Williams . . . 1820., 66pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁶Rules . . . Guardian Friendly Society . . . Aberhonddu; Argraffedig gan William Williams. 1836.; imprint at the foot of the last page (16):—'W. Williams, Printer, High-Street, Brecon.' The late Dan Thomas's statement on p. 446 of Wilkins's 'History of Merthyr' (1908), that **William Williams**'s office was in 'Heol y Llongau' (=Ship-Street), is unauthenticated.

⁷Imprint on the last page of 'The Silurian' (Sept. 24, 1836—).

⁸The Cambrian' (Jan. 11, 1845).

⁹On the authority of his son, cited on p. 61 of Charles Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908). The late Dan Thomas's statement on p. 445 of Wilkins's 'History of Merthyr' (1908), that he was 'from Carmarthen', is pure conjecture.

¹⁰See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906) and in the Cardiff Welsh Library Catalogue (1898).

of Wales' (2 vols., demy 8vo, comprising 1,008pp. and 2 copperplate engravings)¹, in 1826 a new Welsh dictionary ('Cyneirlyfr . . . Edward Williams, Bardd Glas Morganwg'), 2 vols., demy 8vo, comprising 1,080pp., and in 1828 his own Welsh version of Calvin's commentary on the Psalms (4to, pp. [ii], 529[sic 530, p. 485 being duplicated], double columns).

Like several others of the printers of his day, he sold patent medicines².

One of his apprentices, **Jeffrey Jones** ('Ab Cilydd'), a poetaster and eisteddfod enthusiast, became a master-printer in the High Street³, LLANDOVERY, Carmarthenshire, in May⁴, 1828⁵, printing there, from January to July, 1830, a monthly entitled 'Lleud yr Oes'. **Jeffrey Jones**, like **William Williams**, was a native of Llywel, having been born at a tenement called Crug-y-bwbach in that parish. After a three-years' apprenticeship with **William Williams** at BRECON, he worked for some time at Swansea; from Swansea he went to Pontypool, to work in the branch printing-office of **Richard Jones** of DOLGELLY. **Jeffrey Jones** died of typhus fever at Llandovery Aug. 5, 1830, aged 24⁶.

In the 'Transactions of the Liverpool Welsh National Society . . . 1888—'88' [sic 1887—88], Isaac Foulkes ('Y Llyfrbryf'), printer, of Liverpool, says (in Welsh) that 'in 1828 "Lleud yr Oes" was bought by one D. [sic **Samuel**] Thomas, printer, of Aberystwyth,' and that 'in the following year it was bought by Jeffrey Jones, whose food was invariably washbrew⁶. Jeffrey', he adds, 'sank into debt, and was in consequence taken to Carmarthen gaol; and the editor⁷ having signed as surety for him, he, too, was taken into custody', and imprisoned.

All the foregoing is a sad instance of careless perversion of fact, especially as Isaac Foulkes avers that his statements are made 'on the indubitable authority' of the Rev. James Rhys Kilsby Jones in an article in 'Y Traethodydd' (1867, pp. 213 *et seq.* and 421 *et seq.*). Turning to that article, I find that Kilsby Jones is not the authority at all for the statement respecting the imprisonment of 'Brutus': Kilsby Jones distinctly states, on pp. 421 *et seq.*, that the authority was 'an old friend at Llandovery who knew everything about Brutus.' Neither is a syllable said of **Jeffrey Jones** being imprisoned for anything; and although 'Brutus' is stated to have been committed to Carmarthen gaol, it was not in consequence of having been surety for **Jeffrey Jones**, or even for **Samuel Thomas**, of Aberystwyth, who was actually committed to Cardigan gaol for debt. Kilsby Jones's 'old friend at Llandovery' explains that 'Brutus's imprisonment was owing to his having become surety for Thomas Morgan of Cwm-y-frân to some wool-dealer of Llanpumsaint or Carmarthen;' and even this did not take place in 1830, when **Jeffrey Jones** died, but some years afterwards, when 'Brutus' had become the editor of 'Yr Efanglydd' (January, 1831—May, 1835).

Kilsby Jones (in 'Y Traethodydd', 1867, p. 223) states that **Jeffrey Jones** 'worked so hard, and lived in such poverty, that he did injustice to his constitution, and fell, in consequence, unto an untimely grave.' On p. 421 he quotes again his 'old friend at Llandovery', who says, 'It used to be a joke in the printing-

¹See my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906) and in the Cardiff Welsh Library Catalogue (1898).

²See advertisements in 'The Silurian' (1836—).

³Ehediadau Barddonol . . . John James . . . Llanymddyfri: Argraffwyd gan J. Jones. 1828 . . .; colophon on verso of last page (37):—'Argraffiad J. Jones, Heol Uchaf, Llanymddyfri.'

⁴Writing to his brother, the Rev. William Jenkins Rees, Rector of Cascob, Radnorshire, from the 'Stamp Office Llandovery 26th July, 1828', **David Rice Rees** alludes to **Jeffrey Jones** as the 'Printer who set up a Press here the beginning of May': see the letter in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

⁵'Lleud yr Oes' (1830, p. 282).

⁶Bwdran = a thin kind of flummery.

⁷David Owen ('Brutus'), born October, 1795 (not '1794', as in the Dictionary of National Biography); died January, 1866 ('Yr Haul', February, 1866, pp. 63-4).

office [that of **David Rice Rees and William Rees**, of THE TONN, LLANDOVERY] with Gwilym Mai¹ and Saunders² that Jeffrey purchased a quantity of treacle to mix with glue to make the composition rollers for printing, but that he coveted a portion of the treacle to mix with his *bwdran*, and so spoil his rollers.'

On the back page of the wrapper of 'Lleud yr Oes' (September, 1830) it is advertized that the office of 'Lleud yr Oes', with the periodical, the press and plant, and all belonging to **Jeffrey Jones**, then deceased, were for sale. Four more numbers of the periodical completed its issue, after which the office and its contents became the property by purchase of **David Rice Rees and William Rees**, of THE TONN.

Another of the apprentices of **William Williams** at BRECON was **Thomas Williams** ('**Brân ap Llyr**')³—an ardent *eisteddfodwr*, who became a master-printer in the High Street⁴ at CRICKHOWELL, Breconshire, in 1829⁵, and who, between 1836 and 1842, printed and published, in shilling parts, '*Hanes Cymru . . . Gan . . . Thomas Price* (Carnhuanawc)'; viii, 798pp., dy. 8vo. In 1836 he printed a monthly entitled 'The Crickhowell Temperance Advocate', price 1d., the first number of which appeared in February, 1836. This monthly contained 32pp., cr. 8vo, pp. 1-28 being in English, and pp. 29-32 in Welsh, headed 'Y Cymmedrolydd.' In 1837 **Thomas Williams** printed and published the first number of his short-lived monthly, 'Seren Ddirwest'. In the same year, also, he seems to have had a branch printing-office at BRYNMAWR⁶, Breconshire, where he printed a children's monthly entitled 'Cyfaill Plentyn', which had previously (in 1835) been printed by **Thomas Price** at MERTHYR. By 1844⁷ **Thomas Williams** had become the superintendent registrar of births, deaths and marriages—an office he held until his death at his residence in Tower Street, Crickhowell, Oct. 8, 1886, aged 80⁸. Sometime in 1867 he had left the printing business to be conducted by his second wife, **Ann Williams**, who is listed in Slater's directory (1868), under 'Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers', as trading in the High Street.

During the 38 years (1829-67) **Thomas Williams** was in business as printer, publisher, bookseller, and patent-medicine vendor⁴ (and for many years he was also the postmaster⁴), his imprint is frequently met with, the last time, perhaps, on 'Emynau'r Ty : gan Frodyr Dyffryn Crawnnon. Cyfansoddedig yn . . .

¹**William Thomas**, then a compositor in the printing-office of **David Rice Rees and William Rees**, and from 1849 (Slater's directory, 1850) until his sudden death May 15, 1872, aged 65 ('Yr Haul', 1872, p. 240), a master-printer in 3, Bridge Street, CARMARTHEN. '**Gwilym Mai**', born May 8, 1807 ('Meillion Mai', 1849, p. 73), was in his day a well-known bard and eisteddfod enthusiast.

²**William Saunders**, born at Gwar-y-cwm farm, Llanllwni, Carmarthenshire, Jan. 17, 1806, his father, Evan Saunders, being a respectable farmer, and one of the Saunderses of Y Bryn and Undergrove; apprenticed in 1821 to **Samuel Williams**, printer, Aberystwyth, where he resided until he left, early in the autumn of 1830, to become foreman in the office of **David Rice Rees and William Rees**, THE TONN, LLANDOVERY, which post he held until his death June 30, 1851, aged 46. His death was tragic, being seized with apoplexy whilst bathing in the river Towy near Pont Dole Hirion, Llandoverly. He lies buried in Llandinog churchyard, Llandoverly. He was a good scholar in Welsh, English, Latin and Greek, and excelled as a translator into his native tongue of classic and English poetry. He was also from his eighteenth year an adept in Welsh blank verse, winning several prizes at eisteddfodau ('Yr Haul', 1851, p. 262). He was a friend and boon companion of 'Brutus', on whom, in 1829, he facetiously conferred the degree of LL.D.—'*Llyncwr Diod*' (=Drink swallower): see 'Y Traethodydd', 1867, p. 422. Origin and meaning notwithstanding, 'Brutus' appended this 'LL.D.' to his name as editor of 'Lleud yr Oes' on all wrappers and titles from March, 1829, to December, 1830.

³'Seren Gomer' (1836, p. 374).

⁴See directories (1830—).

⁵The Breconshire Blind Minstrel. Crickhowell: Printed by Thomas Williams. 1829 . . . ; preface dated 'Dec. 1829.'

⁶Cyfaill Plentyn: Rhif 20. Chwefror, 1837. [Pris 1c. Brynmawr, Waunhelygen: Argraffwyd gan T. Williams, 12pp., 16mo.

⁷Pigot & Co.'s directory (June, 1844).

⁸See his gravestone under the east window of Crickhowell Parish Church.

1866. Crughywel : T. Williams, Argraffydd a Llyfrwerthydd.' ; preface dated 'Mai, 1866.' Like so many of the early Welsh master-printers, **Thomas Williams** was a local preacher, being a zealous member of the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion. He was a diligent gatherer of all kinds of lore and information, and was locally known as 'Paul Pry'.

Still another of the apprentices of **William Williams** at BRECON was **Peter Williams**, the founder, printer, publisher and editor of 'The Merthyr Telegraph' (1855-81). He was a native of Builth, born Apr. 11, 1825, being the eldest son of the Rev. Benjamin Williams, who in 1841 settled as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Merthyr, and who died pastor of the Baptist Church at Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, Nov. 17, 1872, aged 72¹. For some years after leaving the Brecon office, **Peter Williams** worked at his craft as a journeyman in London offices. In 1853 he returned to Wales, to take over the printing-and-stationery business of David Jones, 50, High Street, Merthyr, who had in 1844 married **Mary Price**, the widow of another printer, namely, **Thomas Price**, who had started printing there as early as 1822². After her husband's death early in 1843, and up to her re-marriage with **David Jones** in 1844, **Mary Price's** name appears in the imprint of the office ; then, to the end of 1844, the imprint is 'Williams & Jones', **Williams** being, probably, the actual printer ; but from 1845 until 1853, when **Peter Williams** took over the business, the imprint was 'David Jones'.

Peter Williams was one of the founders of the Merthyr and Dowlais Building Society, of which he became director and subsequently, in July, 1885³, secretary. He was also for one year a member of the Merthyr Board of Guardians, and for many years an active member of the Merthyr Chamber of Trade. After the last issue (June 1, 1881) of 'The Merthyr Telegraph', he relinquished his professional duties in the High Street, to take up his residence at Cefn-coed-y-cymer. In 1887⁴ he transferred his Glebeland printing-works to his foreman, **George Williams**, and retired into private life in 3, Somerset Place, where he died Saturday morning, Oct. 12, 1895, in his 71st year. He was buried in the Cefn-coed-y-cymer cemetery Tuesday, Oct. 15. His widow (a daughter of the late Thomas Bevan 'Caradawc y Fenni', of Abergavenny) still survives him, and, in her 88th year, frequently takes her seat as a Justice of the Peace on the Merthyr bench.

Peter Williams's successor as master-printer, **George Williams**, continued in business at the same office until Mar. 17, 1902, when, having had a paralytic attack at the office Mar. 6, he died at his residence, Pencoeedcae, Merthyr, aged 62⁴. **George Williams** came to Merthyr from Taunton, but was a native of Cornwall. After his death the business was carried on by **The Merthyr Telegraph Company Ltd.** In 1914 the company was wound up, and the business disposed of.

William Williams's son, **John**, succeeded to the printing and publishing business at BRECON at his father's death Dec. 28, 1844 ; and in 1845 his imprint appears on 'An Address, on "The importance of Training Teachers" . . . Brecon : Printed by John Williams, Silurian Office, Bulwark. 1845.', 20, [ii] pp., foolscap 12mo. For a considerable number of years he had been actively

¹ Hanes y Bedyddwyr . . . Gan J. Spinther James . . . Cyf. IV. . . . 1907.', pp. 417-8.

² Pigot & Co.'s directory (1822-3). 'At the shop where the *Merthyr Telegraph* was published, one Mr Thomas Price, printer, lived and carried on business for many years. After his death, Mr. David Jones, painter, married his [**Thomas Price's**] widow [**Mary Price**]. After her death he got married to Mrs. Roberts, of the Caedraw Flannel Manufactory. Then he sold the printing business to Mr. Peter Williams . . . ' (*The Merthyr Express*, Jan. 11, 1922). **Thomas Price** died in 1843, aged 58 ('Seren Gomer', March, 1843, p. 91).

³ 'Y Tyst a'r Dydd' (July 10, 1885, p. 9).

⁴ 'South Wales Daily News' (Mar. 18, 1902).

connected with the business, especially in the production of 'The Silurian.' **John Williams** continued to print and publish on The Bulwark at Brecon until 1851¹, when, owing to the lack of railway communication between Brecon and the industrial centres of Glamorgan and Monmouth, where 'The Silurian' mostly circulated, he removed his office and plant to CARDIFF². Since 1838² **John Williams** had promoted the making of a railway between Brecon and Merthyr. He was the original promoter of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway³; but not until May 1, 1863—12 years after his removal to CARDIFF—was 'The Brecon & Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway . . . opened for traffic'⁴. Up to 1851 **William** and **John Williams** successively employed their own carriers and owned their own horses and wagons, by means of which they delivered 'The Silurian' issues to the newsagents. This arrangement **John Williams** found too expensive and troublesome; hence the originating idea of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway and the removal of the office and plant to CARDIFF.

At CARDIFF **John Williams**'s printing and publishing office was, first, in Charles Street⁵. Here, for some years, was produced every Friday 'The Silurian'. But owing to the very damp state of the premises, the office and plant were by 1855 removed to 17, St. Mary Street⁶, just where the Sandringham Hotel and Restaurant stand to-day, where, during 1855, besides 'The Silurian', was printed and published another newspaper, entitled 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Mercury, and Glamorgan Gazette . . . every Wednesday and Friday afternoon . . . Price 2d., or 4s. 4d. per Quarter.', the imprint of No. 43 of vol. I. (Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855) being 'Printed and published by John Williams, the sole Proprietor residing at Elms Place, in the Parish of Roath . . . at his Printing Office, situate in Saint Mary-street . . .'

Railway and other facilities notwithstanding, 'The Silurian' ended its career as a separate publication with the number for Dec. 26, 1855: in the number of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' for Jan. 5, 1856, it appeared as a supplement to, and incorporated with, that paper, then printed by **William Christophers**, 7, Commercial Street, Newport, and owned and edited by **Edward Dowling**, of Mount Pleasant, Hill Street, Newport⁷. The number for Jan. 5, 1856, is headed 'The Monmouthshire Merlin and Glamorgan and Brecon Silurian . . . Vol. 27.—No. 1,407. . . . Price, with Supplement, (Unstamped) Fourpence.', while on the front page is the announcement,

'To the Readers of the "Silurian". The Proprietor of the SILURIAN respectfully announces that arrangements have been made, under which that Journal will in future be published in conjunction with . . . the MONMOUTHSHIRE MERLIN . . . It will be published at Cardiff and Newport every Saturday Morning . . . SILURIAN Office, St. Mary Street, Cardiff . . . MERLIN Office, Newport. Cardiff, 29th December, 1855.'

After a few years, 'The Silurian' was omitted from the heading of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin', and **John Williams** relinquished his 'Silurian' office in 17, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, leaving the field to 'The Monmouthshire Merlin', which ended its career with the number for Nov. 27, 1891.

John Williams returned to Brecon after retiring from business at Cardiff, busying himself with the affairs of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway (he was the first secretary) and the Bargoed Coal Co., Ltd.—a company promoted by him and of which he was for many years vice-chairman. Between 1838 and the early

¹On the authority of his daughter, Miss Annette Williams.

²On his own authority as on p. 382 of Wilkins's 'History of Merthyr' (1908).

³'South Wales Daily News' (Mar. 18, 1902).

⁴'Old Brecknock Chips' (June 24, 1887).

⁵Scammell & Co.'s directory (February, 1852, p. 51), and 'Cardiff Athenæum . . . Eisteddfod . . . 2nd day of December, 1852 . . . Printed at the Silurian Office, Charles-Street, Cardiff,' a crown-folio poster-programme, signed 'Wm. J. N. Turner, Secretary . . . October, 12, 1852.'

⁶Ewen's Guide and Directory for . . . Cardiff . . . For . . . 1855., pp. 69 and 168.

⁷Imprint to the number for Jan. 5, 1856.

part of 1858, when he had thrown himself into the task of getting the Brecon & Merthyr Railway constructed, many had been the unsuccessful attempts; but by 1859 a Bill presented to Parliament passed into an Act authorizing the construction of that railway¹.

Some time before 1880 he again left Brecon, this time to take up his residence in Newton House, Newton, Porthcawl, where he lived until the end of the autumn of 1904, when he decided to spend the ensuing six months in a furnished house in Cardiff, numbered 28², Windsor Place; but in a few weeks after his arrival there, he died from a severe attack of bronchitis Dec. 7, 1904, in his 93rd year, having been born at Merthyr Sept. 26, 1812. He left an only daughter, Miss Annette Williams, 27, Park Place, Cardiff.

The late Dan Thomas, of The Plymouth Arms, Merthyr, on p. 446 of Wilkins's 'History of Merthyr' (1908), states that '[William] Williams was succeeded in Merthyr's printing world by John Jenkins and Thomas Williams (Gwilym Morganwg)'; but as I have already shown, that is an error: it was **Job James** that succeeded **William Williams**³. That was in 1819. **Job James** continued to print until 1827⁴, when he disposed of the business to **John Howell**⁵. The last book printed by **Job James** was 'Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain . . . Dan olygiad . . . Iolo Morganwg', the title and introduction⁶ of which were printed by **J.[ohn A.] Williams**, 8, High Street, Swansea, in 1829 (see imprint). At the foot of the last page (240) appears the imprint of 'J. James, Argraphydd, Merthyr Tydfil.' Writing from the 'Stamp Office Llandoverly 26 Feb 1830', **David Rice Rees** tells his brother, the Rev. William Jenkins Rees, Rector of Cascob, that 'the whole of the impression [of 'Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain'] was bought of the Merthyr Printer by Williams of Swansea without the knowledge or concurrence of Taliesin.'⁷

Job James knew nothing of the craft of printing when he took over **William Williams**'s office and business in 1819: at the time he was by profession and practice a surgeon⁸, but keenly interested in books, literature and economics. He was one of three brothers, born at Whitchurch⁹, near Cardiff, who migrated to Merthyr to seek their fortunes in the great industrial hive upon the banks of the Taff. The other brothers were Christopher James and William James.—Christopher James traded at Merthyr as a corn and flour merchant and provision dealer⁸. On p. 450 *et seq.* of Wilkins's 'History of Merthyr Tydfil' (1908) he is described as 'a general dealer and a wine and spirit merchant', his shop being 'next door to the Bush' [Inn]¹⁰. 'In the prime of life, with a competence, he retired to Swansea, and rose quickly in the ranks of the leading men . . . He died at his seat, Belle Vue House, having attained the age of 79.' His second son was Lord Justice James (Sir William Milbourne James, born at Merthyr in 1807; died in 1881¹¹. Christopher James had another son, named Christopher, described in the obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (Dec. 6, 1834) as

¹Wilkins's 'History of Merthyr Tydfil' (1908, pp. 382-3).

²Not '4' as in the 'Western Mail' (Dec. 8, 1904).

³See Chapters XXIII. and XXIV., and under 'MAESYCWMMWR' in the second part of this work, for the press of John Jenkins and Thomas Williams ('Gwilym Morganwg').

⁴Salmau yr Eglwys yn yr Anialwch. Can . . . Iolo Morganwg . . . [Vol. I.] Merthyr J. James. 1827.

⁵Cardiff Castle. A Poem . . . By Taliesin Williams. Merthyr-Tydfil: Printed and Sold by J. Howell, High-Street. 1827.; imprint on last page (40), 'J. Howell, Printer, Merthyr.'

⁶Signed and dated 'Taliesin ab Iolo Morganwg. Merthyr Tudfil, Gor. 9, 1828.'

⁷Tonn Correspondence in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

⁸Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

⁹'Western Mail' (Oct. 5, 1890).

¹⁰In Slater's directory (1850) he is listed as 'James Christopher & Son, Bethesda Street.'

¹¹Dictionary of National Biography.

'Christopher James, jun., of Merthyr Tydfil'.—William James was a maltster¹, trading, like his brother **Job**, in the High Street². William James was the father of Charles Herbert James (born 1817, died 1890), who for 40 years practised as a solicitor at Merthyr, and who, from 1880 to 1888, was a Member of Parliament for the Merthyr Boroughs. Charles Herbert James, on p. 26 of his 'What I remember of Old Merthyr' (1892), refers to his 'uncle Job James' and 'his successor John Howell' as booksellers who 'used to have a monthly parcel which brought all the magazines, books, &c. that sufficed for the then wants of Merthyr.'

Job James was for many years the medical officer to the Merthyr and Vaenor parishes³. He was also 'one of the Magistrates' for Glamorgan⁴. He died at Merthyr Feb. 11, 1863⁴, in his 75th year, having been born Sept. 1, 1788.

Job James's son, the late **John Williams James**, of Merthyr, was also a surgeon⁵ who, like his father, was interested in matters outside his surgery and profession. Throughout his long life he never ceased to advocate various reforms and improvements, writing much, in Welsh and English, to the local press on the land question and the utilization of water-power for industrial and commercial purposes. For a long time he was a member of the Merthyr Board of Health, the Board of Guardians, and the Burial Board, and for a season the President of the Merthyr Cymrodorion Society. From Feb. 12, 1859 (No. 1) to Jan. 27, 1872, he owned and published a weekly, entitled 'The Merthyr Star'. Up to August, 1860, the paper was 'Printed by Thomas Howells, at No. 3, Bridge Street⁶, and Published by him, for the Proprietor, at No. 17, Glebeland-street, Merthyr'⁷. Afterwards it was 'Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by David Lewis, at No. 3, Bridge Street'. Up to and including the number for Jan. 23, 1861, the paper was a four-page sheet, price 1d., but from Jan. 30 onwards it was a two-page sheet, price ½d. In 1863 it was 'Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Benjamin Hadwin Gillbanks, at No. 46, Union Terrace, Thomas Town, Merthyr Tydfil': see the imprint during 1863. Its title then was 'The Merthyr Star, Dowlais, and Aberdare Gazette', and its price 1d. **Dr. John Williams James** never recouped the money he spent on the purchase of the plant and type of 'The Merthyr Star' office; neither did he care much as long as he found the paper a medium for expressing his advanced opinions on economic questions. He had, before the end of 1860, bought the plant and type for 'The Merthyr Star' of **Thomas Howells**, the printer. Sometime during the suspension of 'The Merthyr Star' after 1872, **Dr. James** published some numbers of another periodical, entitled, 'The Cosmopolitan'; and in the early '80's Mr. Morgan William Roberts, ironmonger, 87, High Street, Merthyr, hired **Dr. James's** plant and type to print a weekly newspaper, entitled 'The Merthyr Echo'—a paper which, in less than six months, had to be discontinued, owing partly to Mr. Roberts's inability to attend to it and his other business, and partly to the high cost of production. By 1895⁸ 'The Merthyr Star' office had been re-opened, the printer for a short time being **Dr. James's** son, **Robert John James**⁸, and the office housed in a cottage on Tramroad Side.

¹Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

²*Ibid.* (1835-6).

³Clarke's 'Guide to Merthyr' (1848, p. 81).

⁴'The Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian' (Feb. 14, 1863).

⁵Member of R.C.S. of England, and Licentiate A.C.' (Clarke's 'Guide to Merthyr', p. 8).

⁶'Afterwards at the back of 46, Union Terrace', according to **Dr. James's** daughter, Miss Maria James, Cardiff. Mr. Charles Russell James also, in 'The Merthyr Express' (Oct. 7, 1922), makes a similar statement. See also the imprint in 1863. The old building, which has a glass roof is still standing.

⁷Imprint to the number for Aug. 1, 1860.

⁸Pwnc y Tir. Can Dr. James. "Merthyr Star" Office, (R[obert] J[ohn] James), 1895., 69pp.

Dr. John Williams James practised as a surgeon for many years before his father's death. At first, his surgery was, like his father's, in the High Street¹; it was afterwards removed to Church Street²; latterly it was in 52, Upper Thomas Street³. He died Tuesday night, Oct. 8, 1895⁴, in his 75th year, having been born Feb. 27, 1821⁴. He lies buried in the Cefn-coed-y-cymer cemetery since Saturday, Oct. 12, 1895.

John Howell (Job James's successor in 1827) printed until 1833, when he was succeeded by **Henry White White**—the second son, born in 1805, of **John** and **Hannah White**, Carmarthen, who commenced printing there in 1809. In 1834 **Henry White White** printed at Merthyr the second volume of Iolo Morganwg's 'Salmawr yr Eglwys yn yr Anialwch'. From May 14, 1849, to May 13, 1850, he was the High Constable of Merthyr⁵. By Mar. 2, 1851⁶, however, he had run his earthly course, leaving his office and business to be carried on by his widow, **Mary White White**. By November, 1865, **Mrs. White's** sons were old enough to be taken into partnership, the firm henceforth trading as 'Mrs. White and Sons'⁷ and 'M. W. White and Sons'.

In 1871⁸ the business in the High Street (then and for many years previously numbered 135) became the property of **Robert Farrant and Benjamin Richard Southey Frost**⁹. The firm, as 'Farrant & Frost', traded from 1871 to Dec. 1, 1892¹⁰, when it became **Frost & Smith**¹¹, the latter (**Thomas Ernest Smith**) managing the book-and-stationery business opened in 8, Canon Street, Aberdare. Sept. 30, 1893, however, **Thomas Ernest Smith** retired from the partnership, leaving **B. R. S. Frost** to carry on the Merthyr business alone. But although the partnership was dissolved, **B. R. S. Frost** and **T. E. Smith** worked together as regards the printing department for many years after. In 1912 **B. R. S. Frost** relinquished the business, selling the type and plant to **David Thomas Davies & Son**, who traded until 1917, when the firm retired. Since 1912 the front portions of the premises, 135, High Street, had been added to the offices of Mr. Frank James, solicitor—a grand-son of **Dr. Job James**.

R. Farrant and **B. R. S. Frost** were cousins, the former having been born at Hemyock, Devonshire, near the river Culm, Oct. 26, 1842, and dying there Sept. 20, 1887, and the latter born Nov. 26, 1847, at Wellington, Somerset, and dying Feb. 16, 1920, at 14, Charlotte Street, Dowlais—the residence of his

¹Clarke's 'Guide to Merthyr', p. 81.

²Scammell & Co.'s directory (February, 1852), p. 99.

³Webster & Co.'s directory (1865).

⁴'South Wales Daily News' (Oct. 10, 1895) and information kindly supplied by Miss Maria James, Cardiff.

⁵Wilkins's 'History of Merthyr Tydfil' (1908, p. 361).

⁶'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian' (Mar. 8, 1851); but his name continued to appear in that paper up to June 14, 1851, in the list of newsgents. In the next number his wife's name is substituted.

⁷So for the first time in 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian' (Nov. 24, 1865), in the list of newsgents.

⁸One of the last things printed by **M. W. White and Sons** was 'Proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers. 10th May, 1871 . . . On "Colliery Explosions . . ." . . . By Thomas Joseph. Merthyr-Tydfil: Printed and Published by M. W. White & Sons, Stationers, High-Street. 1871.' One of the first things printed by **Farrant and Frost** was the 'Sixth Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of Merthyr-Tydfil . . . for . . . 1870 . . . Merthyr-Tydfil: Farrant and Frost (late M. W. White and Sons), High Street. 1871.'

⁹Kelly's directory (1910).

¹⁰'Temperance Tales . . . By . . . B. D. Johns (Periander) . . . Merthyr Tydfil: Farrant and Frost, printers, 135, High-Street. 1892.'

¹¹'Traethodau Llandaf . . . Can . . . Griffith Roberts . . . Merthyr Tydfil: Printed by Frost and Smith . . . 1893.'

son-in-law, Mr. W. J. Watkins. He was buried Friday, Feb. 20, at the Pant Cemetery¹.

Thomas Ernest Smith, who since 1921 lives in retirement at Hartismore, Charminster Avenue, Bournemouth, was born at Cirencester July 17, 1865, and was educated at Barrs Court Technical College, Hereford. His successor in the business at 8, Canon Street, Aberdare, is William Thomas Price.

¹Mr. Reginald Frost, Ebbw Vale (son of **B. R. S. Frost**) ; Mr. Harry Wood Southey, printer, Merthyr ; and the 'Western Mail' (Feb. 18, 1920).

CHAPTER XXVII.

1803—1923—

BALA (JONES & Co.=THOMAS JONES & THOMAS CHARLES, SARAH CHARLES, ROBERT SAUNDERSON, ROBERT SAUNDERSON *junior*, FRANCES & ELIZABETH ALICIA SAUNDERSON, EDWARD JONES, ROBERT JOHN DAVIES & ROBERT EVANS, ROBERT EVANS, ROBERT EVANS & ROBERT JOHN STANLEY EVANS ; GEORGE HUMPHREYS, GEORGE HUMPHREYS & LEWIS WILLIAMS ; HUMPHREY EVANS) ; SWANSEA (STEPHEN BOURKE) ; HAFOD (THOMAS JOHNES, JAMES HENDERSON).

'In the year 1803 a printing-house was opened at Bala': thus (in Welsh) **Thomas Jones** in his 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Charles . . . 1816.' The BALA press, like the TREVECCA press, was founded for the purpose of printing books on Biblical and religious subjects, the founders being the above-named **Thomas Jones**, then of Mold, but afterwards of Ruthin and Denbigh, successively, and **Thomas Charles, B.A.**, of Bala—two scholarly and enterprising Calvinistic-Methodist ministers bent upon the mental as well as the spiritual enlightenment of the Cymric people. **Thomas Jones and Thomas Charles** had, for some years previous to the founding of the press at BALA, realized that continuous and progressive instruction was essential to consolidate and make permanent the great results of the Evangelistic Revival afire in Wales since 1735. With this object in view, **Thomas Charles** had in 1785 resuscitated and re-organized the system of Charity Schools which had, under the fostering care of the Rev. Griffith Jones, Vicar of Llanddowror, and Madam Bridget Bevan, of Laugharne, proved such an educational boon to Wales during 1731-79.

Thomas Charles and Thomas Jones had commenced their publishing propaganda five years before setting up their own press at BALA, their printing being done for them in a CHESTER office owned in 1797¹ and previously by **William² Collister³ Jones² and Thomas Crane⁴**. By 1798, however, when in the Chester office was printed for **Thomas Charles** his 'Llythyr at Mr. T. Jones, o'r Wyddgrug . . . Caerlleon : Argraphwyd gan W. C. Jones, Y' Monwent St. Pedr. 1798.', 12pp., dy. 8vo, **Thomas Crane**'s name had disappeared from the imprint. **W. C. Jones** continued to print in St. Peter's

¹ Hymnau Newyddion . . . Caerlleon : Argraphwyd gan W. C. Jones a T. Crane. 1797.'

² The Transactions of The . . . Cymmrodorion. Session 1898-99 . . . 1900.', p. 99.

³ Not 'Collins' as repeatedly in 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . Gan . . . Jonathan Jones . . . MDCCCXCVII.'

⁴ On p. 711 of his 'Cambrian Bibliography' Rowlands's confusion of **Thomas Crane** with **Edward Carnes**, the HOLYWELL printer (1795-1828), leads him into making the erroneous statement that **W. C. Jones** 'had commenced printing at Holywell as the partner of T. [sic] **Carnes**, and that after the partnership had been dissolved, **Carnes** remained at Holywell, **Jones** settling at Chester.' Misled by Rowlands, Charles Ashton, on p. 326 of his 'Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig' ([1893]), states that 'Jones & Co.' represented the business partnership of **W. C. Jones and Robert Saunderson**, and that the BALA press was a branch of **W. C. Jones**'s at CHESTER. But **W. C. Jones** was never in partnership with **Edward** (not 'T.') **Carnes** or with **Robert Saunderson** ; neither was he at any time in business as a printer at Holywell or at Bala. The Rev. Owen Jones, of Llan-santffraid, in a communication to Charles Ashton, printed on pp. 73-4 of the latter's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908), is, of course, wrong in his conjecture that 'W. C. Jones was at first a kind of backing to Saunderson [at BALA], and that that was the reason for attaching Jones & Co. to the first books published in that office.'

Churchyard¹ until 1800¹, when he removed to 3, Bridge Street or 'Bridge-street row'², or (in Welsh) 'Yn mhen ucha Heol y Bont.'³; but he did not print for **Thomas Jones** and **Thomas Charles** after 1802. **William Collister Jones** was the son of William and Sarah Jones, Chester, and was christened July 12, 1772: see p. 214 of 'Parish Register of the Holy & Undivided Trinity . . . Chester . . . By L. M. Farrall . . . 1914.' In 1803 **Thomas Jones** and **Thomas Charles** commenced to trade as 'Jones⁴ & Co.'⁵, their press being the old Blaeu of **John Rowland**, the BODEDERN-BALA printer (1760-4)⁶, and the management of the practical side of their printing business left in the hands of a skilled young compositor of the name of **Robert Saunderson**, who had served his apprenticeship with **W. C. Jones & T. Crane**, of CHESTER. In 'Y Goleuad' (June 22, 1878, p. 11) appears **Robert Saunderson's** account of the life of **Thomas Charles** written by him for the perusal of Thomas Vowler Short, Bishop of St. Asaph 1846-70: in this **Robert Saunderson** says,

'During my apprenticeship in Chester, we had been employed in printing school books for Mr. C.[harles] and about the above mentioned period (1804) [sic 1803] he wished to have a small printing concern for his own private convenience . . . and the person⁷ whom we employed in correcting our Welsh proofs applied to me, when I was at the time in work in Liverpool, after having served my seven years' apprenticeship in Chester. He wrote to me . . . that Mr. Charles . . . wanted a person to superintend it. . . I also received a very kind invitation from Mr. Charles, and consequently I consented to go to Bala, and at Bala I have remained ever since. During the period of ten years [1803-13] we have printed not less than about four hundred thousand school books.'

Actively and, probably, financially concerned in the printing business of **Jones & Co.** was the wife of **Thomas Charles**—'Sally'⁸, whom he had married Aug. 20, 1783⁹, and who, after managing her mother's¹⁰ and step-father's¹¹ house and shop¹² at BALA since her girlhood, became their proprietress shortly after her mother's death in 1785. **Sally Jones's** heroic attention to the extensive¹³

¹ 'The Works of . . . Walter Cradock; with a short account of his life . . . by T. Charles . . . and . . . P. Oliver . . . Chester, Printed and Sold by W. C. Jones . . . 1800.', 531pp., dy. 8vo; imprint on last page, 'Printed by W. C. Jones, St. Peter's Churchyard, Chester.'

² 'W. C. Jones, Printer, the upper end of Bridge Street, Chester' is his address on the wrapper of 'Trysorfa Ysprydol' (October, 1800). See also 'The Welsh Methodists Vindicated . . . Chester, Printed by W. C. Jones, Bridge-street-row . . . 1802'; on p. 54, date and signature, 'February 25, 1802. Thomas Charles.', and on p. 79 a letter dated and signed 'M—d, June 15, 1802 T. J.'

³ 'Trysorfa Ysprydol . . . Gan T.C. a T.J. Caerlleon: Argraffwyd gan W. C. Jones, Y' Mynwent St. Pedr. 1799. Pris Chwe Cheiniog. Ac a fwriedir i'w gyhoeddi bob trimis rhagllaw.', dy. 8vo; imprint at foot of last page of No. 6, December, 1801, 'W. C. Jones, Argraffydd, Yn mhen ucha Heol y Bont, Caerlleon.—1802.'

⁴ See Thomas Jones's letter to Mrs. Charles on pp. 147-8 of 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . Gan . . . Jonathan Jones . . . MDCCCXVII.'

⁵ 'Esoniad ar y Testament Newydd . . . Gan John Guyse, D.D. Yr Ail Lyfr. Bala: Argraffwyd dros y cyfieithydd, yn Argraffdy Jones & Co. 1803.', 4to.

⁶ See Chapter IX.

⁷ The Rev. John Humphreys, Calvinistic-Methodist minister, of Caerwys, Flintshire, who died Apr. 9, 1829, at Cil-y-llwyn, Bodfari, Flintshire, aged 95: see 'Goleuad Cymru' (1829, p. 158) and 'Seren Gomer' (1829, p. 189).

⁸ The familiar form of the name of **Sarah**, daughter of David and Jane Jones, of Bala.

⁹ **Thomas Charles's** diary quoted from on p. 183 of 'A Brief History of . . . Thomas Charles . . . By Edward Morgan . . . 1828.'

¹⁰ Buried Oct. 28, 1785 ('Marwnad . . . Jane, Gwraig Mr. Thos. Foulks . . . Gan William Evans . . . Trefecca . . . 1786').

¹¹ The Rev. Thomas Foulkes, born 1731, became the second husband of **Sally Jones's** widowed mother May 18, 1761; he died May 15, 1802 ('Y Traethodydd', 1850, pp. 397 *et seq.*).

¹² The property, situated in the High Street (so sacred to Cymric people as 'Stryd Fawr'), is still there, now occupied as the local branch of Barclays Bank. For an illustration see 'Y Tadau Methodistiaidd', vol. II. (1897, p. 195).

¹³ She managed the shop at Bala and its extensive trade' (**Thomas Jones's** footnote on p. 171 of 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Charles . . . 1816').

business carried on in her shop of general merchandize made it possible¹ for her husband to engage wholly and constantly in the great work that he and his coadjutor, **Thomas Jones**, had so much at heart.

Before September, 1804, the partnership of **Jones & Co.** had been dissolved by 'mutual assent'². One of the last books bearing the imprint, 'Jones & Co.', was 'Traethawd ar y Sabbath . . . Gan John Elias . . . Bala, Argraffwyd tros yr Awdwr, gan Jones & Co., 1804. [Pris Chwe Cheiniog.], 48pp., dy. 8vo. When the same book was re-issued later in the same year 'Jones & Co.' had disappeared, the new imprint on the titlepage being 'Bala, Argraphwyd tros yr Awdwr, yn Argraffdy S. Charles, gan R. Saunderson. 1804. (Pris Chwe Cheiniog)', while at the foot of the last page appears 'Cambrian Press, Bala, gan R. Saunderson.' These imprints show that **Thomas Jones** withdrew from the printing partnership in 1804, and that the 'printing-house' ('Argraphdy'), from now onwards, described as the 'Cambrian Press', became in the same year apparently the sole property of 'S.[arah] Charles'. But the 'printing-house' was really **Thomas Charles's**: he, being an ordained clerk in holy orders, chose to trade in the name of his excellent helpmeet rather than in his own.

From 1804 until the death of **Sarah Charles**, at the age of 60³, on the nineteenth⁴ day after the death⁵ of her husband Oct. 5, 1814⁴, the imprint, 'Argraffwyd dros, ac ar werth gan S. Charles, gan R. Saunderson.', appears on many titlepages printed on 'The Cambrian Press' at BALA.

During 1803-4 'Jones & Co.' and, during 1804-14, 'S. Charles' printed 55⁴ various publications, the aggregate number of copies of which amounting to 320,000⁴, exclusive of **Thomas Charles's** great 'Geiriadur Ysgrhythrol' (=Scriptural dictionary) in four volumes, dy. 8vo, the first of which (revised) was re-printed in 1813.

Up to 1810 the business was conducted in the shop of **Sally Charles's** mother and step-father; but May 10, 1810, **Thomas Charles**, writing to a Mr. Walker of Chester, says, 'We [his wife and himself] are no longer in the business [general dealers]', but have retired to the house where Dr. Jones lived in next door to ours.

After the death of **Sarah Charles**, 'The Cambrian Press', in 11, Berwyn Street, became the property of the managing printer, **Robert Saunderson**, who continued to print until his death Dec. 13, 1863⁶, aged 83⁶. **Robert Saunderson** had married a niece of **Thomas Charles** Aug. 19, 1806⁷: she was Rebecca Thomas, an orphan daughter of a sister of his⁶. Of the marriage of **Robert Saunderson** and **Rebecca Thomas** there were seven or eight children, of which only one, the third son, and a namesake, rendered the father any assistance in his printing and publishing business⁶. The eldest⁸ son, Charles, became known in his day as a poet under the *nom-de-plume*, 'Siarl Wyn o Benllyn'; he died of cholera Oct. 24, 1832, in New Orleans, in his 23rd year. Another son, Thomas, born Aug. 2, 1816⁹, became a physician⁹, dying Jan. 18, 1850, aged 33 years and 5 months, at Nevin, on the Lleyllyn peninsula, Carnarvon-

¹All my income from a chapel which I serve, I devote wholly toward their [the Welsh Circulating Charity Schools] support, being supported myself by the industry of my wife' (**Thomas Charles** in a letter printed on p. 29 of 'The Evangelical Magazine' (1798).

²Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . Gan . . . Jonathan Jones' (pp. 147-8).

³The Gentleman's Magazine' (1815, pt. I., p. 91).

⁴Cofiant . . . Thomas Charles . . . Gan . . . Thomas Jones . . . 1816.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 222: he died within six [sic nine] days of attaining his 59th year, having been born Oct. 14, 1755 (*ibid.*, p. 5).

⁶The Rev. Owen Jones, of Llansantffraid, on p. 74 of Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908).

⁷The Cambrian' (Sept. 13, 1806).

⁸Seren Gomer' (1833, p. 94). In 1845 his father printed a neat 32mo booklet of 55pp. entitled 'Gweddillion o Waith Barddonol . . . Charles Saunderson . . . Argraphedig er coffadwriaeth am yr awdwr.'

⁹'Y Wawr' (1850-1, pp. 38-9).

shire, and lies buried, like his parents and **Thomas and Sarah Charles**, in Llanycil parish churchyard¹. Another son, William, went into the Army².

Robert Saunderson junior, as the general *factotum* of his sisters, **Frances and Elizabeth Alicia Saunderson**, who had succeeded as proprietors, continued to print and publish in 11, Berwyn Street after³ his father's death (Dec. 13, 1863) until his own death Aug. 19, 1865, aged 51 years, having been born Aug. 9, 1814. Like his parents and his sisters, he was buried in Llanycil churchyard.

In 1866⁴ his sisters sold the printing and publishing branch of the business to **Edward Jones**⁵, who had served his apprenticeship with **Robert Saunderson senior**, and had subsequently for some time worked as a compositor in the Bible Society House, London⁶.

Frances and Elizabeth Alicia Saunderson remained in the High Street, to trade as 'Booksellers, Stationers, and Binders'⁷, until 1881, when they retired from the business. Jan. 16, 1884, **Frances Saunderson** died, in her 77th year, having been born July 14, 1807. Her sister, **Elizabeth Alicia Saunderson**, survived until July 20, 1909, when she died, in her 89th year, having been born Dec. 8, 1820.

Of their successor in the printing and publishing business, **Edward Jones**, there is not much to be recorded. It was during his period as master-printer that the old Blaeu press of **John Rowland**, the BODEDERN-BALA printer (1760-4), was dismantled: see Chapter IX. Mar. 1, 1885, he sold 'The Cambrian Press' and business to **Robert John Davies and Robert Evans**, trading as **Davies & Evans**. He then emigrated to the United States, and was living there in 1893⁸, being employed in the office of the Welsh-American weekly, 'Y Drych' (Utica, New York).

Edward Jones was not the only apprentice of **Robert Saunderson senior** who settled as master-printer at BALA: by 1865⁹ **George Humphreys** printed in Tegid⁹ Street, and continued there until sometime in 1868, when he was joined by **Lewis Williams** (an auctioneer, etc.), to trade as **Humphreys & Williams**⁹. Dec. 29, 1868¹⁰, **George Humphreys** died, after a long illness, at his home in Bond Street, Bala, aged 49. Prior to his setting up for himself, he had been for a long time foreman in 'The Cambrian Press' Office.

After taking over 'The Cambrian Press' from **Edward Jones** in 1885, **Davies & Evans** traded as such up to the death of **Robert John Davies** Oct. 30, 1906. He was a native of St. Asaph, who, after working as compositor from 1872 until 1877, and as foreman from 1877 to 1885, in 'Y Goleuad' office, Dolgelly, settled at BALA, and soon entered into partnership with **Mr. Robert Evans**. In their first year (1885) they established the weekly, 'Y Seren', incorporating in 1921 another Bala weekly, 'Yr Wythnos a'r Eryr' ('Yr Eryr' having been established in 1876 and in 1887 incorporated with yet another Bala weekly, 'Yr Wythnos', established in 1886). 'Y Seren' still issues.

¹'Y Wawr' (1850-1, pp. 38-9).

²The Rev. Owen Jones on p. 74 of Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig'.

³Scriptural Dictionary. Geiriadur Ysgrhythrol . . . Thomas Charles . . . Y Chweched Argraffiad. Bala: Argraffedig ac ar werth gan R. Saunderson. M.DCCC.LXIV., xvi, 932, [12]pp., imp. 8vo.

⁴Gwresogrwydd Ysbryd yn Y Cysegr . . . Bala: Argraffwyd gan Saunderson, High Street. 1866., 7pp., cr. 8vo.

⁵See p. 4 of the wrapper of 'Y Dysgedydd' (April, 1867), where it is advertized 'Allan o'r Wasg, Rhif 1, pris 6c., . . . argraffiad rhad o Amseryddiaeth Ysgrhythrol . . . S. Lloyd . . . Bala: Argraffedig a chyhoeddedig gan Edward Jones, olynnydd R. Saunderson, Cambrian Printing Office.'

⁶The Rev. Owen Jones on p. 74 of Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig'.

⁷Slater's directory (1868 and 1880).

⁸On the back page of the wrapper of "'Y Cwmwl Tystion.'" Holwyddoreg . . . Can John Jones . . . 1865., he is referred to as 'Mr. George Humphreys, Printer, Bala.'

⁹Slater's directory (1868). Tegid Street is known to Welshmen generally as 'Stryd Fach'.

¹⁰'Yr Haul' (March, 1869, p. 96).

Unfortunately, in course of time, **Davies & Evans** dismantled another of the presses of **Robert Saunderson** : this time it was a Columbian press, double-crown size.

At the death of **Robert John Davies**, his partner, **Mr. Robert Evans**, became sole proprietor. **Mr. Robert Evans** spent his seven-years' apprenticeship (1873-80) in 'Y Goleuad' office, Dolgelly. From January, 1880, to 1885, he was foreman in 'Y Dysgedydd' office, Dolgelly. After succeeding **Robert John Davies** as foreman in 'Y Goleuad' office for two months, he settled at BALA as the latter's partner. In 1921 he took into partnership his son, **Mr. Robert John Stanley Evans**, to trade, as they do to-day, as **Robert Evans & Son**. May 1, 1922, the firm took over the stock, plant and business of **Humphrey Evans**, printer and publisher, BALA, a native of Dolgelly who, after trading for some time at BLAENAU FFESTINIOG as a partner in the firm of **Jones & Evans**¹, settled on his own at BALA in January, 1876², and died August, 1921, in his 80th year³.

Looking back over the 121 years the BALA press has been running, it is gratifying to note what neat, skilled craftsmen were **Robert Saunderson** and his son, and how enterprising. Like **Thomas Charles** and **Thomas Jones**, they never seemed to hesitate face to face with anything big or difficult. One needs but to examine the several editions of **Thomas Charles's** Scriptural dictionary, the sixth being in 1864, when the daughters had succeeded, to admire their conscientiousness and thoroughness as craftsmen. The same conscientiousness and thoroughness, indeed, characterize all their very numerous publications, including the 15 volumes of the monthly, 'Y Gwyllydydd' (September, 1822—December, 1837). In 'Y Tadau Methodistaidd', vol. II. (1897, p. 219), there is a striking portrait of **Robert Saunderson senior**.

The press of **Jones & Co.** at BALA was not the only one established in Wales in 1803 : there were two more—one at SWANSEA and one at HAFOD UCHTRYD, in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Cardiganshire.

The new SWANSEA press was owned by **Stephen Bourke**, whose imprint appears on (a) 'The Banks of the Tawe. A Poem . . . By C. H. [ill]'⁴. Swansea: Printed by Stephen Bourke, Goat-Street. 1803., 139pp., dy. 8vo ; (b) 'The Sorrows of Helicon . . . A Poem. By C. H. . . . Swansea : Printed by Stephen Bourke, Goat-Street . . . 1803.', 29pp., dy. 8vo. ; (c) 'Apocalypsis. A Serious Remonstrance to the Pillars and Caterpillars of a great nation. By a True Friend to his King and Country . . . Swansea : Printed by Stephen Bourke, Goat-Street. 1803.', 30pp., dy. 8vo. A copy of each of the three works is in the Cardiff Welsh Library. That the author was Charles Hill is certain, for his autograph as 'Charles Hill Rec^r' of 'appears in ink on the titlepage of 'The Banks of the Tawe', while its preface is signed 'Charles Hill.' The type and paper are good, and the printer's execution very creditable.

The press in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, better known as 'THE HAFOD PRESS', was, like that of **Jones & Co.** at BALA, established by one who was not himself a printer ; the press, too, like **Jones & Co.'s**, was established for a particular purpose. Its owner was **Thomas Johnes**, the scholarly squire of the HAFOD UCHTRYD estate, in Eglwys Newydd, or Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn

¹From January, 1872, to December, 1875 (inclusive), they printed 'Cronici y Cymdeithasau Crefyddol'—a monthly.

²From January, 1876, onwards, he printed the same monthly at BALA.

³'Y Blwyddiadur Cynulleidfaoel am 1922.', p. 199.

⁴'ill' added in ink by the author.

Uchaf—a chapelry in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, in the hundred of Ilar, 14 miles S.E. from Aberystwyth¹. The purpose was to print the translations of French chronicles done by **Thomas Johnes** while improving his estate and encouraging his farmer-tenants in newer and better methods of agriculture. The mansion of HAFOD UCHTRYD was in the days of **Thomas Johnes** far-famed as the glory and ornament of the wild and romantic region in which it stood, at the southern base of the Pumlumon range and above the picturesque vale of Ystwyth².

Writing on p. 363 of his 'Scenery . . . of South Wales . . . 1804.', Dr. Benjamin Heath Malkin says,

'A printing press, with all the necessary materials for carrying on large and extensive works, is established in the grounds. Here Mr Johnes is printing his translation of Froissart, under his own immediate superintendence. The first volume is probably completed by this time.

Turning to the first volume of 'Sir John Froissart's Chronicles of England, France and the Adjoining Countries—the first work printed on the HAFOD PRESS, I find the imprint dated, and as follows:—*THE HAFOD PRESS, | BY JAMES HENDERSON. | MDCCCIII.*' **James Henderson** was the actual printer, who had probably been recommended³ to **Thomas Johnes** by his London publisher, J. White, of Fleet Street³. 'He had an assistant printer, a Frenchman, for a few months, a cultured person'⁴.

Timperley, in his 'Dictionary . . . of Printers and Printing' (1839, p. 298), states, somewhat more definitely than Malkin, that **Johnes's** 'private press' was 'erected . . . in a cottage among the hills, at a distance of one mile and a half from his mansion'. Mr. E. R. Horsfall-Turner, B.A., in his 'Walks and Wanderings in County Cardigan' ([1903], p. 44), states, more definitely still, that the press was 'first set up at Pwll-peiran near the site of the new water-wheel', and that it 'was afterwards removed to Pendre.' Peiran is the name of the adjacent mountain stream that tumbles in cascades into the valley below, while Pendre was the name of a house nearer the mansion.

THE HAFOD PRESS was in busy operation from 1803 to 1810, during which period were printed for their translator (1) 'Sir John Froissart's Chronicles . . . *THE HAFOD PRESS, BY JAMES HENDERSON. MDCCCIII.*', 4 vols., two issues, one 4to and one fol., 1803-4-5; (2) 'The Rules and Premiums of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Industry in the County of Cardigan . . . 1804 to which are added the Names of the subscribing Members . . . At the Hafod Press by J. Henderson 1804.'; (3) 'A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to His Tenants at the Hafod Press by James Henderson.', undated, but circa 1804; (4) 'A Catalogue of the Late Pesaro Library at Venice, now forming part of the Hafod Library. *MDCCCVI.*', 156pp.⁵, dy. 8vo; (5) 'Memoirs of John, Lord de Joinville . . . At the hafod press, By James

¹Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of Wales.'

²For illustrations of the mansion, grounds, surroundings, etc., see especially Smith's 'Fifteen Views . . . of Hafod . . . 1810.', two issues, one coloured. For descriptions of the mansion, grounds, surroundings, and of the achievements, benefactions and enterprises of the squire, see Malkin's 'Scenery . . . of South Wales . . . 1804.'; 2nd edition, in two volumes, 1807; see also Cumberland's 'Attempt to describe Hafod . . . 1796'.

³See Johnes's letters to George Cumberland in the British Museum Add. MSS. 36,499-36,502, as quoted from by Mr. Herbert M. Vaughan, F.S.A., in 'The Transactions of The . . . Cymmrodorion. Session 1911-12 . . . 1913', pp. 1-22.

⁴Quoted from a 'recollection of an old Cardiganshire man' by Mr. H. M. Vaughan on p. 7 of 'The Transactions of The . . . Cymmrodorion . . . 1913.'

⁵It happened most fortunately, that the Pesaro library, which Mr. Johnes had purchased the year before from a noble family of that name at Venice, was in London at the time of the conflagration [that destroyed the mansion of Hafod Uchtryd and so many of its treasures Mar. 13, 1807].—Malkin's 'Scenery . . . of South Wales . . . Second Edition . . . 1807.', vol. II., p. 96.

Henderson. M DCCC VII., 2 vols., two issues, one 4to and one fol. ; (6) 'The Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquiere . . . At the hafod press, By James Henderson. M DCC VII., [v], 336pp., royal 8vo ; (7) 'The Chronicles of Enguerrand de Monstrelet . . . At the hafod press, By James Henderson. M DCC IX., 5 vols., two issues, one in 4to and one in fol. ; (8) 'Memoirs of The Life of Sir John Froissart : . . . and A Complete Index [of the 'Chronicles'] . . . At the hafod press, By James Henderson. M DCCC X., 4to. Of these works—the more important productions of THE HAFOD PRESS—'Cambrian Bibliography' records erroneously (1), (5) and (6) under 1797, and (3) under 1800, although the first edition of the last work was actually published in 1800, but printed in BRISTOL: see imprint—'Bristol: Printed by Biggs and Cottle. 1800.'¹

THE HAFOD PRESS volumes redound to the credit of the printer, **James Henderson**: spacing, composition and general arrangement are as good as any average London printing in his day, although the impression of many pages in some of the volumes could have been better and cleaner. Of the good taste and judgment of the printer's employer, in his selection of paper, maps and illustrations, there cannot be but unstinted praise. The maps and illustrations, however, were not printed on THE HAFOD PRESS: they were supplied from London; for instance, the frontispiece (a map of 'Tartary, from Rubriquiss's Travels.') to (6) was 'Published May 19th 1807. by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.' These copperplate engravings embellishing the admirable translations added much to their value and price: on the last page of (8) the following advertisement is printed:—

'Of the Publishers of this Work, may be had, just published, printed and embellished in a similar Style, in five Volumes Quarto, (the fifth consisting of the Plates and Index,) Price *Twenty Guineas* in Boards, 'The Chronicles of Enguerrand de Monstrelet . . .'

Thomas Johnes died at Langstone Cliff Cottage, near Dawlish, in South Devon, Apr. 23, 1816, in his 68th year. Born in 1748 at Ludlow, he was the eldest son of Thomas Johnes, of Llanfair Clydogau and of Croft Castle, Herefordshire. For the facts of his life see 'The Gentleman's Magazine' (May-June, 1816, pp. 469, 563-4), Williams's 'Eminent Welshmen' (1852), and the Dictionary of National Biography (vol. XXX., 1892), while for his ancient lineage see Meyrick's 'History . . . of Cardiganshire' (1808) and Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (1853, vol. I.).

THE HAFOD PRESS ceased working after the publication of 'Memoirs of The Life of Sir John Froissart' in 1810; and 'Henderson went from Hafod to London, where he died shortly afterwards'.² A 'local story'³ is to the effect 'that Henderson was finally dismissed in anger by Johnes for daring to print surreptitiously on his sacred type a love-poem of his own composing!' The press, however, remained at Pendre, 'many letters of the type' being still 'preserved'.⁵ Indeed, 'The Rev. Isaac Morgan, vicar of Eglwysrw, who was born and bred near Hafod, has told me that he remembers seeing as a boy large quantities of the actual type used in Johnes's press, which were kept in some boxes at the cottage of a certain William Jones, a stone-cutter, who had them from one Jennie Jones, who was herself the daughter of Thomas Rees, who had been a bailiff under Colonel Johnes. All trace of this mass of type has vanished; but Mr. Waddingham, the present owner of the Hafod estate, tells me that he possesses a few pieces of Colonel Johnes's type, which were given to him many years ago.'⁴

¹ See the copy in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

² Recollection of an old Cardiganshire man, quoted by Mr. H. M. Vaughan on p. 7 of 'The Transactions of The . . . Cymmrodorion . . . 1913.'

³ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁵ 'Walks and Wanderings in County Cardigan . . . By E. R. Horsfall-Turner' ([1903]), p. 44).

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1804—1923—

SWANSEA (THOMAS JENKINS, WILLIAM COURTENAY MURRAY & DAVID REES, WILLIAMS, MURRAY & REES, DAVID REES, JOHN WILLIAMS & HOWELL WALTERS WILLIAMS, HOWELL WALTERS WILLIAMS, H. W. WILLIAMS & CO., THE CAMBRIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD., THE SOUTH WALES POST NEWSPAPER CO. LTD., DAVID ROBERTS, DAVID DAVIES; JOHN A. WILLIAMS); EVAN GRIFFITHS ('IEUAN EBLIC'), EVAN & JOHN GRIFFITHS).

In 1804 a new chapter in the history of printing in Wales was commenced, for by Saturday, Jan. 28, 1804, **Thomas Jenkins**¹, of Wind Street, SWANSEA, had printed and published the first number of the first newspaper in Wales. Its name, heading its first page, was 'The Cambrian, and General Weekly Advertiser for the Principality of Wales.', and the imprint, date and price, as found after the name, were 'Printed and Published by T. Jenkins, Swansea, Glamorganshire. January 28, 1804. [Price Sixpence.]'

'In the year 1803 . . . a proprietary was found for publishing the first English newspaper in the Principality. Mr. Haynes, who had just then returned from America, was the first to propose the formation of a company of shareholders for this purpose—the company to consist of one hundred £25 shares. The company having been duly formed, they made enquiries, and sought for a manager and editor in England, and after having received various offers in answer to the advertisement published in the *Gloucester Journal* (as it was the only paper in which county advertisements for South Wales were inserted) Mr. Thomas Jenkins . . . was appointed editor and manager of THE CAMBRIAN.'²

'The Cambrian' was a great venture, beset from the outset with risks and difficulties, but risks and difficulties met and overcome. This is well illustrated, for instance, on the first page of the first number, in the proprietors' address

'TO THE PUBLIC.

'We deem it our duty to account for the non-publication of THE CAMBRIAN on the 7th instant, the period originally proposed and partially announced throughout the Principality.—The delay arose from the circumstance of the chief part of our Printing Materials having been shipped at Bristol on board the Phœnix sloop, Captain Diamond, bound for Swansea, which was in the first instance detained several days in the former port by contrary winds, and when she had at length finally sailed, encountered a violent gale, which forced her into Milford, from whence she did not arrive until the 6th of this month, and we could not obtain our goods until the 12th . . .'

A copy of the original prospectus, preserved in the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea, advertizes the paper as 'The First and Only Newspaper printed in Wales . . . which will be published on Saturday, January 7, 1804, . . . and continued weekly, Price Six-Pence . . .'. At the end, written in ink, is 'Written by Walter Savage Landor Esq.'

¹Not, as suggested by Chancellor Silvan Evans in a footnote to p. 474 of 'Cambrian Bibliography', to be identified with **David Jenkin**, of Castle Street, Swansea, the printer of the first Welsh newspaper in Wales, 'Seren Gomer' (1814-15). **David Jenkin** did not commence to print until 1812: see p. xxiv. of 'Gweithiau Gomer' (1839). See also his imprint to (a) the monthly, 'The Cambrian Visitor' (January, 1813); (b) 'A View of the French Campaign in Russia . . . 1812 . . . Swansea: Printed by David Jenkin, Castle-Street . . . 1813 . . .'; (c) 'A Description of Swansea. Swansea: Printed . . . by David Jenkin, Castle-Street . . . 1813.'

²'The Cambrian' (July 15, 1870).

Up to and including the number for June 24, 1809, the price of 'The Cambrian' was 6d. ; then, it was increased, first, to 6½d., and afterwards to 7d. ; but to-day, and for many years now, after being reduced from 7d. to 4d., from 4d. to 3d., and from 3d. to 2d., it is 1d.

Thomas Jenkins, whose imprint appears on many well-executed booklets, partly owned, edited and printed 'The Cambrian' at his office in 58, Wind Street, up to his death Apr. 12, 1822¹, at the age of 50¹. Since Apr. 2, 1804,² he had also managed in his establishment³ the Glamorgan Library.

After his death the business of the office and 'The Cambrian' were carried on by **William Courtenay Murray** and **David Rees**⁴. 'In 1823 Mr. John Williams . . . purchased the property, having for several previous years been its correspondent, contributing to it many valuable and interesting articles'.⁵ **John Williams** hailed originally from Llanelly, and had been lucky in a money lottery, acquiring capital sufficient to purchase shares in "The Cambrian" from Thomas Jenkins and Murray and Rees. Later on he purchased all the shares and the freehold premises in Wind Street . . .⁶ Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830) gives the town's newspaper as 'Cambrian (Sat.)—Williams, Murray & Rees, publishers, Wind st.'. But **Williams**'s name is not given in the imprint to 'The Cambrian': that is as follows:—'Printed and Published by William Courtenay Murray and David Rees, At 58, Wind-Street, Swansea.' This imprint appeared for the last time in 'The Cambrian' for Sept. 21, 1844, the reason being that

'On the 10th inst., at his residence, Picton-place, after a few days' illness, aged 74, Mr. William Courtenay Murray [had died], one of the printers and publishers of this paper . . . deceased [being] the only surviving individual who was connected with the publication at its commencement, in January 1804.'⁷

The imprint to the number for Sept. 28, 1844, and up to and including that for Feb. 6, 1852, was **David Rees**'s, although **John Williams** continued to be part-proprietor of the paper⁸. The imprint for Feb. 31, 1852, and up to and including Nov. 4, 1853, was that of 'John Williams & Howell Walters Williams', but for the following number (Nov. 11), it was that of 'John Williams' only.

The number for May 6, 1853, was enlarged to 8pp., the proprietor announcing

'To carry out this purpose with facility and advantage, we have provided a STEAM PRESS MACHINE, by Cowper, of Manchester, of elaborate and elegant construction.'

This 'Steam Press Machine' was the first used in Wales, the earliest use of steam for printing purposes having been made in 'The Times' office (London) Nov. 29, 1814.

In 1857 **John Williams**'s name disappeared from the imprint, and the name of his son, **Howell Walters Williams**, was substituted.

¹ 'The Cambrian' (Apr. 29, 1822) and 'Seren Gomer' (May, 1822, p. 154).

²(a) 'Rules and Regulations of the Glamorgan Library, Established At Swansea, April 2, 1804. Swansea: Printed by T. Jenkins, At the Cambrian Printing-Office, 1808.', 12pp., foolscap 8vo; (b) 'A Catalogue of Books, Belonging to the Glamorgan Library . . . Swansea: Printed by T. Jenkins, At the Cambrian Printing-Office. 1808.', 34pp., foolscap 8vo.

³ 'In this street [Wind Street] are the circulating libraries of Mrs. Oakey . . . and Mr. Jenkins; at the house of the latter is the Glamorgan Library . . . and The Cambrian newspaper is printed here' ('A Description of Swansea . . . 1813.', pp. 14-15).

⁴(a) Imprint to 'The Cambrian' (Apr. 29, 1822); (b) 'A Short Introduction to A Selection of Chapters from the Old Testament . . . Swansea: Printed at the Cambrian-Office by W. C. Murray and D. Rees. 1822.'

⁵ 'The Cambrian' (July 22, 1870).

⁶ 'The Cambrian' (Mar. 4, 1892).

⁷ 'The Cambrian' (Sept. 14, 1844).

⁸ Slater's directory (1850) under 'Swansea' has 'Cambrian (Friday)—Williams & Co., proprietors, Wind st.'

John Williams 'in later life was involved in the unfortunate and unfair financial difficulties which resulted from the failure of Col. Cameron's [Loughor] Collieries. . . . To save his coffers from inequitable depletion, Mr. John Williams sought and found a safe and pleasant retreat in France, where he resided for about seven¹ years. Upon his leaving this country, his son Howel Walter[s], then a lad who had not long left Cowbridge Grammar School, was called upon—perhaps too early for his own or his family's ultimate benefit—to assume nominal control of the business.'²

John Williams, 'as the father of the press, performed some of the work necessary to a newspaper with zeal and enthusiasm, giving special attention to the administration of criminal law . . . Of science Mr. Williams was remarkably fond, few things pleased him more than conversations on the wonders of geology. He had also a great knowledge of botany. In natural history he took much delight, and in physiology never tired of talking on the laws by which health is regulated and strength secured . . . In more respects than one was . . . Mr. Williams the father of the newspaper press in Wales. Not only was he the oldest journalist of the South Wales district, but he possessed abilities which all might envy, and his many virtues and sterling qualities were devoted to elevate the newspaper press of the country.'³ He died at his residence, the office of 'The Cambrian' in Wind Street, July 16, 1870³, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Swansea. His wife was Mary, the daughter of John Walters, banker (of Walters, Voss & Walters), of Swansea and Haverfordwest.

It is of importance here to distinguish between **John Williams** of 'The Cambrian' and **John A. Williams**, printer, of SWANSEA, who sometimes in his imprint, and often in directories, appears as 'John Williams'⁴. In Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830), under 'Swansea,' **John A. Williams** is listed as 'Williams John, printer & publisher of the Duoglott Bible⁵, and Henry's Exposition in Welch, High st.' Up to the end of 1827 **John A. Williams**'s office was in 25, High Street: see the imprint to 'Lleuad yr Oes' (December, 1827); but afterwards it was in 8, High Street⁴. On the back page of the wrapper of part 25 (dated 'Awst 29, 1825') of the **Rev. Joseph Harris**'s 'Duoglott Bible' (1823-27) it is announced,

'The Duoglott Bible will be carried on [owing to the death of **Joseph Harris** Aug. 10, 1825] by Mr. J. A. Williams, who has taken to the whole of the late Mr. Harris' Printing Concern, and who has lived with Mr. H. and has had the sole management of his business for the last 18 months', etc.

This period of 18 months coincides with the death, Dec. 4, 1823⁶, of **John Ryland Harris** ('Ieuan Ddu o Lan Tawy'), the only son of **Joseph Harris**, and the manager of his father's printing-office in 25, High Street, Swansea. For some years after taking over the office, **John A. Williams** describes himself in his imprint as 'Successor to J. Harris, 25, High Street'⁷, etc.

John A. Williams, known in bardic circles as 'Don Glan Towy', was a brother⁸ of **Samuel Williams**, of Aberystwyth, and of **David Williams**⁹,

¹Noting that the first occurrence of his son's name only in the imprint to 'The Cambrian,' was in the issue for Mar. 6, 1857, I conclude that his sojourn in France was from 1857 to 1864.

²'The Cambrian' (Mar. 4, 1892).

³*Ibid.* (July 22, 1870).

⁴Cysur Sylweddol i Rieni . . . Can Robert Humphreys . . . Abertawy: Argraffwyd gan John Williams, Rhif 8, Heol Fawr. 1828., 24pp., foolscap 8vo. See also his imprint to the New Testament (titlepage and last page) of 'The Duoglott Bible' (1823-27).

⁵See my lists of diglott editions in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

⁶'Seren Gomer' (January, 1824, p. 25).

⁷See, for instance, the imprint to 'A Sketch of the Life . . . of . . . J. Harris. By J. Samuel' (1825).

⁸'Cymru' (September, 1894, p. 117).

⁹'Papur Pawb' (Feb. 25, 1899).

of Llanelly; a brother-in-law¹ of **Joseph Rosser**, of Swansea; an uncle¹ of **John Allen Williams** (son of **David Williams**); an uncle² of **Philip Williams**, of Aberystwyth, and of **Samuel Thomas**, of Aberystwyth—printers all, dealt with later on. **John A. Williams**'s father was William Williams, of Carmarthen³.

After printing, publishing and editing, during 1826, a monthly entitled 'Yr Oes', which was continued by him as 'Lleuad yr Oes' from January, 1827, **John A. Williams**, at the end of 1827, sold⁴ **John Ryland Harris**'s old press to **Samuel Thomas**⁴, of Aberystwyth; and some time after 1830⁵ emigrated to the United States, there to become the publisher and editor of a newspaper entitled 'The Mobile Sentinel'. By January, 1832, he, as editor, had started another newspaper, this time a Welsh fortnightly entitled 'Cymro America', and published, though only for a few months, at Utica, New York.

John A. Williams was in 1830⁷ succeeded in his printing-and-publishing business by the **Rev. Evan Griffiths** ('**Ieuan Eblig**'), born Jan. 18, 1795⁸, at Gelli Beblig, in the parish of Betws, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, and ordained July 21, 1824, minister of two of Lady Barham's congregations on the Gower Peninsula, namely Parkmill and Pilton Green. In August⁸, 1828, having undertaken the task of translating into Welsh the whole of Matthew Henry's commentary on the Bible, he took up his residence at SWANSEA, to see the work through the press of **John A. Williams**⁹, who, with John Jones⁹ as partner, had ventured upon its publication. By 1830, however, the publishers had failed, whereupon the translator took over both the printing and publishing of the work, completing the publication of the second volume by 1831¹⁰, and the fourth and last by 1835. From October, 1832 (the first number), to December, 1833, he printed the children's monthly, 'Y Rhosyn'. From January, 1843 (the first number), to December, 1845, **Evan Griffiths** printed the monthly, 'Y Drysorfa Gynulleidfaol'. The office in the High Street is numbered '128' in the imprint for some years after 1830; but since about 1850 it is in directories numbered '11'.

In 1868¹¹ **Evan Griffiths** took into partnership a nephew, **John Griffiths**, the partnership lasting until the death of **Evan Griffiths** Sunday morning, Aug. 31, 1873, in his 79th year⁸. He lies buried since Sept. 4, 1873, in the burial-ground of the Welsh Congregational Chapel at Sketty, Gower.

John Griffiths continued to trade in 11, High Street, as 'E. & J. Griffiths' until 1907¹²: since then the premises have been occupied by W. H. Smith & Sons, Ltd., booksellers, etc.

'**Howell Walters Williams** did not relinquish the control of "The Cambrian" office and its business upon his father's return from France. He

¹ 'Papur Pawb' (Feb. 25, 1899).

² Not 'a cousin-german' as stated by the Rev. James Rhys Kilsby Jones in 'Y Traethodydd' (1867, p. 222) and by David Samuel, M.A., in 'Cymru' (August, 1892, p. 67).

³ 'Cymru' (September, 1894, p. 117).

⁴ 'Y Traethodydd' (1867, p. 222).

⁵ See him listed as 'Williams J. A. Bookseller & Publisher, High Street' in 'Matthews's Swansea Directory . . . 1830'.

⁶ 'Hanes Cymry America . . . Gan y Parch. R. D. Thomas, (Iorthryn Gwynedd.) 1872.', pp. 42, 48.

⁷ 'Y Cristion Dystaw . . . Gan y Parch. Thomas Brooks . . . Abertawy: Argraffwyd gan E. Griffiths, Heol Fawr. 1830.', 292pp., foolscap 12mo.

⁸ 'Hanes Eglwys Annibynol Cymru', vol. IV. (1873, pp. 467-8).

⁹ Imprint to vol. I. :—'Abertawy: | Cyhoeddiedig gan John Jones a John Williams, | Y Dydd Olaf o 1828, | Yn Argraff-Swyddfa J. Williams, 8, Heol Fawr.' |

¹⁰ Imprint to vol. II. :—'Abertawy: | Argraffiedig, a Chyhoeddiedig gan E. Griffiths, | Rhif 128, Heol Fawr, M,DCCC,XXXI.' |

¹¹ (a) 'Cofiant . . . David Davies . . . Pantteg . . . Abertawy: Argraffwyd gan E. Griffiths, Heol Fawr. 1867.', 60pp., foolscap 8vo; (b) 'Byw i Bwrpas . . . Abertawy: Argraffwyd gan E. & J. Griffiths, Heol Fawr, 1868.', 180pp., 12mo.

¹² 'Purrier's Swansea Directory' (1907-8 and 1908-9).

became, however, a man of leisure and pleasure, with great expectations of inheritance from branches of his family. His obituary notice in "The Cambrian" has the sub-heading, "A Life of "masterly inactivity"." He became widely known in London. Handsome in person, of unquestionable gentlemanliness of manner, possessing an exquisite tenor voice, genial, generous and free in using his money, he gained admission to many circles, and especially to Bohemia. He was an early member of the Savage Club. In the Metropolis he was gaily called "The Welsh Editor"; but he never edited his paper, nor even wrote a substantial paragraph. "The Cambrian" business did not thrive under his inactivity. In 1881 he disposed of a share of it, and took a partner; in 1885 he took in two more partners¹; and in January, 1891, the business was disposed of to **The Cambrian Newspaper Company Limited**. **Howell Walters Williams** died Feb. 29, 1892, aged 56 years.²

The Cambrian Newspaper Company, with S. C. Gamwell as managing director³ from 1891³ to 1897, Charles E. Willing from 1897 to April, 1899⁴, and Morgan Tamplin from May, 1899⁴, to September, 1902⁵, owned the paper and concern until the last mentioned date, when **Mr. David Davies**, for **The South Wales Post Newspaper Company Limited**, purchased them, the imprint to the issue for Friday, Sept. 19, 1902, being 'Printed and Published by David Roberts at the office, No. 58 Wind Street, Swansea . . .', and to the issue for Sept. 26, 1902, being 'Printed and Published for the Proprietors by David Davies, at the Offices, Alexandra Arcade, High Street, Swansea . . .'. Since then **The South Wales Post Newspaper Company** has issued it, with the imprint, 'Printed for the Proprietors by David Davies at the offices of the "South Wales Daily Post", 211, High Street, Swansea' (see recent issues).

After the disposal to **Murray and Rees** of 'The Cambrian' and the printing business following the death of **Thomas Jenkins** in 1822, the book-and-stationery business, with the Glamorgan Library, remained in the hands and management of Mrs. [Elizabeth]⁶ Jenkins and her son and two daughters. In the imprint to 'A Sermon . . . July 11, 1822 . . . By Lewis Evans . . . Carmarthen . . . Jonathan Harris . . . 1823 . . .', Mrs. Jenkins is named as a bookseller, while on p. 56 of 'The New Swansea Guide' (1823) it is stated 'At Miss Jenkins's, the Cambrian newspaper is published . . . It [Wind Street] contains . . . the circulating library of Miss Jenkins.' On p. 52 of the same guide it is stated that 'The CAMBRIAN . . . [was] printed by Messrs. Murray and Rees, on premises contiguous to Miss Jenkins's library.' In Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830) **Miss Jenkins** is listed jointly with her sister as 'Jenkins Eliza. & Georgina, Wind st.' under 'Booksellers & Stationers' and under 'Libraries', while under 'Libraries' their brother, Albert Jenkins, is listed as librarian of the Glamorgan Library in [No. 51⁷] the same street. **Miss Elizabeth Jenkins** died Aug. 22, 1853, aged 49 years, in the house in Wind Street (the Library), being 'well known as the authoress of many monologues and tender pathetic verses . . . which have enriched our columns under the signature of L. M.'⁸ **Miss Georgina Haynes Jenkins** died Saturday, July 9, 1870.⁹

¹Trading as 'H. W. Williams & Co.' (Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory, 1891).

²Mr. W. H. Jones, in a letter to the author.

³Kelly's directory (1891).

⁴'The South Walian' (March, 1899, p. 614).

⁵Kelly's directory (1901).

⁶Jenkins Mrs. Elizabeth, Cambrian cottage' in 'Matthews's Swansea Directory . . . 1830.'

⁷'Matthews's Swansea Directory . . . 1830'.

⁸Obituary notice in 'The Cambrian'.

⁹'The Cambrian' (July 15, 1870).

CHAPTER XXIX.

1807—1923—

CARMARTHEN (JONATHAN HARRIS, DANIEL HARRIS); BANGOR (JOHN BROSTER, CHARLES BROSTER, JOHN BROWN, WILLIAM & JOHN BROWN & Co., AUGUSTUS ROBERT MARTIN, JOHN BROWN *junior*, JOHN ROBERT BROWN, JOHN KENMUIR DOUGLAS, DOUGLAS BROS.=MALCOLM PERCY DOUGLAS & KENMUIR WHITWORTH DOUGLAS, KENMUIR WHITWORTH DOUGLAS, THE NORTH WALES CHRONICLE COMPANY LIMITED).

The only new Welsh press established during the years 1805-6 being **S. Rogers's** at CHEPSTOW, Monmouthshire, it must be dealt with in the second part of this work.

But before dealing with the two new presses established in Wales in 1807, certain errors must be corrected.

The first is in the statement under 'Bangor. 1804.' on p. 127 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (December, 1918), that 'A Sermon by the Rev. Rowland Williams was printed at Bangor' in 1804; but that sermon was printed—not at BANGOR, but—at OXFORD: note the title and imprint:—'A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Bangor on Sunday, September 23, 1804 . . . By Rowland Williams . . . Oxford, Sold by Hanwell and Parker . . . 1804.', 31pp., dy. 8vo; on *verso* of titlepage, 'S. Collingwood, Printer, Oxford.'

Another error is the entering under '1805', on p. 99 of Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908), of the book, 'Deg ar Hugain o Bregethau . . . John Jones . . . Gwrecsam: . . . Ioan Painter; ar werth hefyd gan Broster a Poole, Caerlleon; Broster, Bangor; . . .'. 'Broster, Bangor', named among other booksellers in that imprint, did not commence business at BANGOR until 1807; neither did '[John] James, Aberystwyth', also named among the booksellers in the same imprint, until 1809.

Still another error is the entering also under '1805', on p. 107 of the same work, of the undated book, 'An Excursion from the Source of the Wye . . . Chepstow: Printed and Sold by M. Willett'. That book, as I show in the second part of this work, could not have been printed before 1810.

When **Jonathan¹ Harris** commenced printing at CARMARTHEN in 1807, there were already in operation there the three presses respectively of **John Ross**, **John Daniel**, and **John Evans**. **Jonathan Harris's** office was at first in King Street², where he printed until sometime in 1808³, when he removed to Dark Gate⁴. Here, as vendor of patent medicines, etc.⁵, as well as printer,

¹Not 'Joseph' as in Charles Ashton's article in 'Y Geninen' (1891, p. 243), and not 'John' either as in William Waters's article in 'The Seventh Year's Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society . . . 1911-1912.', p. 80.

²Lama Sabachthani . . . Caerfyrddin: Argraphwyd gan Jonathan Harris, yn Heol-y-Brenin. 1807.

³The Scripture Doctrine of Predestination . . . Carmarthen: Printed and Sold by Jonathan Harris, King-Street . . . 1808.

⁴[The same, another edition.] Carmarthen: Printed and Sold by Jonathan Harris, Dark-Gate . . . 1808 . . .

⁵See his advertisement in 'Seren Gomer' (Nov. 25 and Dec. 10, 1814).

publisher, bookseller and stationer, he thrived in his business until 1832¹, when² he retired and was succeeded by **Daniel² Harris**, who ended his business career about 1836³.

Both **Jonathan** and **Daniel Harris** were indifferent craftsmen, although their business was extensive. As in the case of other Welsh printers in his day, **Jonathan Harris's** biggest printing venture was a quarto edition, dated 1824-23-24, of Peter Williams's Bible. Another big venture was a quarto edition in 1809 of Peter Williams's Welsh concordance ('Mynegair Ysgrythurol').

Charles Ashton, in his 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908, p. 73), states, on the authority of Chancellor Silvan Evans, that **Jonathan Harris** had served his apprenticeship simultaneously with **Robert Saunderson** (afterwards of BALA) and **Thomas Gee senior** (afterwards of RUTHIN and of DENBIGH), in **William Collister Jones's** office at CHESTER; but this is not probable: it is far more probable that the third of **William Collister Jones's** apprentices, who, according to a well-known tradition, became master-printers in Wales about the same time, was **John Broster**, of CHESTER, who settled at BANGOR in 1807. **Jonathan Harris** seems to have been a native of either Glamorganshire or Carmarthenshire; it is known for a certainty that he had a brother named Daniel whose place of residence was Swansea, and that his own place of residence after retiring from business in 1832 was Llanegwad, in Carmarthenshire: see his obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (Aug. 11, 1838):—

'On the 27th ult., at Nant-yr-wenlliw, in the parish of Llanegwad . . . aged 54, Mr. Jonathan Harris, for many years a respectable printer and bookseller in Carmarthen, and brother of the late Mr. Daniel Harries, of Swansea.'

His death July 27, 1838, is also briefly recorded in 'Yr Haul' (1838, p. 290).

John Broster, of CHESTER, opened business as master-printer at BANGOR, Carnarvonshire, in 1807. He had been in business at CHESTER for some years previously⁴, and continued to print there for many years after, although by 1817 (when the son, **Charles Broster**, had become at BANGOR the proprietor, printer and publisher of 'The North Wales Gazette') he traded at CHESTER no longer as 'J. Broster & Son', but as 'J. Broster'.⁵

The **Brosters** were of an ancient and honourable family of printers, **John Broster** being probably the son of **Peter Broster**, of CHESTER, who, in 1783, printed 'Y Llyfr Plygain', etc. 'Peter Broster, Alderman of Chester, belonged to a branch of the Broster family which had been settled at Bosley (Burwardsley), in Cheshire, from the time of Henry VIII. Richard was Sheriff in 1508: another of the same name was Sheriff in 1591, and Mayor in 1633. They were printers by trade, and published many small books on local subjects.'⁶ In 1759-60 'Thomas Broster, Alderman' is entered as a Freeman of Chester⁷; in 1765-6 'Peter Broster, stationer, son of T. Broster, Alderman' is entered as such⁸; in

¹ Caniadau'r Saint . . . Caerfyrddin: Argraphwyd gan Jonathan Harris. 1832*.

² Crwydriad Dychymmyg i Fyd yr Ysbrydoedd . . . ar farwolaeth . . . Lewis Lewis . . . Gan . . . William Williams . . . Caerfyrddin: Argraphwyd gan Daniel Harris. 1832 . . .

³ He is listed in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6) as of 'Dark-Gate'; but I have seen no imprint of his bearing so late a date.

⁴ Circular Tour from Thester [sic] through North Wales . . . London: Printed for Crosby and Co. By Broster & Son, Chester. 1802*.

⁵ Papers . . . respecting the Maintenance of the Choir, of the Cathedral Church of Bangor . . . Bangor: Printed by C. Broster: and sold by . . . J. Broster, Chester . . . 1819*; imprint at foot of p. 256:—'Bangor: printed by Charles Broster.'

⁶ A History of . . . Chester . . . By George Lee Fenwick . . . 1896*. p. 433.

⁷ The Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, vol. LX. (1908, p. 358).

⁸ Ibid., p. 362.

1784 he is again entered and described as 'bookseller'¹; in 1791-2 **Peter Broster** is described as 'Esquire, Mayor'², together with 'John Broster, stationer, son of Peter Broster, esquire'³; in 1798-9 he is described as 'bookseller and printer'³; and in 1799-1800 as 'alderman'⁴. From the above entries it appears that both father and son were in business from 1791.

Up to 1817 the BANGOR printing-office seems to have been a branch of the CHESTER office, with the son, **Charles Broster**, in charge; afterwards the latter was sole proprietor.

In 'Y Traethodydd' (1884, p. 185) John Davies ('Gwyneddion') of Carnarvon, states that the first number of 'The North Wales Gazette', afterwards called 'The North Wales Chronicle', appeared in 1807. Edward Jones, of Port Dinorwic, also, in 'Y Traethodydd' (1892, p. 40), makes the same statement, adding that **John Broster** came to BANGOR from CHESTER to print and to publish 'The North Wales Gazette', etc.; and on pp. 169-170 of his 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908) Charles Ashton reiterates the statement on the authority of Edward Jones. But the first number of 'The North Wales Gazette' did not appear in 1807, but Jan. 5, 1808: note the following quotation from an advertisement in 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 9, 1808):—'*On Tuesday, January 5, 1808, was published, AT BANGOR . . . THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN NORTH WALES, ENTITLED The North Wales Gazette.*' Then follows a long but illuminating 'Prospectus', in which

'the EDITORS venture to express their hopes, that they shall give general satisfaction to their readers, within the PRINCIPALITY, by allotting a sufficient space for the spreading of political information in the ANCIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE . . . At the close of each year a TITLE PAGE and INDEX will be delivered GRATIS; by means of which it will be rendered, when bound, a volume of authentic reference and amusement. . . . THE NORTH WALES GAZETTE will be published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, price SIXPENCE, and sent by Post (*free of expense*) to any part of the United Kingdom.'

But with the issue for June 21, 1827, the paper, as 'The North Wales Gazette', appeared for the last time, its proprietor, printer and publisher since 1817 (**Charles⁵ Broster**) having got into financial difficulties⁶. Between June 21, 1827, and Oct. 4, 1827, the plant is said to have been seized for debts, and the office shut up, but only to have its windows broken by children, who entered thereby and helped themselves to the type⁶. The **Brosters'** office was in James Street, upon the site now occupied by the old Wesleyan Chapel⁶.

By Oct. 4, 1827, **John Brown**, who, after serving his apprenticeship with **William Collister Jones** at CHESTER, and spending some years as foreman in the **Brosters'** office at BANGOR⁶, had been since 1826⁷ his own master in his printing-office in Castle Street⁸, resuscitated the suspended Bangor paper as 'The North Wales Chronicle'. **John Brown** continued to print and publish the paper and other things in Castle Street⁸ until his death, at the age of 63, May 13, 1847⁹. He lies buried in the Bangor Cathedral churchyard.

John Brown was succeeded in his business by his two sons, **William and John**, who, trading as **Wm. & J. Brown & Co.**¹⁰, continued in Castle Street

¹The Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, vol. LX. (1908, p. 401).

²*Ibid.*, p. 408.

³*Ibid.*, p. 415.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 417.

⁵Not 'J. Broster' as on p. 40 of 'Y Traethodydd' (1902).

⁶'Y Traethodydd' (1902, p. 40).

⁷'Particulars of the Grand Suspension Bridge . . . by Dr. Pring . . . Bangor: Printed and Published by John Brown. 1826', preface dated '14th Aug. 1826.'

⁸Not 'High Street' as on p. 41 of 'Y Traethodydd' (1902): see Pigot & Co.'s directory (1828 and 1835-6) and Slater's (1844 and 1850).

⁹'The Cambrian' (May 28, 1847) and the inscription on his gravestone.

¹⁰The Twenty-First Report of the Bangor Auxiliary . . . Bible Society . . . Bangor: Printed at the North Wales Chronicle Office, By Wm. and J. Brown and Co. 1849.'

to print and publish 'The North Wales Chronicle' until about 1850¹, when, owing to unfavourable circumstances, they sold the paper and plant to **Augustus Robert Martin**². **William Brown** died July 13, 1856, aged 44². His brother, **John Brown junior**, set up in a little printing-office of his own in York Place³, off High Street. Latterly his office was in 7, Caellepa⁴, where he traded until his death there June 30, 1875, at the age of 53, leaving his business to his son, **John Robert Brown**², who is listed in Slater's directory (1880) as 'Brown John Robert (letterpress & lithographic printer), Minerva Printing office (next door to the Post Office), 243 High St.' By 1889 (see Sutton's directory, 1889-90) **John Robert Brown**, while still a printer and stationer in 243, High Street, was also a wine merchant in 43, High Street, trading there in partnership with James R. Pughe, Fronheulog Villa, Upper Bangor. By 1897⁵ his office was in 204, High Street. He was in business up to 1902².

Augustus Robert Martin is supposed to have been a Liverpool man². He settled at BANGOR in 1827 as editor of the paper under **John Brown senior**⁶. It was in his time that the office was removed from Castle Street to High Street and extended to its present dimensions. In Slater's directory (1858-9) **Augustus Robert Martin** is listed as of High Street, and his paper as the 'North Wales Chronicle (Saturday)', as well as the 'Illustrated North Wales Chronicle (Tuesday and Saturday)', while in an advertisement on p. 51 it is stated that the paper was 'published at Caxton House, Bangor, every Saturday morning', and that the 'General Printing Office and Stationery Establishment' were at 'Bank Place, High Street', where was 'constantly on Sale all the views in Wales, Welsh Costumes, and other Illustrations of the Country, Guide Books, Maps, &c.' There, too, were 'Billiard, News & Reading Rooms' and 'Neatly Furnished, Lofty, Commodious and Comfortable Apartments, For Private Families, in one of the most open and agreeable situations in Bangor.'

At the death of **Augustus Robert Martin** Nov. 13, 1859, aged 55 years², **John Kenmuir Douglas**, of Shrewsbury², became the proprietor of the office and the paper². Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866, he printed and published the first number of a Welsh weekly entitled 'Cronicl Cymru', which ended its career in 1872⁷. Retiring in 1874, his sons, **Malcolm Percy Douglas** and **Kenmuir Whitworth Douglas**, succeeded, trading as **Douglas Brothers**; but the former, having been called to the Bar May 19, 1886⁸, retired, leaving his brother sole proprietor. In the same year the office and the paper became the property of the late Lord Penrhyn⁹ and others as **The North Wales Chronicle Company Limited**, who still own it and its associated papers, and claim that they are the only 'rotary'-printed group in North- and Mid-Wales. The printing-office is still in 276, High Street, and the publishing offices in Caxton House. In politics the papers have always been Conservative.

¹ 'Y Traethodydd' (1902, p. 42).

² *Ibid.*, p. 41.

³ Slater's directory (1858-9).

⁴ *Ibid.* (1868).

⁵ *Ibid.* (1897).

⁶ Pigot & Co.'s (1828).

⁷ Not in '1868 or 1869', as stated by Edward Jones, of Port Dinorwic, in 'Y Traethodydd' (1902, p. 42).

⁸ The Law List' (1900)

⁹ Second Baron Penrhyn, born 1836; died 1907.

CHAPTER XXX.

1808—1923—

BRECON (HENRY HUGHES, PRISCILLA HUGHES, WILLIAM WEBB); RUTHIN (THOMAS JONES, THOMAS GEE *senior*); DENBIGH (THOMAS JONES, THOMAS GEE *senior*, THOMAS GEE *junior*, THOMAS GEE & SON, JOHN HOWELL GEE, GEE & SON, GEE & SON LTD.)

In 1808¹ **Henry Hughes** established a press at BRECON, continuing to print there until his death Apr. 15, 1820², when he was succeeded by his wife, **Priscilla Hughes**³, who, in turn, some time after 1827⁴, was succeeded by **William Webb**, listed under 'Printers' in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830, 1835-6 and 1844), but not so in Hunt & Co.'s (1849). This office was in The Struet⁵.

Both **Henry Hughes** and his widow lie buried in the Priory Churchyard, Brecon⁶. At my request, Professor D. Miall Edwards, M.A., kindly copied for me the inscription on the gravestone of the former, which describes him as 'Henry Hughes, Junr., Printer, died April 15th 1820. Aged 39.' Professor Edwards copied also for me the inscription on the gravestone next to **Henry Hughes**'s—that of his father and mother, described as 'H. Hughes, Printer, died June 14th, 1794, aged 39 years . . . Also, Ann, widow of the said Henry Hughes, died March 26, 1821, aged 76 years.' Of **Priscilla Hughes** there is no record on either gravestone; neither is there in any Brecon church register. According to the late **Henry Hughes**, Pontypool (died 1912), and his brother, the late **David William Hughes**, Pontypool (died 1920), **Henry Hughes** (died 1794) was the son of a printer, also named **Henry Hughes**, who had migrated to BRECON from Carmarthenshire; but neither was ever in business as master-printer. At what office in CARMARTHEN and BRECON the elder **Henry Hughes** worked as a journeyman, or the younger at BRECON, there is, unfortunately, no likelihood of ascertaining.

Mr. Harry Thomas Hughes, of **Henry Hughes Newspapers, Ltd.**—the proprietors and publishers of 'The Free Press of Monmouthshire', PONTYPOOL—is 'the sixth descendant of printers, all of whom were eldest of the family of Henry Hughes, and all having the name of Henry'⁷. **Mr. Harry Llewellyn Hughes**, of **Hughes & Son**, The Griffin Press, PONTYPOOL, is also sixth in descent of the Brecon family of printers.

The printer at BRECON in the '70's, named **Henry Hughes**, represented to-day by Mrs. Alley Hughes & Son, booksellers and stationers, 40, High Street, Brecon, was, curiously enough, no relation of **Henry** and **Priscilla Hughes**⁷.

¹Letter dated Feb. 22, 1906, to the author from the late **Henry Hughes**, printer, of Pontypool.

²Four Sermons, by . . . Richard Davies . . . Brecknock: Printed by Henry Hughes. 1820.'

³'The Duty of Christians . . . A Sermon . . . by . . . W. P. Williams The 10th October, 1819 . . . Brecknock: Printed at the Office of P. Hughes, Struet.'; imprint undated, but, obviously, the item could not have been printed until after the death of Henry Hughes Apr. 15, 1820.

⁴'The Parish Surveyor's Appointment and Guide . . . Brecon: Printed by P. Hughes, of whom may be had Lawyers' Notices, Overseers' Appointments, Collectors' Warrants, all kinds of Justices' Blank Warrants, Summonses, Recognizances, &c., MDCCCXXVII.'

⁵'Hanes Nicodemus . . . Aberhonddu; Argraphwyd gan Priscilla Hughes, yn Heol Struet. 1823.'

⁶Letter to the author from **Mr. Harry Thomas Hughes**, Pontypool.

⁷Letters of **Mr. Harry Thomas Hughes** and **Mr. Harry Llewellyn Hughes**.

William Webb was the 'father of . . . Mr. Richard Webb, of Lion Street, Brecon, and grand-father of Mr. W. Webb, jeweller, High Street.'¹ He was, probably, the father also of Edward Webb², his successor as owner or occupier of the Struet Mill. At the time **William Webb** took over **Priscilla Hughes**'s business he 'had the Struet Mill.'¹ And in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830, 1835-6 and 1844) he is listed not only under 'Printers' but also under 'Millers', 'Bakers and Flour Dealers', and 'Grocers and Tea Dealers'. In Hunt & Co.'s directory (June, 1849) he is still listed under 'Millers and Bakers', but not under 'Printers': he had evidently before 1849 disposed of the printing business, continuing as miller until 1850 (Slater's directory, 1850) and after.

The typographical execution of the **Hughes**' press at BRECON, especially as evinced in the 1,635 pages of the three quarto volumes constituting its *magnum opus* (Sir William Ouseley's 'Travels in various countries of the East', 1819, 1821 and 1823), is, in point of general excellence, the best the county has produced. Theophilus Jones's 'History of the County of Brecknock', bearing the imprint of **William and George North**, BRECON, in 1805, 1809, with its smaller type, 'set' more closely in its 1,290 fuller pages, and its many genealogical tables, is a bigger single achievement; but as 'the book beautiful' it must yield the palm to Sir William Ouseley's 'Travels', bearing the imprints respectively of **Henry and Priscilla Hughes**.

The credit for this typographical excellence in 1819-23 is due to a nephew of **Henry and Priscilla Hughes**, namely, **Evan Prosser**³, who later (1831-1842) was master-printer at PONTYPOOL. Although he was only 19 years of age in 1819, his skill in the office of his uncle and aunt was remarkable enough to merit the praise of Sir William Ouseley, who, on p. 544 of the second volume of his 'Travels' (1821), writes,

'For . . . woodcuts I am indebted to Mr. Evan Prosser, a young artist whose typographical ingenuity is sufficiently evinced in the numerous quotations from Arabick, and Persian, as well as other languages, foreign and ancient, by him alone arranged for the press; through which, indeed, he, principally, has conducted these two volumes.'

One of **Evan Prosser**'s woodcuts—an illustration of the little monument erected over the remains of the infant daughter of Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., at Teheran, Persia—appears on p. 542 of the third volume (1823); and a pleasing example it is of the wood-cutter's skill in delicate delineation of detail. **Mr. Harry Llewellyn Hughes**, who, like his cousin, **Mr. Harry Thomas Hughes**, of **Henry Hughes Newspapers Ltd.**, PONTYPOOL, is a successor of **Evan Prosser**; and the present representative of **Hughes & Son**, The Griffin Press, PONTYPOOL, informs me that **Evan Prosser**'s woodcut is still in existence, safe in his justly proud custody.

The reference to 'Arabick, and Persian, as well as other languages' reminds me that Sir William Ouseley says in his 'PREFACE.' to the first volume (p. xi),

'The Arabick, Persian and Turkish words scattered throughout these Volumes, appear in their original characters.'

And Sir William might have truthfully written 'frequently and copiously used' instead of 'scattered', adding 'sentences and long passages' to 'words'.

To produce such typography in a county town so remote from LONDON meant, of course, more than young **Evan Prosser**'s skill: it meant abundance and variety of type and other printing requirements, including good paper and ink, which again meant Sir William Ouseley's financial assistance and his subscribers' three guineas and a half per volume, totalling £11 0s. 6d. per set.

¹'Old Brecknock Chips' (Aug. 26, 1887).

²Slater's directory (1858-9).

³For further particulars of him and his successors, see under 'PONTYPOOL' in the second part of this work.

The type-fount used for the text of the 'Travels' was the modern-face english¹, double thick-ledged¹, used by **Henry Hughes** in Archdeacon **Davies**'s second volume of 'Sermons, &c.' in 1815, and for the footnotes a modern-face long-primer¹ fount, with a well-cut diamond-dotted rule¹ between text and footnote.

As the titlepage sheds some light upon the author and his brother, Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., I make no other apology for giving it here in full :—

'Travels | in various countries of the | East ; | more particularly | Persia. | A work wherein the Author has described, as far as his own | Observations extended, the State of those Countries in | 1810, 1811 and 1812 ; | and has endeavoured to illustrate many subjects of | Antiquarian Research, | History, Geography, Philology, and Miscellaneous Literature, | with extracts from rare and valuable Oriental Manuscripts. | By Sir William Ouseley, Knight, LL. D. | Honorary Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh, Gottingen and Amsterdam ; | Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Rostoch ; Member of the Asiatick Society | of Calcutta, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle ; and | Private Secretary to | His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Baronet, K. L. S. | His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni- | Potentiary at the Court of Persia. | Vol. I. | London : | Published by Rodwell and Martin, New Bond Street. | Printed for the author by Henry Hughes, | Brecknock. | 1819.'

Volume I. contains [ii],xxvi,455pp., with a large map (folded) and 21 engravings on copperplate, including several large ones folded, the map and engravings, by various artists, executed in London. The volume is dedicated to Sir George Ouseley, Bart., and is dated '*Crickhowel, South Wales, | April, 1819.*' The author was, according to the Dictionary of National Biography, born in Monmouthshire in 1767, and took up his residence soon after 1796 at Crickhowell, Breconshire, where he resided during the publication of his 'Travels' (1819-23).

Before the publication of the second volume, which contains [iv],544pp., with another large map (folded) and 32 more engravings on copperplate (several folded), **Henry Hughes** had died, which accounts for the change in the imprint of the office—'London : | Published by Rodwell and Martin, New Bond Street. | Printed for the author by Priscilla Hughes, | Brecknock. | 1821.' The author, in his '**ADVERTISEMENT.**' on p. [iii], says,

'... | Of the third volume several sheets are already printed ; and it will be published before the termination of this year (1821), if the author can fulfil his present intention. | *Crickhowell, South Wales, | April 9, 1821.*'

On p. 543-4 he adds interestingly,

'According to my original design this volume should have been published in the course of last year (1820) ; but he who undertakes a work so extensive and of a nature so diversified cannot always calculate with certainty on the operations of a provincial press. whatever advantages may arise from its proximity to his residence ; for interruptions of days and even of weeks are caused by such difficulties as in the capital would be scarcely felt and might be instantly removed. The typographical execution of this volume was for a while delayed by the death of Mr. Hughes the printer, when several sheets had passed through his hands ; and it was also, by my own desire, occasionally suspended while I waited for certain books recently published or announced for publication on the continent . . .'

The imprint to the final volume in 1823 is the same as that to the second, and the '**ADVERTISEMENT.**' dated '*Crickhowel, Brecknockshire, | June 4th, 1823.*' This volume contains [iv],600pp., with two maps (folded) and 27 engravings on copperplate (the last being numbered 'LXXXII.') and one woodcut (**Evan Prosser**'s) on p. 542. Pp. 3-248 are, like those of the first two volumes, double thick-ledged, but pp. 249-600 type-close, the author on p. 249 explaining in a footnote,

'From the bulk of manuscript materials yet before me, I am here induced to adopt a closely-printed page, that this work, even at the expense of typographical beauty and uniformity, may be comprehended within the limits of three volumes.'

At the foot of p. 600 (the last) appears the imprint, 'Printed by Priscilla Hughes, Brecknock.'

¹Printers' Term.

One other press was established in Wales in 1808¹. This proved the most productive press in the history of Welsh printing. Its founder was **Thomas Jones**—the friend and coadjutor of **Thomas Charles** of BALA, and the 'Jones' of 'Jones & Co.' during 1803-4. The first home of the 1808 press was in the founder's house at RUTHIN, Denbighshire, of which there is an illustration facing p. 129 of 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . Gan . . . Jonathan Jones' (1897). Like **Thomas Charles** and **Howell Harris**, **Thomas Jones** established his press in the interest of religion, theology and biblical instruction. Like them, too, he was not a printer; but just as **Thomas Charles** had been fortunate enough in 1803 to engage one (**Robert Saunderson**) of the apprentices of **William Collister Jones**, of CHESTER, to supervise his office at BALA, so was **Thomas Jones** in 1808 in engaging another (**Thomas Gee senior**) of **William Collister Jones**'s to supervise his office at RUTHIN². **William Collister Jones**'s apprentices (**Thomas Gee**³, **John Brown senior** of BANGOR, and **Robert Saunderson**) resembled each other so much in complexion, appearance and height, that, although they were in no way related by blood, they could be taken for brothers², while the fact that all three had, during their apprenticeship, been working on **Thomas Charles** and **Thomas Jones**'s 'Trysorfa Ysprydol' (1799-1802) and other books in Welsh, explains their readiness to settle in Wales as printers.

Thomas Gee's indenture as apprentice is dated Jan. 14, 1796², and bears the signature of his mother², who died at Boughton in September, 1810, aged 70⁴. **Thomas Gee** was a journeyman-printer in London² when in 1808 **William Collister Jones**, at the request of **Thomas Jones** for a printer's supervisor, wrote urging him to go to RUTHIN as such.

It was sometime in the autumn⁵ of 1808 that **Thomas Gee** began to 'set' and print at RUTHIN for **Thomas Jones** his Welsh translation of Gurnall's 'Christian in compleat armour' ('Y Cristion mewn Cyflawn Arfogaeth . . . Y Bedwaredd Ran . . . Rhuthin, Argraffwyd gan Thomas Gee, tros T. Jones . . .', titlepage undated, but 'Gair at y Darlennydd.' dated 'Rhuthin, Mawrth 27, 1809.', iv, 412pp., dy. 8vo.). Judging from the clear impression, the type must have been quite new.

However, the press was barely eight months at RUTHIN, for in April, 1809⁶, **Thomas Jones** removed with it to DENBIGH, where, in 1806⁷, he had had built for himself a house named Bryn Disgwyfla (=Beacon's Hill). At DENBIGH his first printed book was his translation of Bishop Cleaver's edition of Dean Alexander Nowell's Latin 'Catechismus' ('Catecism Eglwys Loegr . . . Argraffedig yn Ninbych, gan Thomas Gee, dros T. Jones. 1809 . . .', the address to the reader being dated 'Mai 31, 1809.').

After settling at DENBIGH, and while his press was kept busy in printing various books, the most important being the second edition of his English-Welsh dictionary in 1811, **Thomas Jones** commenced⁶ to write and get printed his Welsh martyrology—his biggest venture in authorship as well as in printing—'Diwygwyr, Merthyron, a Chyffeswyr Eglwys Loegr . . . Dinbych, Argraffedig

¹ 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . 1820.' p. 67.

² 'The Encyclopædia Cambrensis', augmented issue, vol. X., p. 614B.

³ For a portrait of **Thomas Gee**, as well as of **Thomas Jones** and of **Thomas Charles**, and places connected with them, see 'Cofiant Thomas Jones . . . Gan Jonathan Jones.'

⁴ 'The Cambrian' (Sept. 21, 1810).

⁵ **Robert Saunderson** printed at BALA for **Thomas Jones** 'Sylwadau ar Lyfr Mr. Owen Davies' as late as September, 1808: note the date, 'Awst 31, 1808.', at the end of its preface.

⁶ 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . 1820.', p. 68.

⁷ 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . Gan Jonathan Jones', p. 192. Facing p. 193 there is an illustration of Bryn Disgwyfla.

gan Thomas Gee, tros T. Jones. 1813.', xvi, 1, 165pp., plates, 4to, double columns; preface dated 'Awst 30ain, 1813.'

Up to and including the publication of this work, the imprint of the DENBIGH office, in the majority of cases, stated that its productions were printed by **Thomas Gee** for **Thomas Jones**; but from 1814 onwards the imprint is silent as to **Thomas Jones**, presumably because he had sold the business to his supervisor.

Thomas Jones was a man of great parts and erudition, as well as a public benefactor. Years prior and subsequent to his becoming a partner in the BALA press in 1803-4, he, shoulder-to-shoulder with **Thomas Charles**, shone as poet, author, scholar, educationist, theologian, preacher, and organizer of the religious and educational forces of Calvinistic Methodism in North Wales, while his knowledge of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Welsh and English was remarkable for his time.¹

Fortunately, **Thomas Jones** had been born into a well-to-do family, his father being Edward Jones², of Penuchaf, a small freehold estate in the parish of Caerwys, Flintshire. The estate had become the property of **Thomas Jones's** grand-father, another Edward Jones, since 1711, by his marriage with Dorothy², the daughter of Robert Billings, the then proprietor. The Billings family had been in the neighbouring parish of Tremeirchion since the fourteenth century, the founder having been Sir William Billings, a native, according to tradition, of Scotland³. At present Penuchaf is the home and property of **Thomas Jones's** great-great-grand-son, the Right Hon. Sir John Herbert Lewis, C.B.E. **Thomas Jones's** grand-father, Edward Jones, was a native of the parish of Ysceifiog, near Caerwys, being the son of John the son of Edward of the same parish. According to a deed in the Registry Office at St. Asaph, he died in 1755². **Thomas Jones's** father was born in 1713, and died Oct. 28, 1802, aged 89². **Thomas Jones** himself tells us that he was born towards the end of February, 1756⁴; according to the Caerwys Parish Register, he had been christened by Feb. 20, 1756⁵. He died at Denbigh Friday, June 16, 1820, aged 64, and was buried the following Monday, June 19, in the churchyard of St. Marcellus or Whitchurch, Denbigh⁶, three thousand people attending the obsequies⁷.

When, in 1813, **Thomas Jones's** office supervisor, **Thomas Gee**, succeeded him as master-printer, the office was in Factory Lane⁸ (= 'Yr Hen Ffactri'). By 1818 it was in Hall Square, at the back of the printer's dwelling-house there, between Hall Square and Melling's Lane or 'Lôn Jams Melyn'⁸. In March, 1832⁸, **Thomas Gee** made his home in Y Fronallt—a house numbered 23⁹ in Vale Street¹⁰—and removed his office to Swan Lane¹⁰ (= 'Lôn Swan'¹¹) or 18¹², Chapel Street (= 'Stryt y Capel'¹³), erecting his presses at the time in premises situate on the opposite side of the street⁸. The printing and publishing offices continued in 18, Chapel Street until the end of January, 1922, when the printing-

¹ 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . 1820.', p. 107.

² 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . Gan . . . Jonathan Jones', p. 18.

³ Dwnn's 'Heraldic Visitations' (1846, vol. II., p. 303).

⁴ 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . 1820.', p. 7.

⁵ 'Cofiant . . . Thomas Jones . . . Gan . . . Jonathan Jones', p. 17.

⁶ 'Ancient and Modern Denbigh . . . By John Williams ['Glanmor'] . . . 1856.', p. 349.

⁷ 'Goleuad Gwynedd' (July, 1820, p. 335).

⁸ 'Cofiant Thomas Gee. Gan Thomas Gwynn Jones . . . MCMXIII', p. 14.

⁹ Slater's directory (1897).

¹⁰ Pigot & Co.'s (1835-6).

¹¹ Imprint to the first number (Mar. 4, 1857) and to all succeeding numbers up to and including Mar. 10, 1858, of 'Baner Cymru'.

¹² Slater's directory (1880).

¹³ Imprint to 'Baner Cymru' (Mar. 17, 1858, *et seq.*).

office was removed to Terrace Road, ABERYSTWYTH, though the publishing office is still in the old premises at Denbigh¹.

Holding in reverence the pious aims of his old master, and being himself a zealous Protestant and communicant of the Anglican Church, and withal conscientious in his dealings, **Thomas Gee** found it easy to continue the tradition of the RUTHIN-DENBIGH press. Nothing frivolous or what he considered inconsistent with his professed principles would he think of printing. Once he refused to print a book in Welsh written by a member of the Church of Rome². Still, his business thrived rapidly; and the books he published and printed from 1813 to his death Oct. 13, 1845³, are both numerous and weighty, the weightiest being the third edition of Walters's 'English and Welsh Dictionary . . . In Two Volumes . . . 1828.', [v], 656pp. (vol. I.), [ii], 557pp. (vol. II.), royal 8vo, double columns, set close in brevier. Another weighty book printed and published by **Thomas Gee** was the second edition of Dr. William Owen-Pughe's 'Dictionary of the Welsh Language . . . To which is prefixed, A Welsh Grammar. [2 vols.] . . . 1832.', [viii], 55, 131, xiv, 515pp. (vol. I.), ii, 687pp. (vol. II.), royal 8vo, double columns, set close in brevier and pearl.

From 1823³ onwards the imprint of **Thomas Gee**'s press describes it as 'Clwydian Press' (= 'Clwyd-Wasg').

Thomas Gee was of an ancient and honourable family in Cheshire⁴. 'Henry Gee, draper, was born at Chester at the latter end of the fifteenth century. In 1527 he was chosen Sheriff, and Mayor in 1533, and a second time in 1539. He is remembered for the social reforms which were carried out during the years he held the office of Mayor . . . He died in 1545, and was buried in Trinity Church.'⁵

Thomas Gee was born at Chester in 1780⁶, his father being Thomas Gee, described in his will proved Oct. 11, 1802, as 'of Great Boughton, cooper.'⁷ In 1812⁶ he married Mary Foulkes, the second daughter of Robert Foulkes, of Y Llawog, afterwards of Hendre'rwydd—two farms lying towards the centre of the Vale of Clwyd⁶. Mary Foulkes's mother was Anne Williams⁶, a sister of the Rev. Edward Williams, D.D., of Rotherham (1750-1813). Of the marriage there were seven⁶ children, two of whom died in infancy.

Following⁶ the example of his second son (**Thomas**)⁶, **Thomas Gee** left the communion of the Anglican Church in 1829 to throw in his lot with the Calvinistic Methodists worshipping in 'Y Capel Mawr' at Denbigh⁶. During 1836 he printed the first attempt at a temperance monthly, entitled 'Y Cymedrolwr'⁸, the first number appearing in January. He died in Liverpool, at the house of his son, Dr. Robert Gee, Nov. 13, 1845⁶, in his 66th year. His remains were brought to Denbigh, and thence for interment in the churchyard of Llangynhafal, near Ruthin. In the same grave had been laid the remains of his wife, who had predeceased him Oct. 29, 1838, aged 56 years⁶. Other members of his family rest in the same churchyard⁶.

Thomas Gee was succeeded in his business by his second son, a namesake. By inclination as well as by training, he was well qualified to carry on the best

¹ Imprint to 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' (Feb. 2, 1922—).

² 'The Encyclopædia Cambrensis', augmented issue, vol. X., p. 614c *et seq.*

³ 'The Book of Common Prayer . . . Clwydian Press: Denbigh, Printed by Thomas Gee . . . 1823 . . . Llyfr Gweddi Gyffredin . . . Clwyd-Wasg: Dinbych, Argraphwyd gan Thomas Gee . . . 1823.', diglot edition, dy. 8vo.

⁴ Ormerod's 'History of the County Palatine & County of Chester' (1882, vol. I., pp. 198 and 327).

⁵ Fenwick's 'History . . . of Chester' (1896, p. 443).

⁶ 'The Encyclopædia Cambrensis', augmented issue, vol. X., p. 614B, though the date, owing to the printer's error, appears as '1700.'

⁷ 'The Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society', vol. LXII. (1911, p. 138).

⁸ 'Not 'Y Cymedrolwydd' as in 'Llenyddiaeth fy Ngwlad . . . Gan . . . T.M. Jones (Gwenallt)', 1893.

traditions of his father and of the founder of the RUTHIN-DENBIGH press. Like his father, he was a practical printer, delighting in the best of craftsmanship and material, the bookwork of the office being from the first as good as anything produced in the provinces.

Thomas Gee, the son, having served his seven-years' apprenticeship in his father's office from the age of 14¹ to that of 21¹, left home in 1837 for London¹, with the object of gaining more and wider experience. Returning in 1838, he entered upon his great career as printer and publisher—a career unequalled in the history of Welsh printing and publishing.

By January, 1845, his father had taken him into partnership²; and in the same month they, as printers and publishers, and the Rev. Lewis Edwards, D.D., of Bala, and the Rev. Roger Edwards, of Mold, as editors, had placed upon the market the first number of 'Y Traethodydd' (= 'The Essayist')—an undenominational quarterly, which, in size, literary quality and scholarship, surpassed any previous attempt at a Welsh periodical. After the death of his father Nov. 13, 1845, **Thomas Gee junior** continued to print 'Y Traethodydd' until the last number of 1854 (vol. X.). The periodical still issues as a quarterly from the printing-office of the Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist Connexion at Carnarvon.

During the five years (1847-51), **Thomas Gee** published 'Y Geiniogwerth'—a monthly of a high standard—mainly for the use of the Calvinistic-Methodist Sunday Schools. By 1852 he had published the last number of the first volume of Chancellor Silvan Evans's 'English and Welsh Dictionary', [vi], 868pp., dy. 8vo, double columns, set close in brevier, and by 1858 the last number of the second volume [ii], 1,094pp. By 1852 he had also printed the first number of Albert Barnes's commentary on the New Testament done into Welsh—a work which, number by number, until 1860, ran into six volumes dy. 8vo, their pages aggregating 3,671, set close in brevier and nonpareil.

Thomas Gee was not only the most enlightened, energetic, and enterprising but also the most courageous publisher of books in Welsh. And in none of his great publishing enterprises his courage shines with so much lustre as in the planning, printing, supervision and publishing of 'The Encyclopædia Cambrensis. Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig.' Issuing the first part of it in 1854, he persevered with it for 25 years³; and when, in 1878, he had issued the last part, completing ten volumes, containing 7,675pp. royal 8vo, double columns, set close in brevier, with a large number of folded maps in colour, he had, at a cost of £20,000⁴, given to the Cymric people a library representing the best to date in history, archæology, biography, theology, philosophy and science. During 1889-96 he re-issued it, adding over 300 new articles to the more than 10,000 contained in the first⁵.

On Wednesday, Mar. 4, 1857, as if his already busy hands were not sufficiently occupied, **Thomas Gee** had printed and issued the first number of 'Baner Cymru' (= 'The Banner of Wales')—the most influential newspaper ever produced in Welsh. By Oct. 5, 1859, he had purchased and incorporated with 'Baner Cymru' the then well-known newspaper, 'Yr Amserau'⁶ (= 'The Times'). Since that date **Thomas Gee**'s paper has appeared without a break as 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru', and July 8, 1861 (when 'Udgor y Bobl'—another Welsh newspaper printed and published in the same office since 1857—was incorporated with it) until 1914, twice a week.

¹The Rev. Richard Roberts in 'Welsh Political and Educational Leaders in the Victorian Era. Edited by the Rev. J. Vyrnwy Morgan, D.D. . . . 1908.', p. 523.

²'Y Traethodydd. Llyfr I. Dinbych: Argraffwyd a Chyhoeddwyd gan T. Gee a'i Fab . . . MDCCCXLV.'

³The Encyclopædia Cambrensis', vol. X., preface, p. iii.

⁴'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' (Oct. 5, 1898); also 'Y Goleuad' (Oct. 5, 1898).

⁵'Cymru' (1897, p. 42).

⁶First number dated Aug. 23, 1843.

In the meantime, by 1870, he had completed the printing and publishing, part by part since the first in June, 1861, of the second edition of another great work, namely, 'The Myvyrian Archæology of Wales'—a *corpus* of ancient literature and history in the Welsh language, containing 1,284pp., royal 8vo, double columns.

Thomas Gee was born Jan. 24, 1815¹, at his parents' home at Denbigh. After receiving a rudimentary education in a school kept by a Mrs. Williams¹, on Castle Hill¹, Denbigh, he attended another school in the town kept by a Mr. Simon¹. When 11 years of age¹ he was sent to Grove School², Wrexham, the schoolmaster being a Mr. Jackson¹. After staying there two years and a half¹, he returned home; and before¹ he was 14 years of age, he commenced to learn his father's craft and business, spending the morning in the printing-office and, for a season, the afternoon in the Rev. John Roberts's Grammar School, Denbigh¹.

While yet only 15 years of age **Thomas Gee** showed clear signs of the deep and vital interest in public movements that characterized his activities throughout the ensuing 69 years of his life, for in 1830 his advanced views of the temperance movement led him, without his being associated with any existing temperance organization, to a personal avowal of total abstinence, and to public activity on its behalf.

During his sojourn in London, from 1837 to 1838, he threw himself energetically into the Sunday-School movement, becoming, side-by-side with the eminent Welsh educationist, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Hugh Owen, a teacher in the Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist chapel in Jewin Crescent known as 'Hen Gapel Jewin'³; and before returning to Denbigh in 1838, he had become a lay preacher⁴.

Oct. 11, 1842⁴, he married Susannah, daughter of John Hughes, of Plâs Coch⁴, near Llangynhafal. Of the marriage there were born five daughters and three sons, the second being **John Howell Gee**, who, at the beginning⁵ of 1881, became his father's partner as printer and publisher, trading as **Thomas Gee and Son**⁵.

Apr. 20, 1897, **Thomas Gee** was publicly presented, on behalf of the Cymric people throughout the world, with an illuminated address and a cheque for £1,000, in token of the esteem in which were held his great services in every department of Welsh public life⁶.

He died suddenly at his residence, Y Fronallt, 23, Vale Street, Denbigh, Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, 1898, in his 84th year, his burial at the New Cemetery, Denbigh, on the following Monday, Oct. 3, being attended by the largest number of people ever seen at a funeral in North Wales, and representative of all classes of the community.⁴

At the death of **Thomas Gee** the business was taken over and carried on by his son (and partner since 1881), **John Howell Gee**, trading as 'Thomas Gee and Son'; but Dec. 8, 1903⁷, the son also died, aged 49. Like his father, he had served as a County and a Town Councillor, and as Mayor of Denbigh⁷.

¹ 'Trysorfa y Plant' (1898, p. 226).

² 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' (Oct. 5, 1898).

³ 'Welsh Political and Educational Leaders . . . Edited by . . . Vyrnwy Morgan, D.D. . . . 1908', p. 194.

⁴ 'Bye-Gones' (Oct. 5, 1898).

⁵ Imprint to 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' (Jan. 4, 1881).—Isaac Foulkes ('Llyfrbryf'), on p. 100 of 'The Transactions of The . . . Cymmrodorion. Session 1898-99.', is in error in stating that **John Howell Gee** 'joined his father in the business in 1842', for he was not born until 1854: see 'Bye-Gones' (Dec. 16, 1903).

⁶ 'Bye-Gones' (Apr. 21, 1897).

⁷ *Ibid.* (Dec. 16, 1903).

At his death the business became the property of the surviving members of **Thomas Gee's** family, who, after carrying on as 'Gee & Son' until 1914, disposed of the business to a limited liability company, with the at present Viscountess Rhondda, and Messrs. H. Seymour Berry, James Gomer Berry and A. E. Harrison as directors. Since Feb. 2, 1922, 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' has been printed at Terrace Road, ABERYSTWYTH, where also 'The Cambrian News', taken over by the same company, is printed and published ; but the publishing office of 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' is still in 18, Chapel Street, DENBIGH, the company trading as 'Gee & Son, Limited.'

CHAPTER XXXI.

1809—1923—

ABERYSTWYTH (JOHN JAMES, [SAMUEL] WILLIAMS & [JOHN] JAMES, [JOHN] JAMES & [SAMUEL] WILLIAMS, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, ESTHER WILLIAMS, ESTHER WILLIAMS & SON, PHILIP WILLIAMS, ROBERT JONES 'ADDA FRAS'; SAMUEL THOMAS); SWANSEA (JOHN RYLAND HARRIS 'IEUAN DDU O LAN TAWY', JOHN A. WILLIAMS, J[OSEPH] ROSSER & D[AVID] WILLIAMS); LLANELLY (DAVID REES & JOHN THOMAS, DAVID WILLIAMS, [DAVID] REES & [DAVID] WILLIAMS, DAVID REES & JOHN WILLIAMS, DAVID WILLIAMS, DAVID WILLIAMS & SON=JOHN ALLEN WILLIAMS, JOHN ALLEN WILLIAMS, LOUISA WILLIAMS=WILLIAMS & SON, THOMAS RICHARD LUDFORD); CARMARTHEN (J[OSHUA] WATKINS, [HANNAH] WHITE & [JOSHUA] WATKINS, WATKINS & LLOYD, J[OSHUA] WATKINS, JOSHUA WATKINS AND JAMES JONES).

In May¹, 1809¹, ABERYSTWYTH's earliest press was established, the founder² being the **Rev. John James**, the pastor of the Welsh Baptist Church worshipping then and since in Bethel Chapel, Baker Street, Aberystwyth. The press was erected in the founder's house³ in Bridge Street⁴, next door to the house known locally as 'Ty Miss Loveden' (=Miss Loveden's House), which stands on the corner of Bridge Street and Gray's Inn Road⁴—a house numbered '47 Bridge st.' in Hunt & Co.'s directory (June, 1849). The same directory lists the occupier as 'Miss Jane Loveden.'

Like so many of the early press-founders in Wales, **John James** had not learnt the craft of printing. Previous to his becoming a preacher he had learnt and practised the craft of shoemaking⁵; and for some months in 1802-3, while under tuition preparatory for the ministry, he learnt the craft of bookbinding³: under Sept. 3, 1802, he writes in his commonplace book, 'Here [at ABERYSTWYTH] I began to learn the Bookbinding with my Master, viz. M^r W^m Turnor'—a Baptist lay-preacher who kept school in the town². In February, 1808², finding that his small stipend as the pastor of Bethel was not sufficient to support himself and family, he spent about four months⁵ at CARMARTHEN gaining a better experience of the craft of bookbinding⁵. Returning to ABERYSTWYTH in May³, 1808, he opened a bookselling shop in connexion with his business as bookbinder⁵. From the binding and the selling of books **John James** found it a short step to their printing; but not possessing a practical knowledge of printing, he entered into partnership⁵ with **Samuel Williams**—a young journeyman-printer employed at the time in one of the Carmarthen offices³. The late David Samuel, M.A., on p. 67 of 'Cymru' (1892, vol. III.), and again on pp. 35 and 175 of 'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII.), is in error in stating that **Samuel Williams** came to Aberystwyth to set up its first press: he came to join the founder, **John James**, as working partner. John Jones ('Ivon'), on p. 200 of Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908) makes the same erroneous statement.

¹The **Rev. John James**'s commonplace book, in the possession of Mr. John Alban Morris, Cardiff.

²Cofiant . . . John James . . . Gan John Evans . . . 1849,' and the commonplace book.

³The commonplace book.

⁴The late David Samuel, M.A., in 'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII., p. 35).

⁵Cofiant . . . John James.

Mr. George Eyre Evans, of Aberystwyth, assumes, on pp. 83-4, and also on p. 174, of 'Aberystwyth and its Court Leet . . . 1902.', that Azariah Shadrach's 'Clorianau Aur' was the first book printed on the ABERYSTWYTH press. Mr. Evans repeats the assumption on p. 3 of 'The Aberystwyth Almanac [for] 1909', and again on p. 6 of an 8-page souvenir of an 'Exhibition of Books . . . in the Public Library, [Aberystwyth,] From 16th June to 15th September.', [1909]. But Mr. Evans does not seem to have noticed that, whereas the imprint to 'Clorianau Aur' was 'Aberystwyth, Argrafewyd [sic] gan James a Williams.—1809.', the imprint on the titlepage of 'Casgliad o Hymnau' bearing the same date was 'Aberystwyth: Argraffwyd ac ar werth gan Williams a James.—1809.', the same form, 'Williams a James', being repeated in the imprint at the foot of the last page (72). *Prima facie*, the form, 'James a Williams' (**James** being the founder and owner of the press¹), should have been not only the correct but the first one used; but the following facts show that 'Williams a James' was the first one used, and that 'Clorianau Aur', bearing the imprint of 'James a Williams', was one of the booklets printed *after* 'Casgliad o Hymnau, perthynol i'w canu mewn addoliad cyhoeddus; o waith awdwyr cyfrifol . . . Cyhoeddir Rhan II. mor fuan ag y gellir, yr un Brîs. [Pris Chwe'-cheiniog.]', 72pp., 12mo. That 'Williams a James' was deliberately—not inadvertently—used on 'Casgliad o Hymnau' is proved by the repetition of the form on the last page; and that 'Casgliad o Hymnau' was issued *before* 'Caniadau Dwyfol, . . . i blant . . . o Saesonaeg I. Watts, D. D. gan D. Jones, . . . Aberystwyth: Argraffwyd ac ar werth gan James a Williams . . . 1809.', is proved by the announcement at the foot of p. 31 of the latter:—'Aberystwyth: Argraffwyd gan James a Williams. Lle y mae hefyd Gasgliad o Hymnau, pris 6ch. newydd ddyfod allan o'r Wasg.' (=Where also 'Casgliad o Hymnau', price 6d., has just come from the Press). It is moreover significant that the form, 'Williams a James', occurs but once, and that once in 1809. The announcement in the immediately next book ('Caniadau Dwyfol'), and the form, 'James a Williams', in the imprint of every book (including 'Clorianau Aur') printed in the first and succeeding years, point to 'Casgliad o Hymnau' as being the first book printed on the ABERYSTWYTH press.

Nothing in **John James's** diary, deposited in the safe of Bethel Chapel, Aberystwyth, supports Mr. George Eyre Evans's assumption that 'Clorianau Aur' was the first; neither is there anything in John Evans's Welsh biography of **John James**, or in the commonplace book in the possession of Mr. John Alban Morris. Why should the surnames of the partners have been reversed after printing 'Casgliad o Hymnau', is not known; but that the reversal was a revision, giving the first place to the founder and owner of the press, is a fact.

The partners continued to print until September², 1812¹, when³, 'finding that things did not answer in his being in partnership, owing to his not understanding the craft so as to exercise it himself'², and that the business having in consequence proved to him a serious financial loss³, he was forced to sell his press and everything pertaining to it to his partner, **Samuel Williams**, for less than half their cost¹.

The biggest printing ventures of **James & Williams** were (1) the founder's 'Pigion o Hymnau . . . Hefyd, Agoriad ar y Gamut . . . 1811. [Pris Tri Swllt wedi ei rwympo.]', xii, 24+268pp., foolscap 18mo, and (2) Azariah Shadrach's 'Goleuni Caersalem . . . 1812.', 124pp., cr. 8vo.

¹'Cofiant . . . John James' (1849, p. 20).

²The diary.

³Not in '1817', as stated by the late David Samuel, M.A., on p. 33 of 'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII.).

Commenting upon **John James's** losses, John Evans, in his Welsh biography¹, says, 'He himself did not understand printing; he, therefore, took into partnership another man who did understand; but it would have been better for him if he hadn't; the business turned against him very seriously—he suffered several losses at the hands of others, and had cause to complain of his—— . . . Mr. James, referring to this, says, "It was well for me that the Lord had provided friends for me in London, Birmingham, &c., in the years 1814-1816, to keep me from sinking".'

These words, penned by a man of exceptional reputation in his day for probity and honourable dealing, place **Samuel Williams** in an unfavourable light.

However, **John James**, after disposing of his share in the printing business in 1812, continued to trade as bookbinder and bookseller.

John James was born at Aberystwyth Aug. 29, 1777, his parents being John and Elizabeth James. The father's father was a tenement farmer, named James David John, in the parish of Llanychaïarn, near Aberystwyth; and two of his father's brothers also were tenant farmers in the same parish—Thomas James at Llety'r-gegin and Richard James at Bwlch Talowen. **John James's** mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones, daughter of a captain who owned his own vessel and who lost it and his life in a storm at sea. **John James's** father was an unusually wild young man, whose father set him to learn shoemaking. After learning his craft, he went to London, but returned after some years' wanderings to Aberystwyth, where soon he married Elizabeth Jones. Of the marriage there were eight children, the founder of the ABERYSTWYTH press being the eldest. His father exercised his craft and employed several journeymen for years at Aberystwyth, and, excelling as a craftsman, he could have become one of the most respectable and wealthy tradesmen in the town; but drink proved his ruin. The mother was, however, careful and thrifty, but died at the age of 39 May 21, 1794, and was buried in Llanbadarn Fawr churchyard. Easter Sunday, Mar. 27, 1796, **John James**, being in his 18th year, was baptized in the river near Pontceri by the Rev. Thomas Evans, the pastor of the Baptist Church worshipping at Bethel, Aberystwyth. Sept. 27, 1799, the church of which he was a member urged him to preach in public, and by Nov. 17, 1799, he had delivered his first public sermon at Penrhyncoch. In 1802 the Bethel church and the neighbouring ministers recommended him for admission to the Bristol Baptist College; but the then principal, Dr. Ryland, advising him to attend a preparatory school before entering college, he spent six or eight months under the tuition of the Rev. Evan Jones at Cardigan; returning to Aberystwyth, he spent some more months under the tuition of William Turner, the Baptist lay-preacher that taught him the rudiments of the craft of bookbinding. July 12, 1803, **John James** and Samuel Breeze were ordained co-pastors of Bethel and its branches at Penrhyncoch, Talybont, Llanrhystyd, and Machynlleth. Sept. 28, 1804, **John James** married Catherine Davies, one of his church members. Of the marriage there were three children, one son and two daughters. The son, James, died in London in September, 1826. From March², 1812, when his co-pastor left for Newcastle Emlyn, until his own departure for Pont-rhyd-yr-ŷn³, Monmouthshire³, after his valedictory sermon at Aberystwyth Mar. 17, 1817, **John James** was sole pastor. In May, 1827, he removed from Pont-rhyd-yr-ŷn to Bridgend, Glamorganshire, where, after a most useful ministry, he died Sunday, Jan. 30, 1848, in his 71st year, and was buried Friday, Feb. 4, on the left side of the entrance to the Baptist chapel there⁴. For a lithograph portrait of **John James**, see his biography by John Evans.

¹'Cofiant . . . John James . . . 1849.', p. 20.

²'Hanes y Bedyddwyr . . . Gan David Jones . . . 1839.', p. 100.

³Not 'in Glamorganshire' as stated by John Jones ('Ivon') on p. 200 of Ashton's 'Llyfrydiaeth Gymreig' (1908).

⁴'Cofiant . . . John James . . . 1849.', pp. 5-36.

After his purchase of the press and type in September, 1812¹, **Samuel Williams** printed in Bridge Street², next door to 'Miss Loveden's House', into which the Haverfordwest Baptist College was removed in 1894, and which in 1899 was converted into the printing and publishing offices of the weekly, 'The Welsh Gazette', still issuing thence. **Samuel Williams**'s office was, however, removed subsequently to another house³ in Bridge Street, but nearer the Town Clock—a house on the corner of Bridge Street and Princess Street, and a house once used by smugglers². Here **Samuel Williams** ended his life Nov. 28, 1820, aged 38². Being an elder of the Calvinistic-Methodist church worshipping at The Tabernacle, and holding strictly puritanical views, **Samuel Williams** would never think of printing anything but was either religious or edifying. Once, however, in 1818, when 'Rob Roy, or Auld Lang Syne' was being played at Aberystwyth, the play-bill, in spite of **Samuel Williams**'s refusal to have anything to do with it or the theatre, was surreptitiously printed at his office. This was effected through the strategy of George Careswell, watchmaker, Great Dark-Gate Street³, afterwards of Upper Portland Street⁴, who, though knowing hardly anything about printing, succeeded to induce some of the workmen to get the play-bill executed during the night².

Samuel Williams was a poor printer: note his very badly executed 'Aberystwyth Guide' (1816). Not only were his type-founts old and worn, but his use of them, both in display and impression, was indifferent.

On p. 99 of 'The Aberystwyth Guide' is listed among the 'Householders' the name of **Samuel Williams**'s binder, namely, 'Pierce, Pierce, Bookbinder, at S. Williams, Printer.'

In passing, it is well to correct the error on p. 107 of 'Methodistiaeth Wesleyaidd Gymreig' (1900), where **Samuel Williams** appears, in the quoted imprint to 'Ymddiddanion rhwng Thomas y Colier a Dafydd y Miner . . . 1818', as a printer at 'Trefriw' instead of at Aberystwyth.

Samuel Williams was succeeded in the business by his widow, **Esther Williams**, who, early in 1821, finished the printing of the book upon which her husband was engaged when he died, namely, Azariah Shadrach's 'Tabernacl Newydd', the titlepage of which bears the imprint, 'Aberystwyth, Argraffwyd gan Samuel Williams, yn Heol y Bont.', but the last page of which bears the imprint, 'Aberystwyth, Argraffwyd gan Esther Williams.', the imprint on the blue wrapper being 'Aberystwyth, Argraffwyd gan Esther Williams, yn Heol-y-Bont. 1821. Gwerth Tri Swllt.' On the back page of the wrapper of 'Seren Gomer' (January, 1821), **Esther Williams** announces her intention to carry on the business of her late husband. **Esther Williams** died Apr. 27, 1857, aged 71⁵, leaving the business to be carried on solely by her son, **Philip Williams**, who had since 1847⁶ been taken into partnership by his mother. During the years following the death of **Samuel Williams** the printing of the office improved very much in every respect; and from 1830 onwards, when **Robert Jones** ('Adda Frâs') had come from Ruthin to be foreman⁷ in the office, the work turned out was all that could be desired in general craftsmanship. During 1826 **Esther Williams** had printed and published for the Rev. Lewis Edwards, D.D.,

¹'Marwnad . . . Samuel Breeze . . . a hunodd . . . Medi 28, 1812 . . . Aberystwyth, Argraffwyd gan Samuel Williams. 1812.', 8pp., foolscap 8vo.

²'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII., pp. 34-5).

³Not 'High Street' as on p. 33 of 'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII.: see p. 91 of 'The Aberystwyth Guide . . . Aberystwyth, Printed by Samuel Williams, in Bridge Street. 1816.', viii, 130pp., foolscap 12mo, price 3s.

⁴Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

⁵'Baner Cymru' (May 6, 1857).

⁶'First General Report . . . of Trevecca College . . . to . . . December, 1845. Aberystwyth: Printed by E. Williams & Son, Bridge Street. MDCCCXLVII.', 81pp., dy. 8vo.

⁷'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII., p. 36).

a juvenile monthly, entitled 'Yr Addysgydd'—Aberystwyth's first periodical. During 1828 (the first no., April) she had printed another juvenile monthly, entitled 'Trysorfa Ieuencyd'. In 1836 she had printed and published a bilingual newspaper, entitled 'The Cambrian Gazette, neu y Freinlen Gymroaidd'—a paper projected and edited by a schoolmaster of the name of Joseph Jeffery¹, who had settled at Aberystwyth 'about 1835'². He was an Englishman . . . Previous to his coming to Aberystwyth, he had been connected with journalism of the most advanced radical and democratic type. The English part was written by the Editor, the rest was more or less a translation into Welsh rendered by Mr. Robert Jones . . . "Adda Fras." . . . Its career was brief, and the enterprise ended disastrously for both the editor and the printer'.² The late David Samuel, M.A., on p. 160 of 'Cymru' (1901, vol. XX.), states that 'Mr. Jeffreys' kept his school in Alfred Place, opposite the English Baptist Chapel there, in a house dwelt in for some years by John Evans, solicitor, while Mr. George Eyre Evans, on p. 85 of 'Aberystwyth and its Court Leet' (1902), states that the school was kept in Laura Place; but in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6) the school is listed as being in Trefechan, which is over the bridge, far enough from both Alfred Place and Laura Place. From Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830 and 1844) Jeffery's name is absent.

From January, 1843, to December, 1844, **Esther Williams** printed for the publishers another monthly, entitled 'Y Cwmwl', dy. 8vo; and from January, 1862, to December, 1864, **Philip Williams** printed still another monthly, entitled, 'Yr Arweinydd', cr. 8vo.

In the periodical ventures the foreman-printer, **Robert Jones** ('Adda Frâs'), was of great managerial and editorial help³. Subsequently he gave up the craft, to become an accountant in an office in the town's harbour³. He died at his daughter's house at Carnarvon July 27, 1880, aged 71, and was buried in the Aberystwyth Cemetery on the road to Llanbadarn Fawr³.

Philip Williams continued in the business until his death Oct. 22, 1887, aged 70³. Throughout the whole of his business career he maintained the standard of craftsmanship reached by **Robert Jones** ('Adda Frâs'). Like his father, **Philip Williams** was an elder of the Calvinistic-Methodist church worshipping at The Tabernacle; and as a citizen he was held in high respect, being elected a Town Councillor and an Alderman, and serving as Mayor for two years in succession (1873 and 1874)⁴. His greatest achievement as a printer was 'Y Deonglydd Berniadol . . . Gan . . . John Jones, (Idrisyn.) . . . Y Trydydd Argraffiad . . . 1862', [iv], 836pp., dy. 8vo, double columns, set close in brevier and nonpareil.

During **Philip Williams**'s career as printer the office was removed from 'The Smugglers' House', numbered 9, Bridge Street⁵, to a house on the same side of the street, but lower down towards the bridge—a house numbered 12, Bridge Street⁶. Finally, **Philip Williams** removed the office to the back of the house in which he dwelt after he had relinquished the bookselling branch of his business. This house was next door to the house known as 'Yr Hen Fanc', now known as 'Ailsa Craig'⁷.

¹ Mr Jeffreys' on p. 160 of 'Cymru' (1901, vol. XX.) and on p. 8 of 'Some Old Schools and Schoolmasters of Aberystwyth . . . by David Samuel, M.A. . . . 1901'. In Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835-6) he is listed under 'Academies & Schools' as 'Jeffery Joseph (boarding) Trefechan'.

² 'Some Old Schools and Schoolmasters', etc.

³ 'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII., p. 36).

⁴ 'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII., p. 34).

⁵ It was there in October, 1844: see the wrapper of 'Y Cwmwl' for that month.

⁶ It was there by 1858: see Slater's directory (1858-9).

⁷ 'Cymru' (1907, vol. XXXII., p. 36) and 'The Welsh Gazette' (June 24, 1909).

For many years **Philip Williams's** office was the home¹ of the printing-press of **John Ryland Harris** ('Ieuan Ddu o Lan Tawy'¹), the only son of the **Rev. Joseph Harris** ('Gomer'), of Swansea. **John Ryland Harris**, born Dec. 20, 1802², learnt and followed the craft of printing in his father's office at SWANSEA, but died Dec. 4, 1823³, in his 21st year, to the extreme sorrow of his father, who also died Aug. 10, 1825, aged 52⁴. At his death the press became by purchase the property of **John A. Williams**⁵, of SWANSEA, who at the end of 1827 sold the press to his nephew, **Samuel Thomas**, then of Carmarthen, who settled as master-printer in Bridge Street⁶, ABERYSTWYTH. However, at the auction-sale of **Samuel Thomas's** printing-plant in 1830, when he had failed in business and had been imprisoned for debt, the press was purchased by **Philip Williams** for use in his mother's office, where it remained until it was dismantled and scrapped about 1854⁷.

At the death of **Philip Williams** Oct. 22, 1887, his plant and type became the property of his cousin-german, **John Allen Williams**, J.P., of LLANELLY⁸, who was the son of an uncle of **Philip Williams**, namely, **David Williams**, of Llanelly—a brother⁹ of **John A. Williams**, of Swansea. **David Williams** had been in business as master-printer in Water¹⁰ Street, Llanelly, from 1847¹⁰ to 1849¹¹, but as a partner with the **Rev. David Rees** (1801-69), the minister of the Congregational church worshipping at Capel Als, Llanelly, who, previously, as partner with **John Thomas**¹²—a practical printer—had printed in Water Street since August, 1835, the monthly, 'Y Diwygiwr' (defunct since December, 1911). The partnership of **David Williams** with the **Rev. David Rees** lasted until the end of 1849¹¹, the following January number of 'Y Diwygiwr', as well as all numbers up to the end of 1860¹³, being printed by the **Rev. David Rees & John Williams**. During 1854-8¹⁴ **David Williams** was also in partnership with **Joseph Rosser**, of 214¹⁴, High Street, SWANSEA—another¹⁵ cousin-german of his on his mother's side. In 1862¹⁵ **David Williams** became sole proprietor of the printing-office in Water Street, Llanelly. Thursday, June 4, 1863, he, assisted by his second son, **John Allen Williams**, issued the first number of the weekly newspaper, 'The Llanelly and County Guardian'. From January, 1864 (vol. III., new series), to December, 1893 (the last number), **David Williams**, as 'David Williams & Son', printed also the monthly, 'Y Cylchgrawn' (the first number of the first series having appeared in April, 1851); from January, 1864 (the first number) to December, 1877, the monthly, 'The Treasury'; from Saturday, Oct. 16, 1880, to December, 1894, another periodical, 'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd', and from January, 1879, to December, 1891,

¹ 'Cymru' (1892, vol. III., p. 67, and 1907, vol. XXXII., p. 176), and 'The Welsh Gazette' (June 24, 1909).

² 'Seren Gomer' (1824, p. 455).

³ *Ibid.* (1824, p. 25).

⁴ *Ibid.* (1825, p. 282).

⁵ 'Y Traethodydd' (1867, p. 222) and 'Cymru' (1892, vol. III., p. 67).

⁶ Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

⁷ 'Cymru' (1892, vol. III., p. 68).

⁸ John Jones ('Ivon'), on p. 200 of Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908), states erroneously that, at the death of **Philip Williams**, his plant and type became the property of **David Williams**. But the latter had died three years before the former.

⁹ 'Papur Pawb' (Feb. 25, 1899).

¹⁰ Imprint to 'Y Diwygiwr' (May, 1847).

¹¹ Imprint to 'Y Diwygiwr' (December, 1849).

¹² At the time of his sudden death, Jan. 22, 1868, printing and publishing in Upper Park Street, Llanelly ('Yr Haul', March, 1868, p. 96).

¹³ Imprint to 'Y Diwygiwr' (December, 1860).

¹⁴ Imprint to 'Y Cylchgrawn' (1854-55) and to 'Y Bibl Santiaidd . . . Cyda Nodau a Sylwadau ar bob pennod. Can y Parch. Peter Williams . . . Abertawy: . . . J. Rosser a D. Williams, Heol Fawr. M,DCCC,LVIII.', 916pp., 4to.

¹⁵ 'Papur Pawb' (Feb. 25, 1899).

still another, 'Y Frythones', which, from January, 1892, to December, 1894, they amalgamated with 'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd'. Towards the end of 1863 and 1864, respectively, they printed and published 'Dyddiadur y Methodistiaid Calfnaid' for 1864 and 1865. By 1880¹ the firm had equipped a second office in Upper Park Street¹. Nov. 27, 1884², **David Williams** died, aged 70, leaving the business to his partner, **John Allen Williams**, who carried on as 'D. Williams & Son', although during 1892-4 his name alone appeared in the imprint to several books printed at the office.

John Allen Williams served his apprenticeship in his uncle's and father's office (**Rosser & Williams's**) at Swansea³, and worked subsequently as a journeyman-printer in 'Y Diwygiwr' office at Llanelly; then in 'Y Gwladgarwr' office at Aberdare; and afterwards at Bridgend (Glamorganshire), at Neath, and in London, where he married³. In 1863³ he returned to his father's office to see 'The Llanelly and County Guardian' through its first difficulties. In 1864³ he left again for England to gain journalistic experience, first at Lewes, Sussex; then at Plymouth, where he managed for nine years the office of 'The Western Daily Mercury'³. In 1873³ he again returned to Llanelly, becoming a partner with his father in the publishing, printing and editing of 'The Llanelly & County Guardian'³. In 1890⁴ the whole of the contents of the two offices in Water Street and Upper Park Street respectively was housed in a handsome new office in 19⁵, Cowell Street, where since the business has been carried on. Since Sept. 23, 1911 (the date of the first number), 'The Llanelly Argus' has been issued weekly from the same office.

John Allen Williams was an all-round public-spirited man, serving his town and county with great energy and faithfulness in many capacities. For thirteen⁴ years he was a member of the Llanelly School Board, and for three successive years its chairman⁴. He was also a member of the Llanelly District Council⁴, and one of the Commissioners of the Llanelly Harbour⁴. In 1896⁴, he was made a Justice of the Peace. He died suddenly Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, 1901, aged 63⁴. His death occurred in London, and was the result of injuries sustained by falling from the steps of one of the Metropolitan Railway stations on the previous Thursday⁴. During the last year of his active life his eyesight had been failing, and about 12 months before his death he had had a cataract removed⁴. For some days after the accident he had gone about his business; but after taking to his bed at the Howard Hotel⁴, he succumbed to internal hemorrhage. He was buried at the Felinfoel Church cemetery Monday, Dec. 23, 1901⁶. A good portrait of him appears in 'Papur Pawb' (Feb. 25, 1899).

He was succeeded in the business by his widow, **Mrs. Louisa Williams**, who, like her husband, traded as 'Williams & Son' until her death, at Allt-y-frân Villa, Llanelly, July 6, 1912, aged 84⁷. She was buried with her predeceased husband at Felinfoel⁷.

Since her death the business, including 'The Llanelly & County Guardian', has been the property of **Thomas Richard Ludford**, Esq., solicitor, Llanelly, who is also the editor. He is also the editor of 'The Llanelly Argus'.

In taking my leave of this remarkable group of families actively engaged in printing and publishing since 1809 at ABERYSTWYTH, I do not forget that the

¹ 'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd' (Oct. 16, 1880).

² 'The South Wales Press Almanac, 1887. Compiled by Arthur Mee.', and 'Old Llanelly-By John Innes . . . 1902.', p. 171.

³ 'Papur Pawb' (Feb. 25, 1899).

⁴ 'Western Mail' (Dec. 19, 1901).

⁵ 'Llanelly Directory' (1897).

⁶ 'The South Wales Daily News' (Dec. 19, 1901).

⁷ 'The Llanelly and County Guardian' (July 11, 1912).

eldest¹ son of **David Williams** of LLANELLY, like the second son (**John Allen Williams**), was brought up a printer, and that he, like his uncle, **John A. Williams**, of SWANSEA, emigrated to the United States. He was only 19¹ years of age when he sailed for New York. From New York he went to San Francisco, where he became a printer, publisher and editor of a newspaper.

To bring the first part of this book to a close, one more early press must be noticed—that founded at CARMARTHEN by the **Rev. Joshua Watkins**, a Baptist minister, in 1809—the year in which the first Aberystwyth press was founded by another Baptist minister (the **Rev. John James**). Like the latter, **Joshua Watkins** was not a practical printer: like him, too, he commenced printing as a partner with another, trading as 'White a Watkins' in King Street.² The partnership was, however, of very short duration, for later³ in the same year **Joshua Watkins** is found printing in partnership with still another, trading as 'Watkins a Lloyd' in Priory Street³, 'near the Oak-tree'. Earlier in the same year **Watkins & Lloyd** had printed 'A Circular Letter . . . South West Baptist Association . . . June 13, 14, & 15, 1809', 8pp., dy. 8vo. The second partnership lasted until sometime in 1810⁴, when **Joshua Watkins** became sole master⁵; but one of the latest instances of his imprint is that to 'Espioniad ar Ddammeg y Pharisead a'r Publican . . . Gan . . . Mr. Ioan Bunyan . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd gan J. Watkins, yn Heol-y-Prior. 1811. (Pris Dau Swllt.)', 159pp., foolscap 8vo. At the foot of p. 159 the imprint of the actual printer's name appears—'Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd gan James Jones.'

Joshua Watkins was a native of Llanwenarth, Monmouthshire, who was persuaded by his friend, the Rev. Morgan John Rhys⁶, to settle with him at Carmarthen in 1793. Morgan John Rhys was a young Baptist minister who, holding advanced views in politics and education, and sympathizing with the ideals of the French Revolutionaries, had in October, 1791, resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church at Penygarn, Pontypool, and had gone to Paris. Sojourning there for some months, he had returned to Wales and had settled at Carmarthen, where, according to the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Baptist minister, Newport, Mon., but formerly of Carmarthen, he 'opened a book shop and arranged [!] a printing-press.'⁷ There is, however, no evidence that Morgan John Rhys had set up a press at Carmarthen, though he might have opened a book-shop there. He certainly founded, edited and published while at Trevecca and Carmarthen (1793-4) a quarterly, entitled 'Cylch-grawn Cynmraeg', of which five numbers appeared. It was to assist him in the publication of his quarterly that Morgan John Rhys persuaded his friend and admirer, **Joshua Watkins**, to settle at Carmarthen⁸. **Joshua Watkins** was a Baptist preacher before⁸ he left

¹ 'Papur Pawb' (Feb. 25, 1899).

² Traethawd ar Faddeuant Pechod . . . Abraham Booth . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd gan White a Watkins, yn Heol-y-Brenin . . . M,DCCC,IX., 46pp., cr. 8vo.

³ Trugaredd a Barn . . . James Owen . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd gan Watkins a Lloyd Heol y Prior. 1809., 99pp., cr. 8vo, advertisement on verso of p. 99, dated 'Hydref 6, 1809.' announcing that the firm were printers, booksellers, bookbinders, &c., trading 'ger llaw y Dderwen, Heol-y-prior, Caerfyrddin.'

⁴ Mer Difnyddiaeth Iachus . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd gan Watkins a Lloyd . . . M,DCCC,X., 140pp., cr. 8vo.

⁵ Oratio . . . Gan N. Williams . . . Caerfyrddin : Argraffwyd, ac ar werth gan J. Watkins, Heol-y-Prior. 1810 . . . , 48pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁶ For more particulars, see 'Rev. Morgan John Rhys . . . By John T. Griffith, D.D. . . . 1910.'

⁷ 'Seren Gomer' (1891, pp. 104 *et seq.*)

⁸ Hanes y Bedyddwyr . . . Gan David Jones . . . 1839., pp. 444-5.

Llanwenarth, but unordained. After following¹ Morgan John Rhys in his flight, August, 1794, to Liverpool for America from the wrath of George III. and his ministers, he returned from Liverpool to Llanwenarth²; but in 1796² he was prevailed upon by the Baptist church worshipping at Penue! chapel, Priory Street, Carmarthen, to become its pastor; and from Mar. 28, 1796², until his death June 22, 1841, aged 71³, he ministered there with marked success. He lies interred in the Penue! burying-ground. In 'A History of the Baptists . . . By . . . Thomas Armitage . . . 1888.', p. 614, there is a portrait of **Joshua Watkins**.

The first partner of **Joshua Watkins** in 1809 was **Hannah White**, the wife of the first of the White family to settle at CARMARTHEN in the reign of George III.: he was John White, born in 1762 at Knowstone, Devon; died Sunday, Aug. 2, 1818⁴; and buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Carmarthen. He was a man of some culture, being a schoolmaster of note in the town during his lifetime. **Hannah White** died June, 1860, and was buried in St. David's churchyard, Carmarthen. Up to the death of her husband in 1818, **Hannah White** had traded in 35⁵, King Street on her own, employing six or seven men in printing and binding; but from 1818 until her death in 1860 she traded as 'Hannah White & Sons', printers, booksellers, stationers (retail and wholesale), dealers in toys and perfumery, with a reading-room and library⁶. The 'Sons' in the firm were (1) **George White White**, the fourth son of John and **Hannah White**, born in 1809, made a Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Carmarthen in 1875⁷, died in March, 1888, and buried at the Carmarthen cemetery; (2) **Isaac White White**, the fifth son, born in 1811, died June 25, 1866⁵, and buried in St. David's churchyard, Carmarthen. After their mother's death the two sons continued to trade as 'H. White & Sons' until they retired from business in 1861, when the business was entirely ended and, the plant and stock being sold by auction, never passed into other hands.

John and **Hannah White** had five other sons and one daughter (died in infancy). The eldest son was John White White, chemist, Guildhall Square, Carmarthen, who died at his residence in Waterloo Parade Apr. 25, 1866, aged 62⁸. The second son was **Henry White White**, born in 1805, the Merthyr printer from 1834 until his death Mar. 2, 1851⁹. The third was Robert White White, a bookseller in 1844 in Thomas Street, Llanelly¹⁰; the sixth, Thomas White White, born May 5, 1816, died in early youth, and buried in St. David's churchyard, Carmarthen; the seventh, William White White, born in 1814, and buried in Norwood Cemetery, London. To-day the family is represented by the two surviving members, (1) Henry Brunel White, Esq., solicitor, Town Clerk of Carmarthen, and the only son of **George White White** the printer; (2) Miss G. M. E. White¹¹, 22, King Street, Carmarthen, the only surviving daughter. Other families in the town bearing the same surname are not in any way related.

¹ Rev. Morgan John Rhys . . . By John T. Griffith, D.D. . . . 1910.', pp. 23-6.

² Hanes y Bedyddwyr . . . Gan David Jones . . . 1839.', pp. 444-5.

³ 'Seren Gomer' (1841, p. 223).

⁴ 'The Cambrian' (Aug. 7, 1818).

⁵ 'Yr Haul' (1866, p. 256).

⁶ See directories.

⁷ Carmarthen and its neighbourhood . . . By William Spurrell . . . MDCCCLXXIX.', 178.

⁸ 'Yr Haul' (1866, p. 192).

⁹ See Chapter XXVI.

¹⁰ Pigot & Co.'s directory (June, 1844).

¹¹ To whom, per the Rev. J. Dyfnallt Owen, I am indebted for many of the foregoing particulars respecting the family.

When, by Saturday, March 3, 1810, **John Daniel**, of CARMARTHEN, had issued the first number of 'The Carmarthen Journal' (still issuing), Wales had three weekly newspapers in English, the other two being 'The Cambrian' (Swansea, 1804—) and 'The North Wales Gazette' (Bangor, 1808—). By 1810 eleven of the thirteen counties of Wales had 31 printing-offices in working order—3 in Breconshire, 2 in Cardiganshire, 4 in Carmarthenshire, 3 in Carnarvonshire, 3 in Denbighshire, 2 in Flintshire, 5 in Glamorganshire, 2 in Merionethshire, 3 in Monmouthshire, 1 in Montgomeryshire, and 3 in Pembrokeshire. Neither Anglesey nor Radnorshire had a printing-office by 1810; but while the latter had never had one, the former had to its credit the two offices of **Llannerchymedd-Holyhead** and **Bodedern-Bala**.

PART II.

A HISTORY OF PRINTING AND PRINTERS
IN MONMOUTHSHIRE (1740-1923—).

A HISTORY OF PRINTING AND PRINTERS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE (1740-1923—).

THE first press in this county, that of
PONTYPOOL,

was propagandist in purpose and output. It owed its establishment mainly to the religious activities of **MILES HARRI**, the minister of the Penygarn Baptist Church, near Pontypool, and the band of young¹ Christian workers whose call to become the pastor of that church he had obeyed since 1729¹. Partly, too, the press owed its establishment to the great religious revival inaugurated, in the fourth decade of the same century, by Howell Harris in Wales and by John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield in England, although the Wesleys, either personally or theologically, had never anything to do with the Pontypool press: in fact, all its publications, like its promoters,—and like Whitefield, too,—were theologically opposed to the Wesleys: the Pontypool press advocated—not Arminianism, but—Calvinism as held and proclaimed not only by Howell Harris and his adherents, but also by the Baptist and Independent churches long before the birth of Howell Harris.

The earliest reference to the Pontypool press is that in 'The Gloucester Journal' (July 29, 1740), in which it is announced,

'Whereas the *Art and Mystery* of PRINTING being now Established in the Town of PONTYPOOL, in the County of *Monmouth*, by SAMUEL and FELIX FARLEY, Printers, in the *City and County* of BRISTOL, at the Instigation of many worthy Gentlemen of the said Town and other parts of the *Principality* of Wales, who are so kind as to promise Encouragement to so *useful an Art*, in its *Infancy* esteem'd by the *Learned of Divine Institution*; the *first Thing* committed to the Press there, is intitled, CHRIST, a *Christian's Life*: Or, A *Practical Discourse* on a *Believer's Life Derive'd* from CHRIST, and *Resolved* into CHRIST. Being the Substance of several SERMONS preach'd by the Author upon his Recovery of a Fit of Sickness, and since extracted from him by the Importunity of Friends. By the late Rev. Mr. JOHN GAMMON. *Corrected and Recommended* by Several DIVINES. Now faithfully Translated into WELCH from the 5th. and last Edition of the *English* . . . N.B. Several other Pieces of Divinity are preparing for the Encouragement of the said Press.'

That announcement throws some light upon the dark places in the following statement (in Welsh) on p. xii. of the Rev. James Spintner James's 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr', vol. III. (1903)—a statement repeated by many since:—

'Through the kindness of Mr. Richard Bennett, of Llanbrynmair, we are able to add . . . that he, [**Miles Harri**] in 1740, set up a printing-press at Pontypool, and printed several books to further the revival initiated by Howell Harris. They were great friends in 1739 and 1740;

¹ 'Dynion ieuaingc gan mwyaf' ('Hanes y Bedyddwyr . . . Can Joshua Thomas . . . MDCCCLXXVIII.', p. 239).

and Miles Harri, through his friend, who travelled so much, endeavoured to distribute religious books, especially Canne's Bible¹ throughout the country. Then, on September 30, 1740, he writes to him [Howell Harris] to the effect that "he was unable to be with him at any meeting because of his having to take care of the press, but that he was sending to him per brother Herbert a number of the first book printed at Pontypool, requesting him to send them where he thought fit, and to appoint some person to sell them at 3d. each. He asks him also what book in his opinion should next be put to press: that the answer to the bishop was already in hand." We are of opinion that the first book printed was 'Diferyn Dewisol o Fel o'r Graig Grist'; and that 'Ateb y Parchedig Mr. Whitfield i Lythyr Bugeilaidd diweddaf Esgob Llundain, was the second. The author and the editor of 'Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry', and likewise Charles Ashton, failed to find any information about 'Argraff-Wasg Newydd Pontypool'; but it is clear now that the venture was Miles Harri's; and we are of opinion that No. 2, 1741, in 'Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry', which is described as having been printed 'yn Argraff-Wasg Newydd Pontypool,' is the first edition of Harri Shôn's hymns.

Unfortunately, no copy of 'the first Thing' printed in Monmouthshire is known to have survived; but the announcement in 'The Gloucester Journal' makes clear (a) that the press on which it was printed had been established before July 29, 1740,—probably in that very month; (b) that the first master-printers at Pontypool were **Samuel and Felix Farley**, of BRISTOL—not **Miles Harri**, as implied by the Rev. James Spinter James; (c) that the first printed booklet from the press, like the six that succeeded it, was in Welsh; (d) that the first booklet was—not, as surmised by the Rev. James Spinter James, 'Diferyn Dewisol o Fel', but—a Welsh version of John Gammon's 'Christ, a Christian's Life': 'Diferyn Dewisol o Fel' may have been the third; (e) that Pontypool was selected as the home of the press 'at the Instigation' of some of the inhabitants 'of the said Town'.

That **Miles Harri** was the foremost of those who 'instigated' the Bristol printers to establish the first press in Monmouthshire, may well be believed, for was it not he, as stated in his letter to Howell Harris Sept. 30, 1740, who had the 'care of the press'? And in 1725—fifteen years previously—**Miles Harri**, jointly with two Baptist neighbours, namely John Harri of Blaenau, in the parish of Aberystroth, and John Phillips, had published John Harri's Welsh version² of William Alleine's 'Some Discovery of the New Heavens and the New Earth' (1679).

That **Miles Harri** and the Baptists had a controlling interest in the press is evident from the fact that (waiving any significance which may attach to the fact that the author of 'Diferyn Dewisol o Fel' printed on the press in 1740, was Thomas Wilcox, a Baptist minister at The Three Cranes, Tooley Street, London, before the Revolution) one of its publications was a Baptist catechism, inculcating baptism of adults by immersion.

That Howell Harris and some of the Welsh revivalists were interested in the press is quite as evident from the fact (a) that the announcement in 'The Gloucester Journal' includes, among the 'instigators' of the press, 'many worthy gentlemen of . . . other parts of . . . Wales' than Pontypool, and (b) that **Miles Harri** consults Howell Harris as to what book 'should next be put to press'.

That the promoters of the press, being Calvinists, were on the side of Whitefield in the 1739-40 controversy with Wesley culminating in their theological separation in 1741, may be inferred from the fact that the last book printed on the press bears the imprint of 'S. Mason', who was, like Howell Harris and the Welsh revivalists, of the Whitefield persuasion, and traded as a 'Bookseller over against Love-lane, in Wood street, London'³. It will be

¹ Not, of course, the Welsh version (1790): see my notes, description and bibliography in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

² Rhai Datguddiadau O'r Nefoedd Newydd, ar Ddaear Newydd . . . Argraphwyd Yng Nghaerfyrddin Gan Nicholas Thomas, dros Joan Harri, Ioan Phillips, a Miles Harri. MDCCXXV.

³ 'The Weekly History' (Dec. 26, 1741), cited as an authority on p. 6 of 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfniaidd' (March, 1920).

noted that the imprint to all the Pontypool booklets except 'Hymnau Duwio! . . . M. J. ac E. W. . . . 1741.', did not contain the printers' names: it was simply (but in Welsh) 'Pont-y-Pool: Printed at the New Printing-Press', from which fact I conclude that the ownership or the control of the press,—both, perhaps,—had passed from the hands of **Miles Harri** and his friends into others who were more aggressively of the Whitefield persuasion, with **Samuel Mason** in charge. This conclusion finds some support in a few sentences contained in a letter¹ dated Mar. 19, 1741, of Howell Harris to **John Lewis**, of Bartholomew Close, LONDON, printer and publisher of 'The Weekly History'² of Whitefield and his followers. Howell Harris writes,

'I have received yours . . . and am sorry for the divisions . . . Your Papers have been sweet and edifying to me and to others . . . I hope you have received my letter to Bro. Charles—and if you think it to God's glory you may print it. If you do, send me $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen copies. Consult Brother Mason on the matter. I heard to-day of their intention to turn your Paper to Welsh and print it at Pontypool in Monmouthshire'.

Howell Harris, however, hastens in the next sentence to say, 'I know nothing of that.'

A perusal of pp. 216-51 of Joshua Thomas's 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr' (1778), and of James Spinther James's 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr' (1903), would convince any reader of the greatness of **Miles Harri**'s character, intellectual gifts, and services to religion and education in Monmouthshire during the more than 50 years he laboured in the Baptist ministry. He was a native of the parish of Bedwelty, and owner of a tenement called Llyswedog Fach in the Sirhowy valley, 'situated on the northern side of the road leading through George Town [Tredegar] to Ebbw Vale, nearly opposite the police station'³. He was born in 1699, and was of a good stock of Welsh yeomen. Apr. 1, 1724, he was baptized by immersion at Blaenau, and soon began to preach. In 1727 he and the Baptists in the Pontypool district set about building Penygarn chapel, which is within a mile of Pontypool to the north-west. By 1729 the chapel was opened for public worship, and a new Baptist church formed therein. Nov. 29 in the same year **Miles Harri** was ordained a minister at Blaenau, and May 24, 1732, became the first pastor of the Penygarn church. In 1732 or 1734 he co-operated with his brother-in-law, John Griffith⁴, in founding the Baptist College at Trosnant, Pontypool, acting for some years as its principal, and taking up his abode there in 1736, so as to be among his people and nearer his fields of labour. When Howell Harris, in August, 1739, was charged at the Monmouth Assizes with causing a 'riot' at Pontypool in June, **Miles Harri**, by his influence and untiring efforts in the preparation of the case for the defence, and in collecting a fund to defray the expenses, brought about his release. **Miles Harri** died Nov. 1, 1776, in his 77th year, and lies buried at Penygarn.

The life of the first Monmouthshire press was short, probably about two years, being established in July, 1740, and ceasing operations sometime in 1742. As far as records go, the output of the press consists of a bookplate and seven small books, five of which were first described by Rowlands in his 'Cambrian Bibliography' when published serially in 'Y Traethodydd': see the volume for 1853, pp. 150-52; in 'Cambrian Bibliography' in book form (1869) a description of the sixth book is added, while the seventh is recorded in the announcement in 'The Gloucester Journal' (July 29, 1740) and the second in **Miles Harri**'s letter to Howell Harris Sept. 30, 1740.

¹Quoted on pp. 88-9 of 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfniaidd' (June, 1919).

²See under 8, 1741, in 'Cambrian Bibliography' (1869) and on p. 421 of 'The Journal of . . . John Wesley . . . Edited by Nehemiah Curnock . . . Standard Edition.'

³Powell's 'History of Tredegar' (1885, p. 17).

⁴Son of the Rev. Morgan Griffith (died June 11, 1738, aged 69), Baptist minister, of Hengoed, Glam. ('Hanes y Bedyddwyr . . . Gan Joshua Thomas', 1778, p. 243).

'The first Thing' was the Welsh version of Gammon's 'Christ, a Christian's Life'.

The second—'the answer to the bishop' mentioned in **Miles Harri's** letter to Howell Harris—was 'Ateb | y | Parchedig Mr. Whitefield, i | Lythyr Bugeiliaidd | Diweddaf | Esgob Llundain. | PONT-Y-POOL : | Argraphwyd yn yr Argraph-Wasg Newydd yn | y Flwyddyn MDCCXL.', 24pp., foolscap 8vo ; on *verso* of titlepage, Articles 11-13 of the Church of England. The 'Esgob Llundain' was Edmund Gibson, successively Bishop of Lincoln and of London, whose pastoral letter (attacking the Methodists, and translated into Welsh by the Rev. Theophilus Evans in 1740) had appeared in 1739.

Two more books issued from the press in 1740—(a) 'Diferyn Dewisol o Fel | o'r Graig Crist : | neu, | Air Byrr o Gyngor, i Saint a Phechaduriaid. | Wedi ei osod allan, yn gyntaf yn Saesonaeg : | Ac yr Awr-hon wedi ei Gyfieithu i'r Gymraeg | er Cymmorth i'r Cymru. | . . . | PONT-Y-POOL : | Argraphwyd yn yr Argraph-Wasg Newydd yn | y Flwyddyn MDCCXL.', 32pp., foolscap 8vo ; (b) 'Llythyr | oddiwrth | y Parchedig Mr. George Whitefield | At Societies neu Gymdeithasau Crefyddol | a osodwyd yn ddiweddar ar droed mewn am- | riw Lloedd yng Nghymru a Lloeger. | A ysgrifenydd yn y Llong a enwir *Elizabeth*, | Capt. *Stephenson*, yn rhwym o *Lundain* i Philadelphia. | PONT-Y-POOL : | Argraphwyd yn yr Argraph-Wasg Newydd yn | y Flwyddyn MDCCXL.'

The other three books were issued in 1741—(a) 'Catechism y Bedyddwyr : | neu | Gyfarwyddyd byr | yn | Egwyddorion | y | Grefydd Grist'nogol. | Yn gyttynol a'r Gyffes Ffydd a ossodwyd allan | gan Henuriaid a Brodyr o amriwr Gynlleid | faoedd o Gristnogion (wedi eu bedyddio ar | broffes o'i Ffydd) yn Llundain ar Wlad ; yn | arddel yr Athrawiaeth o Etholedigaeth | Bersonol, a Pharhaed hyd y Diwedd. | . . . | PONT-Y-POOL : | Argraphwyd yn yr Argraph-Wasg Newydd | yn y Flwyddyn, 1741.', 36pp., 12mo ; (b) 'Hymnau Duwiol. | Byddiol iw dysgu, ai canu gan bawb o ffydd- | lon Blant *Sion* ; iw diddanu ar y Ffordd | wrth ymdaith tua'r Wlad nefol. | O Gasgliad Gwr Eglwysig. | . . . | PONT-Y-POOL : | Argraphwyd yn yr Argraph-Wasg Newydd yn | y Flwyddyn MDCCXLI.', foolscap 8vo¹ ; (c) the second² part of (b), bearing the same title and imprint ; (d) 'Hymnau Duwiol. | O Gasgliad Gwyr Eglwysig, M.J. ac E. W. | . . . | Argraphwyd yn MHONT-Y-POOL, gan S. Mason, 1741.', 36pp., foolscap 8vo ; hymns ending on p. '[34]', p. 35 (un-numbered) being occupied by an erratum ; *verso*, blank.

To the foregoing description of the booklets known to have been printed on the PONTYPOOL press must be added that of a bookplate in the possession of Mr. J. Kyrle Fletcher, of Newport—a bookplate which establishes the hitherto unknown fact that the press at PONTYPOOL did not cease working in 1741, as is universally inferred, but that it continued to work there in 1742. The letterpress on the bookplate, kindly copied for me by Mr. J. Kyrle Fletcher, is as follows :—*'Thomas Rogers, | His Book. | Born July the 20th, 1725. | [Here a line of 'flowers'.] | Printed at Pont-y-Pool, in the Year 1742.', 16mo ; on top a floreated border, and at foot a floreated tailpiece.*

What became of the first Pontypool press and type after 1742 ? In the winter of 1907, having heard that the press was in the possession of Thomas Henry Thomas ('Arlunydd Penygarn')³, I interviewed him at his house, and was shown by him an old oak press standing five feet high and two feet wide on a pair of

¹The late Rev. James Spinther James was wrong in surmising that this hymn-book was 'the first edition of Harri Shon's hymns' : the latter, bearing the imprint of Sam. Farley, of Bristol, was not published until 1747.

²The first part was re-printed in 1745 by **Samuel Lewis**, CARMARTHEN : see 'Cambrian Bibliography' under 16, 1745.

³Born Mar. 31, 1839, at the Baptist College, Penygarn, Pontypool ; died July 5, 1915, at 45, The Walk, Cardiff.

three-inch pillars, and having two cypress-wood rollers similar to those of a modern domestic mangle. This press the owner told me he had had given him by Charles Conway¹, of Pontnewydd, Monmouthshire, who had had it from the printing-office of **Evan Prosser**, at PONTYPOOL. But, apart from its being unlike any known make of printing-press, the absence of all traces of a 'coffin' or platen convinced me that it had never been a type printing-press: it may have been used by **Evan Prosser** to flatten down a too-heavy 'pull' or impression by running the printed sheet between the rollers, just as a laundress does in mangling washed clothes. Moreover, as the press and type in the Pontypool office in 1740-2 were more or less the property of the well-established Bristol firm that pioneered Monmouthshire printing, it is almost certain that, at the abandonment of the venture, they were removed to the head-office in Bristol.

Then, for 85 years, the click of type and rumble of press were not heard at Pontypool. With the advent, however, of

RICHARD JONES, of Dolgelly, in 1827, they were heard again. In dealing² with him and his DOLGELLY press, I have already outlined his brief career at Pontypool and the sale of his press there to

WILLIAM ROWLANDS Mar. 30, 1829, who carried it on till the beginning of 1831, when it probably became the property by purchase of **Evan Prosser** (see later on). **William Rowlands** was born in Calico Buildings, London, Oct. 10, 1807, his parents being Thomas and Mary Rowlands, natives of Tregaron. In 1820 **William Rowlands** was put to school at Ystradmeurig; in 1824 he left for Merthyr Tydfil, assisting for seven months in succession to William Morris, of Cefn-coed-y-cymer, near Merthyr, as master of the village school. In the spring of 1825 he left for Pontypool, where, Jan. 22, 1826, he commenced preaching with the Calvinistic Methodists. He was a good Latin scholar; and at Pontypool he acted again as co-master of a day-school with the Rev. Evan Evans, Nantyglo. In 1828 he was sent forth as a travelling missionary. To carry on his work, he found it convenient to reside at Llangattock, Mon. Mar. 20, 1829, he gave up missionary work, and with some of the £450 of his parents' savings he had inherited, bought **Richard Jones's** press and type, starting on his own as 'printer, bookbinder, and bookseller', without knowing anything about the business. By May 19, 1829, he had settled at Pontypool, and by August had issued his first number (a double one—'Gorph. ac Awst') of the Welsh Sunday-School monthly, 'Yr Athraw', started in 1827³ at Merthyr. **William Rowlands** was both editor and publisher of 'Yr Athraw', contributing much himself. He printed, too, a number of booklets, pamphlets and ballads. In midsummer of 1830 he bought shares in a coalpit at Blackwood; and ultimately, in the beginning of 1831, sold his printing business and plant to sink his all in the coalpit. The last number of 'Yr Athraw' had appeared in December, 1830. Mar. 8, 1832, he removed to Blackwood, to superintend his property, and to keep two shops, but only to become a bankrupt in November, 1833, owing partly to his own inexperience, but mostly to the fraud of those in charge. He lost all—his wife's as well as his own—paying his creditors his last penny. Aug. 6, 1836, he reached New York, there to take charge of the Utica Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist Church. By January, 1838, he had founded, edited and published the still issuing Calvinistic-Methodist monthly, 'Y Cyfaill o'r Hen Wlad'⁴, publishing from time to time several books and pamphlets of his own composition. In July, 1862, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him

¹Died May 24, 1860. He was some time principal proprietor of the Pontnewydd tinworks.

²See Chapter XXIV. in the first part of this work.

³Not in '1829', as stated in Powell's 'Cofiant William Rowlands' (1873), and not by **William Rowlands** either, but by William Morris, of Cefn-coed-y-cymer, and David Williams, of Merthyr.

⁴'Y Cyfaill' since January, 1881.

by the La Fayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Oct. 27, 1866, he died at Utica, aged 59 years, and was buried at Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica. In Powell's 'Cofiant William Rowlands' (1873) there is a portrait in steel engraving.

Contemporaneous with **William Rowlands's** from 1829 there was another press at PONTYPOOL—that of

HENRY WEBBER & SON, of Newport. In an advertisement on p. 3 of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (May 23, 1829—No. 1) the firm return 'thanks . . . for liberal support . . . on their establishment at Newport. They further beg respectfully to announce that they have opened a Branch Establishment in Pontypool.'

EVAN PROSSER—Sir William Ouseley's 'young artist' at BRECON in 1819-23¹—with probably **William Rowlands's** plant and press, commenced printing in his office in Commercial Street in 1831, and continued there until his tragic death in the autumn of 1842. One of his apprentices was the late eminent Baptist minister, the Rev. John Jenkyn Brown, who was born at PONTYPOOL in 1817; educated at the Bristol Baptist College; elected President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1882; and died at Edgbaston, Birmingham, Mar. 14, 1907, aged 90 ('South Wales Daily News', Mar. 15, 1907, and 'Local Register . . . of Pontypool . . . 1875.', p. xxv).

In 'Seren Gomer' (November, 1842, p. 346) it is recorded (in Welsh),

'On a Sunday night² recently, Mr. Evan Prosser, Printer and Bookseller, of Pontypool, . . . ended his life by shooting himself with a revolver, the contents of which entered his head under his right ear. It appears that the deceased shot himself before a mirror that stood on a table in his bedroom . . . Mr. Prosser had sent out his servant-maid, who, finding upon her return the door locked, sought help to enter. When Mr. Jones (the surgeon) and the maid entered, they found him on the floor quite dead, with the revolver in his right hand. The deceased was 42 years old, and had so given himself up to drink heavily, that it is supposed his mind had become deranged. That he had premeditated self-destruction is very probable, for on the previous Sunday he had sent a letter to London, requesting a relative to proceed immediately to Pontypool to take charge of his business. At the inquest a verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was brought in.'

The relative was his cousin,

HENRY HUGHES, who immediately became his successor and the founder of the present firm of **Henry Hughes Newspapers Ltd.**, PONTYPOOL. **Henry Hughes** was born at Brecon in December, 1808, his father, **Henry Hughes**, being in business there at the time, and, at his death in 1820, succeeded in the business by his widow, **Priscilla Hughes**. The son, **Henry Hughes**, the Pontypool printer, who had served his apprenticeship with his father, went to London when about 18 years of age, working there as a journeyman successively at Valpy's, at Cunningham & Salmon's, and also in some newspaper offices, including those of 'The Satirist' (secretly published) and 'The Shipping Gazette'. Subsequently he entered into business for himself; and in 1841 took up the Freedom of the City of London. In 1842 he sold his plant to Messrs. Waterlow (then about to add printing to their business as law stationers), and removed to Pontypool to succeed his deceased cousin, **Evan Prosser**. In July, 1877, **Henry Hughes** moved his machinery and type from 6, Commercial Street to workrooms over the old market—'The Corn Market House'—**David Walkingshaw's** old printing-office, and in 1879 took his second son,

DAVID WILLIAM HUGHES, into partnership, to trade henceforth as **HUGHES & SON**. The father died Mar. 20, 1892, and was buried at Trevelthyn Churchyard, Pontypool; but the firm still traded as 'Hughes & Son'—since 1891 in 73, Osborne Road, in the office of 'The Pontypool Free Press', owned and published since July, 1877, by

¹See Chapter XXX. in the first part of this work.

²'Sabbath evening, Sept. 25th' ('Y Diwygiwr', 1842, p. 355).

HENRY HUGHES, junior—the eldest son of the founder of the firm of **Hughes & Son**. The imprint to 'The Pontypool Free Press and Herald of the Hills' for July 7, 1877, bears for the first time the name of 'Henry Hughes, junior' as printer and publisher; and on p. 4 of the following number, dated 'July 14, 1877', there is the advertisement—

'Pontypool Free Press Office, July 2, 1877 . . . I have now decided to retire from business . . . and . . . *this day* disposed of my Newspaper and General Printing Business, &c. . . . and beg to introduce my successor, Mr. Henry Hughes, Junr., of this town . . .

'DAVID WALKINSHAW.'

Henry Hughes, junior, like his younger brother, **David William Hughes**, of the firm of **Hughes & Son**, served his apprenticeship with his father, and was for about six years with Simpkin, Marshall & Co., the London publishers. After his purchase of 'The Pontypool Free Press' July 2, 1877, the two businesses—those of **Hughes & Son** and **Henry Hughes**—were carried on over the old market till 1891, when the paper was doubled in size (to 8pp.) and removed to the new premises in 73, Osborne Road. This building was very much enlarged in 1893 by its owner, **Henry Hughes, junior**, to accommodate the firm of **Hughes & Son**. The latter firm conducted the miscellaneous printing and stationery business, and **Henry Hughes, junior**, edited and published 'The Pontypool Free Press', the two businesses being distinct. **Hughes & Son** had also a stationery shop in 6, Commercial Street. In January, 1886, they printed for the editors (the Rev. William Edwards, B.A., D.D., Principal of the Baptist College at Pontypool, now at Cardiff, the Rev. D. Lewis, then of Abersychan, and the Rev. David Bibliander Richards, then of Abersychan) the first number of 'The Monmouthshire Baptist'—a monthly; but the last number appeared in December of the same year.

HENRY HUGHES, junior, died at his residence, 'Honddu', 72, Osborne Road, Pontypool, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1912, aged 73, having been born in London in 1839. He had married in 1878 the second daughter of Thomas Watkins, of Highmead, Llanfair, near Abergavenny. Prior to his death, **Henry Hughes**, who took no part in public life, had been in failing health for some years. He left a widow, four sons, and two daughters. After his death, the paper, the title of which had, Apr. 2, 1909, been altered to 'The Free Press of Monmouthshire', became the property of his widow,

REBECCA J. HUGHES, who, assisted by her eldest son, **Harry Thomas Hughes** (who had for years previously managed the paper) continued to publish it every Friday morning, the firm trading as **Henry Hughes Newspapers, Ltd.**, the directors being **Rebecca J. Hughes**, **Harry Thomas Hughes**, **Frank E. Hughes**, **John C. Hughes**, and **M. Esther Hughes** (secretary).

DAVID WILLIAM HUGHES, the senior partner in the firm of **Hughes & Son**, printers, booksellers, lithographers & manufacturing stationers, The Griffin Press, 73, Osborne Road and 6, Commercial Street, Pontypool, died Nov. 19, 1920, in a nursing home at Church Stretton, in his 75th year. He had latterly resided at Whaddon, near Gloucester. He left a widow, two sons, and four daughters. Since his death the business has been carried on by the elder son, **HARRY LLEWELLYN HUGHES**, trading as 'Hughes & Son'.

THOMAS BEVAN OLIVER printed at Pontypool, in 1842, an 8-page (cr. 8vo) sermon in Welsh by William Thomas, of Newport. Its execution is a proof of his skill and care as a craftsman. He kept a stationer's shop also, and had come to Pontypool from Newport.

By 1851 **EDWARD A. HARRHY**, whose surname reminds one of Pontypool's first press supervisor, **Miles Harri**, was printing in Crane Street, and in 1852 in George Street. He, too, was a stationer, and a Newport man.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, a schoolmaster, who traded in the fifties in George Street as printer, bookseller, bookbinder, stationer and newsagent, was not a printer, and had no plant of his own ; but he took printing orders for execution by others. To **William Edwards**, however, Pontypool owes the publication of its first newspaper, 'The Pontypool Advertiser, and Miscellany of Information and Amusement', the first number of which appeared in July, 1854, bearing the imprint, 'Printed for the Proprietor, W. Edwards, at the "Star of Gwent" Office, Commercial-street, Newport, and Published by him at George-street, Pontypool.' The paper—an 8-page monthly, cr. 8vo, price 1d.—was issued on the 15th of each month. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were not printed at 'The Star of Gwent' office, for the type-founts with which they were printed differ from those of no. 1.

By 1858 **DAVID WALKINGSHAW** had set up as a jobbing printer in the Corn Market House, and by Mar. 5, 1859, had issued the first number of 'The Pontypool Free Press and Herald of the Hills'—the weekly still issuing as 'The Free Press of Monmouthshire'. The printer was also the proprietor and editor, and had for several years prior to his settling at Pontypool edited 'The Sheffield Free Press'¹. **David Walkingshaw** did Pontypool and district signal service not only by means of his newspaper, but also by issuing in book form so much of the contents of its columns as 'Local Register ; or Chronology of Pontypool and the Neighbourhood', 290pp., 4th edition in 1875. June 6, 1871, he removed his printing and publishing office from the Corn Market House to the old Assembly Room over the Butter Market ('Local Register', etc., 1875, p. xcii). By July 2, 1877, he had disposed of his office and paper to **Henry Hughes junior**. **David Walkingshaw** was the son of John Weir Walkingshaw, who died Apr. 2^d, 1863, at Coleford, aged 77, and who for many years resided at Abersychan, where he was associated with David Mushet, the eminent metallurgist, in the erection (in 1826) and subsequent management of the ironworks there. **David Walkingshaw** was born June 18, 1817, and died at his residence, Rydale Villa, Redland, Bristol, Thursday, July 13, 1899, in his 83rd year, leaving a widow³.

WILLIAM HARRY WHEELER, the son of a Primitive-Methodist minister stationed at Pontypool, printed here and in Dock Street, NEWPORT, in 1870. His office at PONTYPOOL was in 2, Park Terrace ; but his stay here was only for a few years. He, however, continued to print at NEWPORT until 1879.

PHILIP JAMES PHILLIPS had an office for orders in the Market Hall in 1891, and another at the same time in 25, George Street, NEWPORT, where he remained until 1893.

JOHN CURZON, in July, 1901, became master-printer in Market Street. He was a native of Longton, Staffordshire, born Feb. 11, 1860 ; but his parents having removed to reside at Redruth, Cornwall, while he was very young, he had lived sometime at the latter place previous to his coming to Pontypool at the age of nine. He served his apprenticeship with **Hughes & Son**, Pontypool, working in all 28 years on 'The Pontypool Free Press' before he left to commence business on his own. **John Curzon** was well known and highly respected as a Wesleyan local preacher from his early youth until his death, at the age of 55, July 4, 1915, when he was succeeded by his two sons,

ROBERT JOHN CURZON & RALPH CURZON, who, trading as R. J. Curzon, have since conducted the business in Market Street.

¹ 'Local Register', etc. (1875, p. xvi).

² *Ibid.*, pp. xxxi—xxxii.

³ 'The Pontypool Free Press' (July 14, 1899).

In his 'Typographical Gazetteer' (1824 ; 2nd ed'n, 1831) Dr. Henry Cotton (1789-1879) enters 'A Collection of Loyal Songs, Poems, etc. Printed in the year 1750, 8vo. pp. 72', describing it as 'A collection of Jacobite poems, stated to be privately, most probably printed for sale ; although from the nature of the collection, very cautiously.' Dr. Cotton adds that the book appears to have been printed at **RAGLAN CASTLE**, in Monmouthshire. By 1839 'Ragland Castle, Wales' is given under date '1750' as one of the places of printing in that year on p. 965, column 4, of Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing' (1839), and by 1854 John Martin, the librarian of the Duke of Bedford, quotes Dr. Cotton's statement in the second edition of 'A Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books'. But in Lowndes's the place of printing is given as 'Lond. 1750'; and as Raglan Castle in 1750, and for many years before, was a total ruin, the noble family that owned it having long deserted it, and nobody living in the parish or neighbourhood in 1750 who could possibly have had a press, Dr. Cotton's statement must not be entertained except as another 'interesting' fiction.

MONMOUTH

was the second place in the county to have a press. Full forty-nine years had come and gone since the first Pontypool press was last heard of when

CHARLES HEATH, in the spring of 1791¹, settled at Monmouth as printer. The county is much indebted to **Heath**, not only as printer of a very useful set of topographical works, but as collector and preserver of their contents. His collections, scattered over his gossipy 'Accounts', anticipate largely the more seriously historical tomes of David Williams² (1796) and Archdeacon Coxe³ (1801), while the pleasing egotism of his 'Accounts' helps the reader to much that is autobiographically useful. In edition after edition his long prefaces and numerous footnotes reiterate the main facts of his life and naturally reveal the charming simplicity of his mind and heart. In the preface to his 'Tintern Abbey' (1806) he says that he was a native of Hurcott, near Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, where, 'on the ruins of a small fulling mill, for dressing woollen cloth, . . . his parents first erected, and carried on for many years, the most extensive and valuable Paper Mill in that part of the Kingdom'. In the 1801 edition of his 'Ragland Castle', p. ix. (unnumbered), he speaks of his being 'at school at Hartlebury in Worcestershire, about the year 1768': he was then about seven years old. His apprenticeship to the craft of printing was spent at Nottingham. From Nottingham he went to Monmouth. 'His house', he adds, 'was much resorted to by the respectable [*Invariably!*] travellers who passed thro' the town, requesting him to afford any information relating to the beautiful scenes' in Monmouthshire. This induced him to collect information for inclusion in his 'Accounts'. Unlike Ruskin, 'he believed that information, to be useful, should come recommended in the cheapest form possible'. He dealt in small wares :

¹Not in '1788', as stated by the late William Haines in his reprint of Heath's 'Account of the Presentation of Colours to the Monmouthshire Volunteers . . . 1799.' (1901, p. iv., unnumbered), and repeated by him in 'Notes on Charles Heath' (1908, p. 1) and again on p. 145 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (June, 1913). **Charles Heath** himself says in his 'Historical . . . Accounts of Chepstow' (1813, footnote to p. 43, unnumbered), 'The first time I visited the Castle, in the Summer of 1790, previous to becoming a resident at Monmouth', etc. Again, in his 'Historical . . . Accounts of Raglan Castle' (1819), he says in the preface, 'When I came to Monmouth in . . . 1791', etc. In the preface to his 'Historical . . . Accounts of Tintern Abbey' (1806), he is explicit : after describing his visit to Tintern in 1790, he says, 'The spring of the succeeding year fixing me as a Printer at Monmouth', etc.

²The History of Monmouthshire.

³An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire.

he had 'to descend to the dispensing of an "halfpenny-worth of wafers of all colours," to any wight who might demand them of him'. In the preface to the 1799 edition of his 'Excursion down the Wye', he says that 'none of his pages were committed to writing', but were 'transferred to the composing stick, and afterwards put to press, without any further concern than *literal correction*'. It is interesting to observe his simple pride in his 'acquaintance' with the socially great: here is an instance:—Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, on the day following their visit to Monmouth in 1801, 'honored him with a visit'; and Nelson and his friends received 'from him copies of his descriptions of Monmouthshire . . . On receiving the books, he thanked me in the most gracious manner, and taking his hat off, laid it on the shop counter, which drew from me the remark, "that as monarchs had taken off their hats to his lordship, it was impossible for him to remain uncovered in the presence of a country printer, and that he would permit me to replace it again on his head!" And he did. By permission of Lord Nelson, he printed also his 'addresses at dinner in a few days', and sent him, 'in a few weeks', a copy of his speech.

According to a note on p. 10 (unnumbered) of his first publication ('A Descriptive Account of Ragland Castle'), issued June 23, 1792¹, and reaching its 11th edition in 1829, his office was first at 'his house in Monnow Street'², whence, as he adds, he had, previous to the publication of his 'Ragland Castle', removed 'to a more eligible situation in the Market Place facing the Town Hall'³. This second office he describes in his 'Historical . . . Accounts of Monmouth' (1804, pp. 240-1):—

'The house I live in, and that adjoining, were two small tenements, before purchased and rebuilt by Mr. Prosser, surgeon. My shop was, for many years, occupied by a barber, where the farmer had his beard new-reaped, and was spruced upon a Market day, fresh for his appearance at Church on Sunday,—

"But so revers'd the GO is now, to what was once the CIG, sir,
"That the Farmer wears his HAIR, and the Daughter wears a WIG, sir."

Afterwards, it became a shoemaker's,—then a linen-draper's,—now a storehouse of information for the traveller passing thro' the country.'

Heath was in the house in the Market Place in 1816: see the imprint to his 'Tintern Abbey' (9th edition, [1816]). By 1819⁴ he had, however, removed to Agincourt Square, where, according to Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney's 'History of Monmouthshire . . . The Hundred of Skenfrith . . . 1904', p. 7, he is said to have 'succeeded' Owen Tudor, the bookseller and stationer there. But the succession could not have been immediate, for Owen Tudor died Sept. 5, 1807⁵, whereas **Heath** did not leave the Market Place until after 1816.

Owen Tudor had been **Heath**'s contemporary at MONMOUTH since 1791. Christened in 1745⁵, he had succeeded his father, James Tudor Morgan, as bookseller and stationer, at the latter's death in 1783⁵, aged 75⁵. James Tudor

¹Not, as stated by the late William Haines in his reprint of **Heath**'s 'Account of the Presentation of Colours', etc. (1901, p. iv., unnumbered), and repeated by him in 'Notes on Charles Heath' (1908, p. 2), and again on p. 146 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (June, 1913),—'An Account of some portions of the Scenery of the Wye' (1795). I give a full description of **Heath**'s first publication in 1792 on p. 221 of the Catalogue of the Welsh Library at Cardiff (1898); and on p. 1 of the text of 'Ragland Castle' (1797 edition) **Heath** says, 'This Account (first printed by me in June 1792), . . .'

²Not in 'Agincourt Square', as stated, on the authority of a friend, in the late William Haines's reprint of **Heath**'s 'Account of the Presentation of Colours', etc.: Agincourt Square, as I shall show presently, was the third home of the press.

³Opposite the centre of the Borough-court' (Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney's 'History of Monmouthshire. Index to the Hundreds of Skenfrith and Abergavenny' (1907, p. 517—'Corrigenda').

⁴See the imprint to 'Ragland Castle' (7th edition, 1819).

⁵Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney's 'History of Monmouthshire . . . The Hundred of Abergavenny . . . 1906', p. 258—'Pedigree of the Family of Tudor of Llangattock Lingoed'.

Morgan was of an ancient and honourable family of Tudors, and was of Llan-gattock Lingoed, seven miles north-east from Abergavenny, which estate he had inherited under the will of his cousin, Charles Morgan, whose surname he assumed. In 1744 he was the High Sheriff of the county¹. 'He is . . . said to have gone into Gloucestershire and hunted with the Duke of Beaufort and to have indulged in other extravagances, with the result that he became involved in financial difficulties and retired to Monmouth, where he set up as a bookseller in Agincourt Square.'² He was buried at Monmouth. His son, Owen Tudor, carried on the business until his death Sept. 5, 1807, aged 62¹. The latter's son, Thomas, christened in 1785¹, lived at Monmouth, and represented the Royal Exchange Assurance Company², for many years after his father's death, and some years after the removal of **Heath** from the Market Place to Agincourt Square², living in 1830³ in St. Mary Street. 'The male line of the family seems to have ended at the death of [Thomas Tudor's son,] the Rev. Thomas Owen Tudor [M.A., Oxford, Vicar of Tarrant Monckton, Dorset, christened at Monmouth Oct. 18, 1826] in 1883.'⁴ The house in Agincourt Square in which the Tudors traded still stands⁴, numbered 23⁵, occupied by Mr. Arthur James H. Pease, stationer⁵, although the late William Haines had 'been told' that it was No. 15, now occupied by Mr. Herbert Henry Bevan, grocer.

Charles Heath died Dec. 31, 1830⁶, aged 69⁶. In 1819, and again in 1821, he was Mayor of Monmouth. In the Rolls Hall, in Whitecross Street, Monmouth, there is a portrait of **Heath**. There is another in the Working Men's Institute, Monmouth⁷. He lies buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Monmouth, near the gate at the end of Church Street, and St. Mary Street, under a Gothic monument of freestone, erected about 1865⁷. The panel facing south bears a plate of copper inscribed in capital letters thus :— 'To | the Memory of | Charles Heath | Bookseller, Historian, | Antiquarian, | Author of a History of Monmouth | and other descriptive works | by which were first brought into the notice | of tourists the antiquities, scenery and | numerous objects of attraction | in the neighbourhood of Monmouth | This Monument was erected | by his grateful and admiring | fellow-townsmen | and neighbours. | He died January 7th. | A.D. 1831 | Aged 70.'

Charles Heath as a printer was more concerned with the matter printed than with either its arrangement or execution : there are 'friers' (= 'moonshine' patches) on many of his pages, and very few of the pages are numbered, while almost all the nine parts of speech are 'capped'. His advertisements are, however, well worth a glance. Of the second edition of his first publication ('Ragland Castle', 1792⁸) he says, 'A few copies only of this impression are printed off, in order that the Publisher may have it in his power more frequently to correct and enlarge', etc. His second book was 'Tintern Abbey' (1793), which reached its 11th edition in 1828. Of this he says in the 1806 edition, 'The number of copies printed was small', and 'did not long remain unsold.'

¹Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney's 'Hundred of Abergavenny' (1906, p. 256).

²'The Cambrian' (Dec. 29, 1821).

³Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

⁴Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney's 'Hundred of Skenfrith' (1904, p. 7).

⁵Kelly's directory (1923).

⁶Not, as stated on his monument, and repeated by everybody since the erection of the same,

'January 7th. | A.D. 1831 | Aged 70'. **Heath**'s obituary notice appears in 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Saturday, Jan. 1, 1831, p. 3)—'Yesterday Morning, early, aged 69, Mr. Chas. Heath, printer, formerly of Hurcott, near Kidderminster, but for the last forty years a resident of this town . . . He twice filled the office of Mayor.' The errors on the monument are doubtless due to the fact that not until about 25 years after **Heath**'s death was the monument erected.

⁷The late William Haines on p. 151 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (June, 1913).

⁸Not '1793', as stated on p. 126 of 'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society' (December, 1918).

Its price was 2s., 'neatly done up in Blue Paper', very much like that used for packing sugar, only much thinner. His third book was 'Persfield and Chepstow', etc. (1793), which by 1813 had reached its 6th edition. In 1795 he published his 'Account of . . . the Scenery of the Wye', and in 1796 his 'Excursion Down the Wye, from Ross to Monmouth : including . . . accounts of Wilton and Goodrich Castles : . . . the life of John Kyrle, . . . Being an Addition to his Accounts, already printed, of . . . Ragland Castle ; Tintern Abbey ; Piercefield ; Chepstow, &c.'. The 8th edition appeared in 1826. This is a volume of 154pp., dy. 8vo ; and on p. 33 (unnumbered) of his preface, **Heath** says, 'As I have mentioned the Inn, I shall take the liberty to introduce some beautiful POETRY, from a volume of Poems, written by Mr. COLERIDGE of BRISTOL, whose acquaintance I think it an happiness to share.' Then follow 'Lines written at the King's Arms, Ross, formerly the house of "The Man of Ross".' Coleridge had written this poem during his visit to Wales with Southey in 1795. There is also to this book a 'Postscript' of 106pp. (unnumbered), at the end of which **Heath** says, 'In the course of this Winter, I purpose Printing some Account of Monmouth', etc. Not until 1804, however, did he do so. This was issued in two sizes—dy. 8vo and cr. 4to, and on two kinds of paper. In the preface **Heath** says that he was seven years collecting 'floating materials', which fill 274pp. (unnumbered). In 1799 he published 'A Descriptive Account of the Cymin Summer House . . . To which is added, Brief Notice of Buckstone', etc. This book, in July, 1813, he re-issued as 'A Descriptive Account of the Kymin Pavilion', adding an account of 'Lord Nelson's Visit to Monmouth', etc. He printed also some slight publications besides, such as (a) 'An Address to the Imperial Legislature by . . . Luke Booker . . . 1808', 48pp., dy. 8vo ; (b) 'A Sermon preached in . . . Glasbury . . . on the death of . . . James Jones . . . Curate', etc. (1817, 20pp., foolscap 8vo) ; (c) 'Brief Memoir of . . . Wm. Jones, with the Charitable Foundations at Monmouth' (1825, 61pp., foolscap 8vo) ; (d) a reprint in 1829 of 'Lamentable Newes out of Monmouthshire . . . the Flood in 1607' ; (e) 'The Jovial Farmer's Chest of Conviviality . . . a Collection of . . . Songs . . . Selected by Charles Heath . . . in the Market Place' (undated).

Of the 'jobbing' work done on his press **Heath** says, in a footnote in his 'Kymin Pavilion' (1813), that he in 1801 printed the Freedom of the Borough of Monmouth to Lord Nelson 'on white satin, in allusion [to] the Flag under which his Lordship then ranked, which was afterwards tastefully embroidered, with oak and laurel leaves. The same mark of respect was also shewn to Earl St. Vincent, accompanied with this Account of the Kymin Pavilion and Naval Temple.'

After **Heath's** death in 1830, his business was carried on by his widow, **ELIZABETH HEATH**, described in Lascelle's directory (August, 1852) as 'printer, bookseller, and stationer, and tea dealer ; General and Reading Society ; agent for the Mentor Life Assurance Company, Agincourt Sq.'. **Heath** himself had dealt in the same commodities. On p. 3 of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Feb. 5, 1831) there appears the following advertisement :—

'Monmouth. | Elizabeth Heath, | (Widow of the late Charles Heath,) | . . . | Is anxious to make her most grateful acknowledgments for the cordial sympathy . . . | Duly sensible of the distinguished patronage, which, during a | period of 41 years, was conferred upon her lamented Husband, | . . . she begs . . . to state . . . that, | in conjunction with her Daughters, and aided by competent | assistance in the Printing Office, it is her intention to carry on the above Businesses', etc.

The reference to **Heath's** daughters reminds me that he had once a son, whose tragic death is commemorated thus on a stone upon the pavement before the nave (west door) of St. Mary's Church, Monmouth:—'Charles Heath | Perished |

in the Wye | Chippenham | July 9, 1809 | Aged 12 Years'. About 1855¹ the contents of the house, shop and office of **Elizabeth Heath** were sold by public auction.

In 1810² the name of 'Mr. Farror, Monmouth' appears in the imprint to 'An Excursion from the Source of the Wye' as one of the vendors. This 'Mr. Farror' was Charles Farror, who died Aug. 3, 1830, aged 44³. He was the son of William Farror, who died Nov. 11, 1790, aged 40³. Charles Farror was only a bookseller and stationer; but his son,

THOMAS FARROR, had also a printing-office in Agincourt Square before 1830⁴. Oct. 14, 1837, he printed and published there the first number of 'The Monmouthshire Beacon'—Monmouthshire's second newspaper, price 4½d., including the 1d. stamp duty. Its editor in 1852 was Richard Ramsey Dinnis, Monnow Street⁵. **Thomas Farror**'s imprint appears, not only on his paper, but also on many booklets up to his death May 30, 1861, at his residence, Castle Hill, Monmouth, aged 55⁶. After his death the business was at first carried on by his widow,

A. FARROR (see Morris and Co.'s directory, 1862), with William Henry Green, Monnow Street, as editor of 'The Monmouthshire Beacon'; afterwards the family, including the son,

JAMES FARROR, who had, prior to his father's death, printed on his own in Victoria Place, Priory Street, traded as

T. FARROR AND CO.; but in 1865 the paper and the business became by purchase the property of

WILLIAM BAILEY. The price of the paper then was 2½d. Later it was reduced to 2d., and subsequently to 1½d. When **William Bailey** acquired 'The Monmouthshire Beacon', it was at a rather low ebb⁷; but by his ability he worked it up to a higher level, and laid the foundations of the success and influence it has since achieved. In 1875 **William Bailey** took into partnership his son, **Horace Thomas Bailey**, born in London June 23, 1852⁸, who had received a four-years' training in the London and County Bank. By 1880⁹ the printing-office was in Priory Street. In 1883 the father retired, and, after travelling for a time, settled at Weston-super-Mare, where he died July, 1905, aged 82.

HORACE THOMAS BAILEY, who is a Justice of the Peace for the County and Borough⁸, and an all-round social and political power in the county, has since the death of his father carried on the business as **BAILEY & SON**, and has edited the paper, the office being still in Priory Street.

To **CHARLES HOUGH**, who had printed in Westgate Street, Gloucester, during 1826-9, and whose father was a bookseller in Gloucester in 1817¹⁰, belongs the distinction of being the first printer and publisher of Monmouthshire's first newspaper, 'The Monmouthshire Merlin'. He printed and published it for the editor and joint-proprietor, **Reginald James Blewitt**, although the

¹'About twenty years ago' ('Waugh's Illustrated Handbook to Monmouth' ([1875], pp. 18-19).

²Not '1805', as under 333, 1805, in Ashton's 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908).

³Gravestone in St. Mary's churchyard, Monmouth, east.

⁴Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

⁵Lascelle's directory (August, 1852).

⁶'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian' (June 8, 1861).

⁷According to Government returns, as in 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Mar. 16, 1855), the circulation of 'The Monmouthshire Beacon' for 1854 averaged only 702 per week.

⁸'Who's Who in Wales' (1921).

⁹Slater's directory (1880).

¹⁰See his name in the imprint to 'A Letter to John M. Moggridge . . . By P. Lauder' ([1817 as a vendor.

latter's name does not appear in the imprint until the number for Feb. 5, 1831, the imprint to the first number (dated Saturday, May 23, 1829) and all numbers up to and including Jan. 29, 1831, being 'Monmouth : Printed and Published by Charles Hough, at the Merlin General Printing-Office, Monnow Street . . .'. With the number for Jan. 29, 1831, **Charles Hough's** connexion with the paper ceased, the imprint being henceforth, until June 30, 1832, 'Monmouth : Printed and Published by the sole Proprietor, Reginald James Blewitt, at the office, in Monnow-Street.' These changes were due to the dissolution of the partnership Jan. 31, 1831. In 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Saturday, Feb. 5, 1831, p. 3) it is advertized—

'TAKE NOTICE, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, REGINALD JAMES BLEWITT and CHARLES HOUGH, as Co-Proprietors of the *Monmouthshire Merlin* Newspaper, and of the Printing Establishment connected therewith, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent ; and the said Newspaper and Concern will for the future be carried on by the said Reginald James Blewitt alone.—Dated the 31st day of January, 1831.'

Following the dissolution of partnership came the bankruptcy of **Charles Hough**. In 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Saturday, Feb. 26, 1831, p. 1) it is advertized—

'WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against CHARLES HOUGH, late of the city of Gloucester, but now of the town of Monmouth . . . Printer, Dealer and Chapman ; and he being declared a Bankrupt . . .'

But **Charles Hough** continued in business as printer, bookseller and stationer in the Monnow-Street office until some time in 1833¹, and afterwards for many years in Agincourt Square².

REGINALD JAMES BLEWITT's connexion with the paper as its printer ceased with the number for June 30, 1832, when

JOHN NASH became the printer in the office in Monnow Street, his imprint, 'Printed and Published for the Proprietor by John Nash, at the General Printing Office, Monnow-street.', appearing so from July 7, 1832, to Mar. 7, 1835, and the imprint to the following number (dated Mar. 14) including the additional information that he was 'residing near Chippenham Gate, in the said town.' On the number for July 11, 1835, his imprint appeared for the last time. Meanwhile **Reginald James Blewitt** had sold the paper and the business to his manager, **Edward Dowling**. Like the Tudors of Monmouth, the Blewitts traced back their lineage for centuries, **Reginald James Blewitt**, born May 26, 1799³, being the second son of Edward Blewitt of Llantarnam Abbey³. From July, 1837, to July, 1852, he was M.P. for Monmouth³; he was also J.P. and D.L. for the county³.

EDWARD DOWLING's imprint appears on 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' for the first time in the number dated July 18, 1835, thus :—'Monmouth : Printed and Published by the sole Proprietor, Edward Dowling, at his General Printing Office and Residence, Monnow-street.' **Dowling** printed the subsequent numbers up to that for Jan. 2, 1836, at MONMOUTH; then the plant was removed to NEWPORT, for publication there, the imprint to the next number (dated Jan. 9, 1836) and to all numbers up to and including that for Aug. 5, 1837, being 'Newport : Published by the sole Proprietor, Edward Dowling, of Westgate-street, at the Merlin Office, in the same street ; and Printed by him at the House of Mr. Lewis Edwards⁴, Commercial-street . . .'. The imprint

¹A Companion to Ragland Castle . . . C. Hough, Monmouth. 1833., 4to; imprint on last page (47) :—'Printed at the Merlin Office, Monmouth.'

²Pigot & Co.'s directory (June, 1844).

³Williams's 'Parliamentary History of . . . Wales' (1895, p. 140).

⁴Mayor of Newport in 1837-8, and again in 1841-2.

to the next number (dated Aug. 12, 1837) and all numbers up to that for Nov. 30, 1839, is 'Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Edward Dowling, residing in Commercial-street . . . at his General Printing Office, situate in Commercial-street, corner of Corn-street . . .'. The imprint to the next number (dated Dec. 7, 1839) shows that though **Dowling** was still the proprietor, he had removed from his dwelling-house in Commercial Street to Crindau, near Newport, and had engaged **John O'Dwyer** as his printer, for the imprint for Dec. 7, 1839, and to all numbers up to that for July 6, 1844, is 'Printed and Published for the Sole Proprietor, Edward Dowling, at the Merlin General Printing Office, situate in Corn-street, . . . by John O'Dwyer, of Llanarth-street, . . .'. In the Chartist newspaper, 'The Western Vindicator' (May 4, 1839), the editor says, 'We do know that the *Merlin* is about to be discontinued, and the type by which it is printed will shortly be announced for sale. The creditors are so very pressing in their demands!' But 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' was not discontinued for many years after May 4, 1839. Again, in 'The Western Vindicator' (June 8, 1839), the Chartist, **Samuel Etheridge**, of Newport, states that **John O'Dwyer** was then a reporter and leader-writer on the staff of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin', which he calls 'the lying dirty printed Merlin'. He also calls **O'Dwyer** 'Mr. Frosty-Face O'Dwyer', and closes his article with 'Ah! Mr. Dowling, Mr. Dowling, I pity you—your paper that once had such a sale—alack-a-day—'tis now dwindling into a sale of comparative nothingness, and will soon be entirely superseded by the new stamped paper which Mr. [Henry] Vincent intends shortly to bring out.' **John O'Dwyer** notwithstanding survived all attacks then and throughout the troublous times before and after the Chartist Riot at Newport Nov. 4, 1839, and became **Dowling's** printer by Dec. 7, 1839, printing 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' up to and including the number for July 6, 1844. The imprint to the next number (dated July 13,) and all up to that for Mar. 14, 1845, bears the name of **Henry Cossens** as printer, with **Dowling's** residence given as 'of Stow-Hill, in the Parish of St. Woollos'. In the number for Mar. 14, 1845, it is announced, 'Mr. Henry Cossens, of 36, Llanarth-street, is not now in the employment of the proprietor of this paper.' Prior to his appointment as **Dowling's** printer, **Cossens** was his advertisement agent. Although the imprint to the number for Mar. 21, 1845, bears the name of **Cossens** as the printer, **William Christophers** was the actual printer, for it is announced, 'Mr. Christophers is appointed printer of the MERLIN. His name will be placed in the imprint instead of the one at present there, as soon as the necessary documents are received from the office of stamps and duties.' With the change of printers, the printing-office, however, remained in 1, Corn Street, Commercial Street, **William Christophers** residing, as the imprint tells us, in 1, Charles Street, and his employer, **Dowling**, on Stow Hill, until December, 1850, when **Dowling's** residence is stated in the imprint to the number for Dec. 21, 1850, to be 'Mount Pleasant, Hill-street'. By Dec. 19, 1851, **Christophers's** residence is given in the imprint for that date as 'No. 7, Commercial-street', where he continued to reside until 1866. In the meantime, from July 11, 1855, to Dec. 26, 1855, 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' had been issued twice a week; that is, on Wednesday and on Saturday. With the number for Jan. 5, 1856, it again began to appear once a week, this time with 'The Silurian' newspaper as a supplement. In the issue for Feb. 9, 1856, it is advertized

'The Monmouthshire Merlin | and | Glamorgan and Brecon Silurian, | Published at Newport and Cardiff, every *Saturday Morning*. | An arrangement has been entered into, whereby, from and after Saturday, January 5th, 1856, the Silurian newspaper will be published in combination with the Monmouthshire Merlin . . . | The Merlin will henceforward be issued only Once a Week . . . on a full-sized Double Sheet of 48 Columns, with which will be presented a Weekly Supplement of 12 Columns . . . Price—Unstamped, delivered by Messenger, Fourpence; stamped for Post, Fivepence.'

Although the circulation of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' was by the end of 1855 beginning to dwindle, the paper continued to be at the head of the South Wales press and the largest in size allowed by law. According to the Government newspaper stamp returns printed in 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' almanac for 1855, issued Dec. 29, 1854, the circulation of the paper had increased every year since 1851, the figures being 1851—82,000 ; 1852—94,000 ; 1853—98,000 ; 1854—110,245 (or 2,124 per week). The same almanac gives also the circulation of the various newspapers issuing during 1854 :—

	'Per Year.	Per Week.
'Merlin	110,245	2,124
Cambrian	79,000	1,519
Star of Gwent	76,100	1,463
Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian ..	61,500	1,163
Swansea Herald	58,250	1,120
Monmouthshire Beacon	36,500	702
Silurian	35,375	661

Dec. 3, 1859¹, **Edward Dowling**, after an illness of nearly two years' duration, died on the Continent, aged 58 years, during many of which he had been prominent in the leading public movements of Newport, being a member of the Town Council and, during 1844-5, serving the office of chief magistrate. Up to the death of **Edward Dowling** 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' had been consistently Liberal in politics ; but with the number for Jan. 7, 1860, it appeared for the first time as a Conservative. Henceforth, until about 1868, when the paper became the property of a company, who from Dec. 13, 1870, again issued it twice a week (Tuesday and Friday), **William Christophers** was the publisher, with his 'Merlin General Printing Office' in 'No. 15, Commercial-street', and his residence from 1866 onwards 'at Melrose Villa, Gold Tops'. By 1879 **William Christophers** had taken his son (a namesake) into partnership, trading as 'Wm. Christophers & Son', both residing at Melrose Villa. By 1886 the paper, now Independent in politics, had become the property of **Jackson & Co.**, Queen's Buildings, 9, Baneswell Road, who published it once a week (Friday) until its last number (dated Nov. 27, 1891). The price of the paper then was 2d. ; but at first (May 23, 1829) and up to Sept. 10, 1836, it was 7½d., 4d. of which represented the stamp duty that was reduced to a 1d. Sept. 15, 1836, and abolished June 15, 1855.

ROBERT YOUNG WAUGH opened in 24, Church Street, MONMOUTH, in 1842, and printed there until his death in 1888. He had spent some years in **Charles Heath's** office, and after his death managed the business for his widow. In 1835 he had worked in **Thomas Farror's** office. Like **Heath**, he was devoted to local antiquarian research, and compiled and printed a 'Handbook to Monmouth', besides several guides, including those to Raglan Castle, Goodrich Castle, the River Wye from Ross to Chepstow, and Thomas Blashill's 'Tintern Abbey', of which the 32nd thousand was on sale in 1906. Indeed, all the guides have been re-issued, the sale of the Raglan guide being over 20,000. In 1881 **Robert Young Waugh** published his edition of Thomas Wakeman's 1864 'List of the Sheriffs of Monmouthshire'; but the least known of his publications is, perhaps, 'A Brief Account of . . . David Waugh, . . . from a fragment of an autobiographical manuscript in the possession of his grand-son', 12pp., foolscap 8vo, the grand-son being the compiler, and the 'Brief Account' printed for family circulation only by **Thomas Farror** in 1835. David Waugh was born Sept. 22, 1733, at Newton House, Hampshire ; married Gwenllŷan Pritchard, of the Garth, Monmouth, Sept. 22, 1768 ; and kept school in 'Geoffrey's Study' at Monmouth until about May, 1775, when he removed to Tintern to be the agent of Mr. Turner, the ironmaster. **Robert Young Waugh** was a

¹ 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian' (Dec. 17, 1859).

neat printer, describing himself in the early years of his business career as a 'copper-plate printer', while for many years later he did a large business in his music warehouse. Apr. 18, 1865, he edited, printed and issued the first number of a weekly newspaper, 'The Monmouth Chronicle'; but it did not long continue. After his death in 1888, his son,

JULIAN WAUGH, trading as 'Robert Waugh & Son, fancy and general stationers, booksellers, pianoforte, harmonium and American organ dealers and tuners and music sellers', in Church Street and 25, Agincourt Square, with warehouses and show-rooms at The Barton and Priory Street, Monmouth, and at Moor Street, Chepstow¹, carried on the whole business until 1894, when he disposed of the printing, bookselling and stationery departments. **Robert Young Waugh's** widow was living in 1908, being then in her 94th year. The firm of **Waugh & Son**, managed by the son, flourished until quite recent years in 4, Priory Street, as music and pianoforte dealers. To-day the business is G. T. Bennett & Co.'s.

CHARLES YEATES, early in 1849, was in St. Mary Street, and Oct. 1, 1849, printed the first number of his 'Monmouthshire Gazette', discontinued in March, 1852. The editor was Thomas Dyke.

By 1861 **EVAN POWELL MEREDITH**, the deist linen-draper of Agincourt Square, was in business as a printer in Monnow Street. In 1864 he printed his 'Prophet of Nazareth', 652pp., small type, solid, dy. 8vo. In 1866 he printed a 'Correspondence, touching the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion, between . . . John Fairfax Francklin . . . and Evan Powell Meredith', re-printed in 1867 as the second part of 'Amphilogia, or Correspondence on the teaching of Jesus, between . . . the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, [Alfred Ollivant] and Evan Powell Meredith, F.A.S.L.' **Meredith's** printing-office was by 1871 in Bell Lane; but he did not print long after 1876.

PHILIP J. JAMES was in 1862 a printer, bookbinder, stationer, and newsagent in Monnow Street; and by 1865

WILLIAM B. GRANT, in Whitecross Street, added an advertizing agency to his business there as a printer and binder.

SAMUEL ROWLEY & CO. printed here in 1868, their office being in St. Mary Street. By 1876 the firm traded as **Samuel Rowley**. He continued to print until after 1883.

CHARLES EDWIN BIRD, of St. John Street, COLEFORD, Gloucestershire, printed the newspaper, 'Monmouth Telegraph', from Friday, Jan. 4, 1867 (the first number), to 1885; and in 1876-7

MATTHEW BIRD printed 'The Monmouth Free Press'.

In 1885 **WILLIAM JOHN PRICE** commenced business as master-printer in 19, Church Street. In 1899 he removed his printing plant and type to 38, St. Mary Street, continuing his stationery business and offices in 19, Church Street. **William John Price** is still in business at MONMOUTH at the above addresses, and is the only printer there besides **Bailey & Son**.

Jermy Peter Caffrey, 29, Monnow Street, listed as 'printer, stationer, bookseller, book-binder, newsagent, music seller, & fancy & general repository' in Kelly's directory from 1891 to 1910, was never a printer: he merely took orders for printing, etc.

¹Kelly's directory (1891).

ABERGAVENNY

had a printing-office as early as 1801, the printer being

JOHN CHEESE WATKINS, who is listed as one of the vendors in the imprint of Matthew Williams's Welsh almanac for 1802 (issued in the summer of 1801). **John Cheese Watkins**'s office was in Cross Street, 'next door to the Angel Inn'¹, where he traded also as a bookseller and kept the Post Office. By 1830² he had taken his son into partnership, trading as

WATKINS & SON, printers and stamp distributors, continuing until the death of the founder Dec. 17, 1838, at his residence, Plantation Cottage, in the adjoining parish of Llanellen³.

About 1820 **JAMES HILEY MORGAN** established Abergavenny's second press in 3, High Street. For some time previously⁴ he had been in business as master-printer at **BRECON**⁴, as the successor of Parker of Hereford, who had in 1818 opened there a branch printing-office.⁵ Like the **TREVECCA** press of **Hughes & Co.**, **James Hiley Morgan**'s press was described in its imprint⁶ as 'the Minerva-Press', and, on the front page of a localized issue of Moore's almanac for 1838, as 'Minerva Printing Office. Almanac sold by J. Hiley Morgan, Printer, Bookbinder, Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in Patent Medicines, High Street, Abergavenny.' On p. 9 of "'A Veteran in Revival". R. C. Morgan : his life and times. By his son, George E. Morgan, M.A. . . . MCMIX', **J. L. Powell**, then of Vancouver, British Columbia, but previously an apprentice in **James Hiley Morgan**'s office, writes of his master,

'[He] was always engaged in works of public good, in the advancement of charitable institutions and of Christian enterprises. I may mention the markets, lighting, waterworks, and sewerage systems of the town ; the Dorcas Society, Ladies' Charity and Public Dispensary ; also the Religious Tract Society, the Bible Society, and the London Missionary Society ; besides being a pillar of the [Congregational] church of which he was a member. He was an extremely active man, often up by three and four in the morning, taking a walk of which he was exceedingly fond. He was also, mechanically, an unusually clever man. He constructed a ruling-machine—the first⁷ in South Wales—a printing-press, and also a beating-machine; and I once had the pleasure of helping him a little in the construction of a hydraulic device. His motto was : "Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well." This he carried out in his own life, and instilled into others.'

Mr. George E. Morgan, M.A.—his grand-son, and author of "'A Veteran in Revival'" (1909)—states in a footnote to p. 9,

'It was while visiting the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, that, having examined an American ruling machine (for ledgers and the like) he conceived the idea which he afterwards perfected. With his machine he did all the ruling required for his own use and that of the firms which he supplied during a long business career. It was similarly used for many years by his successors, Messrs. Edmunds & Thomas, and is now justly prized—albeit somewhat of a curiosity—by Messrs. Owen Brothers, who ultimately took over the printing department of the concern . . . It may be added that at eight o'clock every morning my grandfather met all his work-people for prayer, and each person present either read or recited a verse of Scripture.'

¹Heath's 'Historical . . . Accounts of . . . Ragland Castle' (1829, p. 194, unnumbered).

²Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

³'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Dec. 22, 1838) and 'The Cambrian' (Dec. 29, 1838).

⁴See his imprint, 'J. H. Morgan, Brecon.', to (a) the prospectus of John Hughes's 'Horæ Britannicæ' (1818-19, 2 vols.); (b) 'Allwedd myfyrdod wrth rodio yn mhlith y beddau.', (undated, 4pp., foolscap 8vo).

⁵'Old Brecknock Chips' (Aug. 26, 1887).

⁶'An Account of the Welsh and English Baptist Education Society, at Abergavenny . . . Abergavenny : Printed by J. H. Morgan, at the Minerva Press, High Street. MDCCCXXI.', 23pp., foolscap 8vo.

⁷Not 'the first': the first recorded was the 'improv'd machine' of **Evans & Son**, SWANSEA : see p. 128.

June 9, 1855, **James Hiley Morgan** issued the first number of his 'Abergavenny Herald'—a newspaper which he continued to issue weekly until Sept. 30, 1856. His wife was Emily Williamson Cope, the daughter of the Rev. Richard Cope, LL.D. (1776-1856), minister of Quebec Chapel, Abergavenny, from 1829 to 1836: see his 'Autobiography' (1857). **James Hiley Morgan's** son, **Richard Cope Morgan** (1827-1908), born at Abergavenny, and serving his apprenticeship in his father's office and shop, became the founder of the firm of **Morgan & Scott, Ltd.**, publishers, London, and the editor and proprietor of the newspaper, 'The Christian'. **James Hiley Morgan** died Mar. 4, 1868. Facing p. 90 of "'A Veteran in Revival'" (1909), there is a portrait of him and his wife, and facing p. 4 an illustration of the premises, 3, High Street, occupied then (1909) and for years afterwards by Mrs. Harriett A. Carey, fancy stationer, but in 1923 by Mrs. Harper, stationer. At the death of **James Hiley Morgan** his office and business passed to

HENRY THOMAS AND HENRY JOHN EDMUNDS, **Henry Thomas** being a brother-in-law of **James Hiley Morgan**. **Thomas & Edmunds** traded chiefly as jobbing printers, and, like their predecessor, described the office in their imprint as 'The Minerva Printing Office'. In 1892, at the death of **Henry John Edmunds**, the business became wholly

HENRY THOMAS's, who, at his death Jan. 10, 1894, aged 71, left it in his will to his niece,

Miss E. H. LITTLEHALES, who soon disposed of the business to

FREDERICK ROLFE CROCKFORD, a Tenby man, who, in August, 1899, sold it to

OWEN JOHN OWEN AND EDWIN VAUGHAN OWEN, trading as **Owen Bros.**, who removed it to its present home, 19, Nevill Street, and who still describe the press as 'The Minerva Press'. The house numbered 19, Nevill Street has the additional interest of having been the house in which John Wesley and George Whitefield tarried in 1741, when Mrs. James, who became Mrs. Whitefield, lived in it. **Owen Bros.** excel in fine printing, and have been kept busy since they took over the office in August, 1899. Both the brothers are natives of **DOLGELLY**, where, in the office of 'Y Dysgedydd' (monthly) and 'Y Dydd' (weekly), owned then by the late **William Hughes**, and now by his son (trading as **Hughes Bros.**), they spent their apprenticeship. For more than 12 years prior to their becoming master-printers, they worked as compositors in the office of **Sergeant Bros.**, **ABERGAVERN**. **Owen Bros.** proof-reader from the beginning until his death Jan. 16, 1905, aged 77, was their father, **Dafydd Owen**, the son of Owain Dafydd and the grand-son of Dafydd Owain. Born in April, 1828, at Dolgelly, **Dafydd Owen** also spent his apprenticeship in the office in which later **Owen Bros.** spent theirs. In all, **Dafydd Owen** spent, as apprentice, compositor, proof-reader, and general *factotum*, over 50 years in that office. In May, 1893, he and his wife removed to **ABERGAVERN**, to take up their residence with their sons, who, towards the end of 1907, published a neatly printed Welsh memoir of their father, replete with interesting portraits and illustrations. Like so many other Welsh printers past and present, **Owen John Owen**, well known and respected as 'John Owen y Fenni', is a popular lay-preacher and a successful eisteddfod conductor, while his brother, **Edwin Vaughan Owen**, is a poet of considerable merit.

The third press at **ABERGAVERN** was established in the early forties by

RICHARD REES, a Tredegar man who later took his son into partnership, trading between 1843 and 1852 as

¹ "'A Veteran in Revival.'" . . . By his son, George E. Morgan, M.A.' (1909).

RICHARD REES AND SON. On the front page of the wrapper of a localized issue of Moore's almanac for 1844, and also for 1845, their office, which was also the Stamp Office, in 13, Cross Street, is described as 'General Printing and Bookbinding Establishment, (late the Post Office,) next door but one to the Angel Hotel, Cross-Street'. The premises are now occupied by W. H. Smith & Sons, Ltd., booksellers and stationers. From **Rees & Son** the business passed to

CHARLES DENTON, and from him, by 1862, to

JOHN SAMUEL MEREDITH, a printer, bookseller, stationer, bookbinder, engraver and copperplate printer, and general newsagent, who kept a man and a boy to work for him, and from whom the office again passed in 1870 to

HENRY SEARGEANT, the founder of the large and up-to-date printing-works in Queen Street trading as **Seargeant Bros., Limited**. By 1877 **Henry Seargeant's** enterprising spirit had laid solidly the foundations of the extensive business; it has since become: on the last page of 'Guide to the Town and Neighbourhood of Abergavenny. By John White. Third Edition . . . 1877', he advertizes himself as of 'The Stamp Office, Cross Street, Abergavenny', and as 'carrying out on the above Premises' the work of 'Steam Lithographic Printing, Steam Letter-Press Printing, Copper-Plate Printing, Bookbinding, Account Book Making, and Stationery Illuminated and Stamped in Coloured Relief', as well as 'Picture Mounting, Straining & Varnishing, Picture-Mount Making'. In 1880 **Henry Seargeant** was joined by his brother, **ALFRED SEARGEANT**, as partner, to trade as

SEARGEANT BROS. until 1892, when **Alfred Seargeant** died, leaving **Henry Seargeant** again sole proprietor, but continuing to trade as **Seargeant Bros.** until 1909, when he converted the thriving business into a limited liability company, to trade as

SEARGEANT BROS., LIMITED. Then, as now, the company employed nearly 200 hands, with 15 travelling agents. In 1916 **Henry Seargeant** died. The present directors are his two sons (**Percy Harry Seargeant** and **Stuart Campbell Seargeant**), **H. L. Morgan**, **E. Randall**, **Harold Pegler**, and **Sidney W. White**. For many years the office was known as 'The County Works'; but in recent years it has been known as the 'Usk Vale Works'. In 1871 **Henry Seargeant** started a newspaper, 'The Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Advertiser', which was in 1878 sold to

EDWIN MORGAN (the founder of the present firm of **M. Morgan & Co. Ltd.**), who incorporated it with his own 'Abergavenny Chronicle'. **Edwin Morgan**, a native of Abergavenny, but no relation of **James Hiley Morgan**, had been apprenticed to **Charles Denton**, and had started on his own as printer, bookseller and stationer in 21, Nevill Street in 1864, publishing a newspaper, 'The Abergavenny Gazette', subsequently discontinued owing to lack of subscribers. Shortly afterwards he removed to 16, Frogmore Street, and founded 'The Abergavenny Chronicle', issuing its first number Aug. 12, 1871. It was then, as now, a weekly (Friday evening). In 1878, having purchased **Seargeant Bros.** 'Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Advertiser', and incorporating it with the 'Chronicle', he removed to the present larger premises in 26, Frogmore Street, which had been re-built for him. In 1883-1885 he printed the eight quarterly numbers issued of the paper edited by the late Father Ignatius of Llanthony Abbey, entitled 'Church of England Catholic Chronicle and Monastic Times', price 2d., demy folio, 8pp., the imprint on the last page of the number seen by me being 'Printed by Edwin Morgan (for the Proprietor), at 27, Frogmore

Street, Abergavenny . . . and Published by John Hodges, Soho Square, London.—September 29, 1883.’ At his death in 1888 **Edwin Morgan** was succeeded in the business by his sister,

MISS M. MORGAN, as his trustee, with **Edgar C. Straker**—an old apprentice in the office, and a brother of the late Alderman James Straker, J.P., Mayor of Abergavenny—as manager, who in 1902 joined the firm, marrying **Miss H. Morgan**, one of **Edwin Morgan**’s daughters. **Miss M. Morgan** died in 1905. Since her death the business has been carried on by

Miss H. MORGAN (Mrs. Straker) and her husband, **EDGAR C. STRAKER**, trading as **M. MORGAN & CO. LTD.**

In 1856 **CATHERINE WILSON**’s imprint appears on the titlepage and last page of ‘The form of Prayer and Ceremonies to be used in the Consecration of Churches, Chapels, and Burial Grounds, in The Diocese of Llandaff . . . Abergavenny : Printed by Catherine Wilson, Bookseller and Stationer, Cross-Street. 1856.’; 23pp., cr. 8vo. She was probably of the family of Matthew Wilson, bookseller, Cross Street, Abergavenny, in 1822¹, who, according to Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney’s ‘History of Monmouthshire . . . The Hundred of Abergavenny . . . 1906.’, pp. 206, 207, 319 and 376, was of the Bridge House and Cherry Villa, Abergavenny, when he died Jan. 30, 1870, aged 74. He was a Yorkshire man, and married Mary Anne, eventual sole heir of her grand-father, the Rev. Theophilus Jones, of New Court, christened Jan. 7, 1757; graduated M.A. at Jesus College, Oxford; and died Dec. 27, 1833, aged 79. In 1850² Matthew Wilson and John Wilson of Hamlet Cottage are listed under ‘Abergavenny’ among the ‘Nobility, Gentry’, etc. Matthew Wilson lies buried in Llanelen churchyard.

GEORGE AND WILLIAM FINCH, two brothers from Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, printed in Nevill Street for a few months in 1887, issuing in the third week of June (the Jubilee week) the first number of their weekly, ‘The Abergavenny Telephone’, with a descendant and a namesake of **Richard Jones** of Dolgelly, Merthyr, Pontypool, Machynlleth, and Llanfyllin, as editor and reporter. The publication was abandoned for want of capital. **William Finch** had worked previously at **Sergeant Bros.**’s office.

GEORGE WILLIAM DOVER, who had served his apprenticeship with **Thomas & Edmunds**, commenced printing here in April, 1895. Up to December, 1902, his office was in 1, Chicken Street, with a fancy repository in 2, Flannel Street. In December, 1902, the office was removed to Lion Street, and in August, 1919, to 66, Frogmore Street. The present large and commodious home of the press affords every convenience for carrying on all branches of the business. In January, 1903, **George William Dover** opened a branch office for orders in Davies Street, BRYNMAWR, Breconshire. In 1907 the firm became

DOVER & CO. (E. E. & G. W. Dover), the **ABERGAVERN**Y office being described as ‘The Dispatch Printing Works’. During 1912-1913 the **BRYNMAWR** branch office was in 107, Bailey Street; but since 1913 it has been in 4, Market Square.

‘The Abergavenny Echo’, published at **ABERGAVERN**Y in 1897, was printed by and in the offices of ‘The Brecon and Radnor Express’ Company, at **BRECON**; but only 37 numbers appeared, the first bearing the date, Apr. 23, and the last that of Dec. 31.

¹Pigot & Co.’s directory (1822-3).

²Slater’s directory (1850).

CHEPSTOW.

Accepting the surmise of the late William Haines, of Y Bryn, Abergavenny, Charles Ashton, on p. 38 of 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908), records 'The Beauties of Monmouthshire Chepstow : Printed and sold by W. Lambert, bookseller and stationer . . . , xi, 277pp., frontispiece and map, undated, as having been issued in 1802 ; but this is an error likely to lead into another error, that of considering **W. Lambert** the first master-printer at CHEPSTOW. **W. Lambert**'s 'Beauties of Monmouthshire' was not published before 1812. On the last page of **Mark Willett**'s 'Excursion from the Source of the Wye', which is undated, but which I shall presently show to have been issued in 1810, he advertizes,

'Cambrian Printing Office, Chepstow . . . Now Publishing, And will be completed in Ten or Twelve Numbers, Price Sixpence each . . . the Beauties of Monmouthshire'

But **Willett**'s 'Beauties of Monmouthshire' was not out of the press in August, 1811, for in the August number (p. 136) of 'The Gentleman's Magazine' (1811), it is stated, 'Mr. WILLETT, of Chepstow, is about to publish . . . The Beauties of Monmouthshire And **Willett**'s 'Beauties of Monmouthshire' was not **Lambert**'s ; neither was **Willett**'s ever issued under that title, nor before 1813, and then as 'A Survey of The History, Antiquities, And Scenery, of Monmouthshire ; with A Glossary. By Mark Willett . . . Chepstow : Printed at the Cambrian Office, And Sold at the Author's Residence in Moor-Street . . . , vi, 398[sic 396]pp., cr. 8vo, with a large sheet map ; preface dated 'Chepstow, July, 1813.' The preface tells the following illuminating tale :—

'The Author has at length completed his design, but considers it necessary on presenting his work to the Public, to explain some trifling circumstances, which otherwise might not be perfectly understood.

'This volume was intended to be published under the title of "The Beauties of Monmouthshire", but that design was abandoned on account of a catchpenny publication, got up under the same title, by an adventurer of the name of LAMBERT, who surreptitiously obtained a copy of the greater part of it while it was at press. However, this dishonourable dealing soon became notorious, and many of his "Beauties" which were advertised at 5s. per copy, were at length sold at the reduced price of 7d. each.

'This affair would not have been noticed here, but it became absolutely necessary, for the Author could not in justice to himself suffer his work to appear under the same title with one that "contained upwards of 290 literal blunders in 277 pages,"* . . .

'This Survey of the History and Antiquities of Monmouthshire was began [sic] by another hand, but it having fallen to the lot of the Author to complete it, he has used his best means to that end, and, should he be favored in his design, he may at a future period publish another edition on a more enlarged plan.

'With respect to Errata, the Author does not consider himself accountable for such from page 5, to 98, inclusive'

*See a Pamphlet entitled "'Errors of the Press, or Typographical Anecdotes.'" "

Alas ! **Lambert** was not the last rogue and charlatan to suck the brain and filch the credit of 'his neighbour seeing he dwelt securely by him'.

Now, that it is clear that **W. Lambert** did not print in 1802, and that he could not have printed the stolen 'Beauties' of **Mark Willett** before 1812, it is easier to decide who was CHEPSTOW's first master-printer. It was not, however, **Mark Willett**, though he preceded **W. Lambert**. According to Charles Ashton, in his 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig' (1908, p. 107), **Mark Willett** printed 'An Excursion from the Source of the Wye' about 1805 ; but the fact that **Mark Willett** advertizes on the last page of his 'Excursion' a book (Anne Elfe's 'Original Poems') that he had printed in 1809 as being 'Just Published.', proves the assigned date, 'about 1805', to be an error, and points unmistakably to the date, 1810, as the correct one ; and as Anne Elfe had had her 'Lays of Caruth . . . and other poems' printed in 1808 in LONDON by **Richard Taylor & Co.**, Shoe Lane, and not locally, **Mark Willett** had not probably commenced

in business as a master-printer at CHEPSTOW early in 1808, although he did late in that year. But there was a printer at CHEPSTOW before even **Mark Willett** : he was the first printer there, his name being

S. ROGERS, and as early as 1806 he had printed 'A Description of the Town and Neighbourhood of Chepstow. Compiled from an Abridgement of Mr. Coxe's Historical Tour in Monmouthshire. Chepstow : Printed and Sold by S. Rogers. 1806.', [xvi], 67pp., 8vo. Two years after he printed 'Original Poems . . . By Miss. M. Bowen. Chepstow: Printed and sold by S. Rogers . . . Sold also by . . . Watkins, Abergavenny. 1808.', 98pp., foolscap 8vo, frontispiece. After **S. Rogers**, in 1808, came

MARK WILLETT. That he was in business as a master-printer at CHEPSTOW late in 1808 is proved by the following interesting advertisement in 'The Cambrian' (Dec. 31, 1808) :—

'Monmouthshire & South-Wales Newspaper. Shortly will be published, (Of which due notice will be given in the Swansea, Gloucester, Hereford, and Bristol Papers) A New Weekly Paper, price sixpence, Printed on a fine wove paper, of a large size, with an elegant new type, cast on purpose for the work, entitled THE CAMBRIAN MESSENGER, AND PUBLIC ADVERTISER for the Counties of Monmouth, Gloucester, Hereford, Brecon, Radnor, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Glamorgan. This Paper will be published every Friday morning . . . Further particulars may be known on perusal of a Prospectus, which is now in circulation. Printed and published by M. Willett, at the Office, Moor-street, Chepstow, where orders for the Paper are requested to be sent.'

The same advertisement appeared in 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 14, 1809 ; Feb. 11 and 25 ; Mar. 11 and 25 ; and Apr. 8), while in 'The Cambrian' (Apr. 29 and May 13, 1809) there appears another advertisement :—

'The Friends of the Establishment, and the Public, are most respectfully informed, that the First Number of the new Weekly Paper, entitled The Cambrian Messenger ; or, Monmouthshire and South-Wales, Public Advertiser ; will be published on Friday Morning, the 19th of May, 1809, at the Office, Moor-street, Chepstow . . .'

Had the project materialized, **Mark Willett** would have been the pioneer of the Monmouthshire newspaper press ; but it did not : the sun rose and set on 'the 19th of May, 1809,' but not upon 'the First Number of . . . The Cambrian Messenger'. Neither is anything said about the project in any subsequent number of 'The Cambrian'.

Besides Anne Elfe's 'Original Poems' (1809), 'An Excursion from the Source of the Wye' ([1810]), 'A Survey of The History . . . of Monmouthshire' ([1813]), and the pamphlet on the errors in **Lambert's** stolen 'Beauties of Monmouthshire' ([1813]), **Mark Willett** printed (a) 'Chepstow ; A Poem, In Five Cantos . . . By a Cambro-Briton¹ . . . Second² Edition' ([1811]), 64pp., 12mo, with an etching of the castle ; (b) 'Willett's Sheet-Map of the County of Monmouth' ; (c) 'Willett's Astronomical Tide-Table', 'published annually, in the Autumn, by Order of the Corporation of Bristol' : see the last page of the second edition of 'An Excursion from the Source of the Wye' ([circa 1820]). In the preface (called by him 'Advertisement.') to his 'Excursion' ([1810]) he speaks of 'his other literary endeavors' as 'having been kindly received,' while on the last page of the same book he 'begs to inform them [the Public]' that he further intends issuing a continued Series of Local

¹ The late Rev. Edward Davies, A.M. ('The Gentleman's Magazine', August, 1811, p. 136).

² The first edition was about 1784 : 'About the year 1784, a gentleman of the name of Davis, who resided at Winterbourne, in Gloucestershire, published poetical descriptions of Chepstow and its Neighbourhood' ('Historical . . . Accounts of . . . Chepstow . . . By Charles Heath', [1813], p. 43, unnumbered). Edward Davies, when Rector of Portskewet and Sudbrook, Monmouthshire, published also in 1784 a poem on 'Blaise Castle', and previously, in 1770, a sermon entitled 'Zaccheus'.

Publications.' About 1820, however, **Mark Willett** had given up printing, his publications being printed henceforth for him by other firms. For instance, the second edition¹ of his 'Excursion' was printed about 1820 by **John Evans & Co.**, BRISTOL, while his 'Stranger in Monmouthshire, and South Wales'² was printed for him about 1825 by **Thomas Major** at the 'Cambrian Office', CHEPSTOW. In Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830) **Mark Willett** is listed under 'Surgeons.', from which fact, as well as from an obituary notice in 'The Cambrian' (July 18, 1835), he appears to have been brought up a surgeon, for the obituary notice reads

On the 6th inst., at Chepstow, awfully sudden, Mark Willett, Esq., surgeon, author of the Bristol Tide Tables, Stranger in Monmouthshire, &c. . . .

W. LAMBERT commencing to print in 1812³, was CHEPSTOW's third printer. The first book printed by him was 'The Prostitute, A Poem. By Theophilus Perkins'⁴, which is advertized on the back page of the cover of the stolen 'Beauties of Monmouthshire' ([1812]) as 'Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece.' The imprint to 'The Prostitute' (cr. 8vo, 48pp.) gives 'St. Mary Street' as the situation of **W. Lambert's** office. After **W. Lambert** came

THOMAS MAJOR, who succeeded **Mark Willett** at CHEPSTOW about 1820: see him listed in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1822-23), under 'Booksellers and Stationers', as 'Major Thomas (& printer)'. About 1825 he printed the first part (xvi, 56pp.) of 'The Stranger in Monmouthshire . . . By Mark Willett . . . Chepstow: Printed for the author, (by T. Major.) . . .', cr. 8vo. A little later he printed 'Tintern Abbey; or, The Beauties of Piercefield. A Poem. In Four Books. Interspersed with Illustrative Notes. By Edward Collins . . . Chepstow: Printed for the Author, and Sold at his residence, near the Church-yard . . .', x, 160pp., cr. 8vo; imprint on the last page, 'T. Major, Printer, Chepstow.' **T. Major** was a very neat printer. Before 1830, however, he had ceased to be a master-printer, his name being absent from Pigot & Co.'s directory for that year.

In 1824 **J. WANSBROUGH** printed 'A Dialogue, between a Deist and a Christian, which took place on a Stage Coach, during a short journey through Cornwall', 16pp., foolscap 8vo, price 3d. About 1830 he sold his business to

JAMES CLARK (the father of **James Henry Clark**, of USK), who had been in business at Chepstow since 1823⁵. **James Clark**, born in Gloucester, Jan. 22, 1781, educated at the Blue-Coat School of Christ's Hospital, and apprenticed in the office of 'The Gloucester Journal', worked first of all in London, then at Portsmouth, acting as sub-editor of 'The Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle'. About 1808 he returned to Gloucester, and married Mary Baker, of Poolway, Coleford, who survived him many years, dying at Chepstow Jan. 7, 1875, in her 100th year. Before settling at CHEPSTOW in 1823, **Clark** had lived at Gosport, Hampshire, and afterwards at TROWBRIDGE, Wiltshire—at the latter place in business as printer, stationer, and draper. The

¹An Excursion from the Source of the Wye. The Second Edition. By Mark Willett . . . Chepstow: Printed for the Author, and sold at his residence in Moor-street . . . John Evans & Co. Printers, Bristol', undated, iv, 108pp., 18mo, with an engraved titlepage and a coloured map; imprint on the last page, 'John Evans & Co., Printers, Bristol.'

²The second part (pp. 1-398) being the unsold sheets of his 'Survey of The History . . . of Monmouthshire' ([1813]), minus the titlepage, etc.

³1812, Lambert, for printing bills to discover the persons who broke the parish lamps, 4s.' ('The Registers of Chepstow Parish Church').

⁴On p. vi the printer states, 'The Author is by profession a Printer'.

⁵See p. 6 of **James Henry Clark's** 'Reminiscences' (1908).

office at CHEPSTOW was first in Bridge Street, then in Bank¹ Square, afterwards in Back Street, then in 16, High Street. Sometime in the forties **James Clark** took his son, **William Edward Clark**, into partnership, trading as

CLARK AND SON until the death of the father June 12, 1859, aged 77. To **Clark & Son** belongs the honour of inaugurating the cheap press of Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, because June 23, 1855—a fortnight before **James Henry Clark**, of Usk, founded 'The Illustrated Usk Observer'—they issued the first number of their illustrated 'Chepstow Weekly Advertiser', which ran its course by 1916. From his father's death to his own in April, 1891,

WILLIAM EDWARD CLARK carried on the business himself. He left it to his son,

WILLIAM EDWARD NEW CLARK, and daughter, **EMMELINE CLARK**, who in 1903 disposed of the plant to

ENOCH WILLIAMS, a bookbinder since 1868 in 8, Back Street, and since 1875 a printer there. After purchasing the **CLARKS'** plant in 1903, he removed to Pembroke House, 5, Bank Street, where he continued to issue 'The Chepstow Weekly Advertiser' until he was succeeded about 1910 by his sons, who traded there for some years until after 1914 as

WILLIAMS BROS. Sometime before 1920, and up to 1922, the sole representative of the firm was

FREDERICK WILLIAMS, the office described as 'The Chepstow Press', Pembroke House, 5, Bank Street.

T. P. FARROR printed here in 1845-6, his office being at the 'Library, opposite the George Hotel'.

THOMAS DAVIS had a printing-office and library in Moor Street from 1850 to 1852.

ROBERT TAYLOR was here as bookseller, stationer and bookbinder about 1840². His shop was in the High Street, and housed a circulating library; but he did not print until about 1852. He afterwards removed to 4, Beaufort Square ('the second house above the Beaufort Arms'). He published a number of guide-books, the chief being 'Taylor's Illustrated Guide to the Banks of the Wye', of which he issued several editions. At his death in 1867³, the business, including 'Taylor's Illustrated Guide', was purchased by

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, a bookseller and stationer in 4, High Street since 1858, who carried it on at 4, Beaufort Square until his death Aug. 31, 1883. **Thomas Griffiths** was also an 'Accountant, Auctioneer, Estate, House, Insurance and General Commission Agent' (Slater's directory, 1868). He was succeeded in the printing, bookselling and stationery business by his widow,

HANNAH GRIFFITHS, who carried on until her death Sept. 17, 1898, when she was succeeded by her niece,

ELLEN A. GRIFFITHS, the present proprietress.

ALFRED HILLMAN settled in Beaufort House, 26, High Street, in 1862, and May 30 of the next year printed the first number of his 'Chepstow Mercury and Volunteer's Gazette', which, from May 4, 1867, to its discontinuance in the

¹'Old Bank Square' (Pigot & Co.'s directory, 1835).

²Companion by the way-side to Tintern Abbey . . . By An American Traveller. Chepstow : R. Taylor, High Street . . . MDCCCXLI., vi, 62pp., cr. 8vo, frontispiece; imprint on verso of title, 'J. Bonson, Printer, 134, Fenchurch Street, London.'

³He was found drowned in a pool at Beachley.

late seventies, appeared as 'The Chepstow and County Mercury'. In Kelly's directory (1871) **Alfred Hillman** advertizes his weekly as 'the only 1d. paper solely printed in the county'. In 1876 for 1877 he published for the first time 'Hillman's Directory of Chepstow'. Some time after 1890 the firm traded as

HILLMAN & CO.; but by 1906 it had ceased to print, trading only as stationers.

CHARLES EDWIN BIRD, of St. John Street, COLEFORD, Gloucestershire, printed, for the publisher and proprietor, James Thomas Bird, Church Street, CHEPSTOW, two weeklies in 1865-6, the one being 'The Lydney Journal' and the other 'The Chepstow Express'. The first number of the former appeared Saturday, May 13, 1865, and the first of the latter the following Saturday (May 20). Both papers were discontinued Dec. 28, 1866. From Friday, Apr. 11, 1884 (the first number), to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1888, **Charles Edwin Bird** printed also, at his office at COLEFORD, for the publisher and proprietor, George Pritchard, 6, Nelson Street, CHEPSTOW, another weekly, entitled 'Chepstow Chronicle: With which is incorporated the "Working Man's Advocate"'. From July 12, 1884, to Dec. 27, 1884, the title of the paper was 'The Chepstow Chronicle, and Advocate of Progress.'

Since 1913 **ROBERT QUINTON** has been a master-printer in 27, High Street.

NEWPORT.

I have already shown, in the first part of this work¹, that Mr. W. H. Allnutt erred in his 'Notes on Printers and Printing' (1879) in giving the date, '1799', as that of the first press at NEWPORT: Mr. Allnutt's 'Newport' imprint in 1799 was—not Newport-on-Usk, but—Newport-on-Trine.

The first press established at NEWPORT was **EVAN LEWIS**'s in Westgate Street about 1810. In the catalogue of the Welsh Library at Cardiff (1898) I assign the date, '[p1807]', to a dateless Welsh version of a sermon by Ralph Erskine printed for **Evan Lewis** by J. Baker, of Bristol, entitled 'Y Briodas Oreu; neu'r Anghydmorol Briodas rhwng y Creawdwr A'r Creadur . . . gan . . . Ralph Erskine . . . Caes Newydd: Argraphwyd dros Evan Lewis, Gan J. Baker, Bristo.', 44pp., cr. 8vo; imprint on p. 44, 'Bristo: Argraphwyd gan J. Baker.' Up to 1898 I had only the type to guide me to the assigned date; but since then I have come across a copy of the same booklet on the fly-leaf of which there is written 'Thos. Davies his Book 1809'—a proof that **Evan Lewis** was a publisher at Newport prior to the acquiring of the copy by 'Thos. Davies' in 1809; and in 'The Cambrian' from June 9, 1810, he is frequently named in advertisements of new books as a vendor. He is also one of the vendors named in **Mark Willett**'s imprint to his 'Excursion from the Source of the Wye' ([1810]). But **Evan Lewis** must needs go to Bristol for a printer in 1809 and, perhaps, earlier. Another dateless booklet ('Caniadau'r Saint: sef, Ychydig o Hymnau Newyddion . . . Gan William Robert . . . Caes-newydd: Argraphwyd gan E. Lewis.', 34pp., foolscap 8vo) bears **Evan Lewis**'s imprint as printer; and again judging from its type, it may have been printed about 1810. By 1813 **Evan Lewis** had printed the third edition of Edmund Jones's 'Relation of Apparitions of Spirits', with the imprint, 'Newport, Monmouthshire: Printed and Sold by E. Lewis, bookseller, stationer, and bookbinder; Etheridge and Tibbins: Sold also by Crosby and Co. Stationer's-Court, London; C. Frost, Broad-Street, Bristol; and most booksellers in

¹See Chapter XXV.

town and country. 1813.', 104pp., foolscap 8vo; imprint on the last page, 'E. Lewis, Printer, Westgate-Street, Newport.' In 1814 he printed another little hymnbook, entitled 'Ychydig, O Hymna, Efangylaidd, o waith Amryw Awdwyr . . . Y rhan fwyaf . . . Gan D. Thomas . . . Caesnewydd: Argraphwyd gan E. Lewis.', 32pp., foolscap 8vo; preface signed 'David Thomas. May yr 21, 1814.' Another dated imprint of **Evan Lewis** is that to the ballad, 'Hanes Yr Hen Wr o'r Coed. Caesnewydd Argraphwyd gan Evan Lewis.—1815.', 4pp., foolscap 8vo. Another ballad bearing **Evan Lewis**'s imprint, but undated, is 'Can Newedd o Ystyriaeth ar Amser Byr Dyn yn y Byd Hwn . . . Gan Owen Evans. Casnewydd: Argraffwyd gan Evan Lewis.', 8pp., foolscap 8vo. But in 'The Cambrian' (Saturday, Nov. 27, 1819) it is recorded under 'Deaths.' 'Suddenly, on Saturday last [Nov. 20], Mr. E. Lewis, printer and bookseller, Newport, Monmouthshire.'

SAMUEL ETHERIDGE was a master-printer in the High Street by 1812, when he printed 'Llef Soniarus Yn mhyrth merch Sion: Hymnau Newyddion . . . (Gan mwyaf) Gan William Williams . . . Caesnewydd: Argraphwyd, Gan S. Etheridge, Gwerthwr a Rhwymwr Llyfrau, &c. &c. 1812.', 23pp., cr. 8vo. During part of 1820 and part of 1821 **Samuel Etheridge**'s printing was done for him by **Richard Lloyd** at CARDIFF. Towards the end of 1820 the latter printed **Samuel Etheridge**'s 'Letter 2nd. To the Burgesses of Newport, Monmouthshire.', 4pp., dy. 8vo, signed 'Hampden.', and dated 'Hampden Cottage, Dec. 19, 1820.', with the imprint, 'Lloyd, Printer, Cardiff.' The situation of Hampden Cottage is made clear on p. 32 of Kirby's 'Pictorial Handbook of Newport' (1891)—'At the junction of the Chepstow Road with Duckpool Lane there was a triangular piece of open common, and half-way along the lane stood Fair Oak farm-house and buildings, and at the end of the lane, where it joined the Caerleon Road, stood Etheridge's cottage.' The cottage was usually known as Fair Oak Cottage. 'Letter 2nd.' implies, of course, a first, which appears to be the first of the Chartist tracts¹ printed at CARDIFF and NEWPORT. John Frost, the Chartist leader, called **Samuel Etheridge** 'his printer', and justly so, because from 1821 until his retirement in 1831 he himself printed, first at CARDIFF and afterwards at NEWPORT, all that John Frost wrote. In 1821 he got printed 'The Charter of the Borough of Newport, Monmouthshire. Printed from an Office Copy obtained in the year 1803. With remarks on the same. By Samuel Etheridge . . . Cardiff: Printed for S. Etheridge, by R. Lloyd. 1821. Price Nine-pence.', [iii], 26pp., dy. 8vo. By Nov. 1, 1821, he had an office of his own in the High Street, CARDIFF, in which he printed 'Frost's Sermons. Sermon 1st. Vol. I. November 1st, 1821.—Price 4d. A Sermon for the Lawyers.', 16pp., small 4to, without titlepage, but with a heading like a magazine's; imprint on p. 16, 'Cardiff: printed for the Author, by Samuel Etheridge.' On the last page it is advertized that 'On the first of December will be published, A Sermon to the Parsons. It is the intention of the Author to publish a Sermon, or a Tract the same size as this each succeeding month.', etc. In the same year three more pamphlets were printed by **Samuel Etheridge** at CARDIFF—(1) 'A Letter to the Mayor & Aldermen of Newport, Monmouthshire. By John Frost. Cardiff: Printed for the author by S. Etheridge, of Hampden-Cottage, near Newport . . . Price One Shilling.', 36pp., dy. 8vo, undated, but the advertisement on the last page speaks of the next (dated) as 'Shortly to be Published'—(2) 'A Letter to Sir Charles Morgan . . . By John Frost . . . Price 1s.', 44pp., dy. 8vo; (3) 'A Letter² to Thomas Protheroe . . . By John Frost . . . Price One Shilling.', 40pp., dy. 8vo; imprint on p. 40 (unnumbered), 'Cardiff: printed by Samuel Etheridge, High Street.'; advertisement on the same page, 'Shortly will be

¹See the entries on pp. 191-2 of the catalogue of the Welsh Library at Cardiff.

²Second edition in the same year.

published, *The Wanderer of Usk, A Poem, By the Author of the Letter to T. Protheroe*. Also, *A Slap at the Lawyers, or John Bull—Versus John Doe.*, etc. Early in 1822 **Samuel Etheridge** was back at NEWPORT, in his 'Radical Printing Office', Commercial Street. That year was a busy one for him as well as for John Frost and his enemies. Mar. 22 appeared 'Part the First. The Trial, between Thomas Protheroe . . . and John Frost . . . By John Frost, the defendant . . . Printed for the Author: At Samuel Etheridge's Radical Printing-Office, (Commercial-Street), Newport. 1822.', 44pp., dy. 8vo. 'On or before Saturday, the 30th,' as the advertisement has it, 'Part the Second' was out, 44pp., dy. 8vo. Then, all in 1822, in quick succession, came John Frost's letter 'To the Benefit Societies of Monmouthshire', 4pp., dy. 8vo; 'A Letter to the Radicals of Monmouthshire, written in Monmouth Goal' [sic], 48pp., dy. 8vo, price 1s.; 'A Letter to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. . . . and others, who are Commissioners of the highways for the district of Newport', dated Sept. 23, 8pp., dy. 8vo, price 2d.; 'A Second Letter¹ to Sir Charles Morgan . . . Also, A Letter to the Farmers', 40pp., dy. 8vo, the whole re-issued with a new title in the same year, and the latter portion re-issued separately also, 32pp., dy. 8vo, price 6d.; 'A Letter to J. H. Moggridge, Esq. Also, A Letter to Parson Thomas, of Caerleon', 44pp., dy. 8vo, price 1s.; and 'The Lawyer in a Panic; or the Client's Revenge', 8pp., foolscap 8vo. By 1824 **Samuel Etheridge** kept and 'farmed' the Workhouse, the ancient building known until then as 'The Red House', which stood in the High Street, the site now and for many years forming part of the railway station approach. For some time he utilized pauper labour in his printing-office. It was from the 'Poor-house, Newport, Aug. 5, 1824.', that he dated his 'Humble Address to the Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, in the Newport Circuit . . . Newport. Printed by John Partridge. 1824.', 30pp., 16mo. (This brings to view another of the Chartist printers—**John Partridge**, who was, before and after 1824, **Samuel Etheridge's** foreman²; but of whom later). Appended to the 'Humble Address' are 'Additional Remarks,' from the same place 'Aug. 23, 1824.' Owing probably to his taking up the position at the Workhouse, **Samuel Etheridge's** office was in a still more 'imperfect state', so that he employed **John Partridge** in 1824 to print for him. By 1825, however, his office was 'perfect' enough to take into partnership a man named **PROSSER** and to print at the Workhouse 'The History and the Mystery of Good Friday. By Robert Robinson. A New Edition. Newport: Printed by Etheridge and Prosser, at the Union Office. 1825. Price Sixpence.', 36pp., foolscap 8vo., with 'Observations,' at the end signed 'S.E.'. By 1826 the partnership had been dissolved, Samuel Etheridge being able to print himself his most important publication—the second edition of the so-called 'Secret History of Monmouthshire'—'Memoirs of Monmouthshire, with an Appendix, concerning the severe usage and sufferings of the Tenants of Wentwood . . . By N.[athan] Rogers,

¹On pp. 5-6 John Frost says, 'Mr. Etheridge is my printer . . . Mr. Etheridge attended at the cattle-show [Sir Charles Morgan's at Tredegar] . . . As soon as Prothero saw him, the pamphlets stared the Lawyer in the face. . . . He came to Mr. Etheridge, and ordered him out of the yard. Mr. Etheridge very properly refused to go. Prothero then struck him with a stick. Mr. Prothero's friends interposed, and prevented [him] from having a good dressing which he certainly would have had, if Etheridge could have got near him . . . Mr. Etheridge presented a bill of indictment against Prothero, before the grand jury at the quarter sessions, and the bill has been found.' On p. 39 there is a note—'N.B. In consequence of the imperfect state of the Printing-Office, and the hurry in which this Pamphlet has been got through the Press, some Typographical errors will be found', etc. Following this there is another note—'The Printer wishes it to be understood that he offered no Pamphlets for Sale at the Cattle Show.'

²In 1826, during the Parliamentary contest, his imprint as 'Printed by John Partridge, (at S. Etheridge's) Newport.' appears on two election songs, crown 8vo. In one of the verses it is asked

'Shall the sons of Newport free
E'er to Worcester bend the knee?'

of Lanvair. Second Edition. Newport : Printed by S. Etheridge, High-street. 1826., 128pp., dy. 8vo, with, of course, additions by the editor-printer. In 1829 he printed a 'Copy of the Will and Codicil of Charles Williams, Esq. With a copy of the Decree thereon. Newport : Printed by Samuel Etheridge, 1829., sm. 4to, 45pp. In 1831, owing to the violence of John Frost's pamphlets, he retired, **John Frost** taking over his office. **Samuel Etheridge** was, however, a true though sane Chartist. He was moreover a man of some position and influence, and the founder of the now demolished Newport Mechanics' Institute in Market Street. In the great trial of the Chartists at Monmouth in 1839-40, he was one of the acquitted defendants. His son, a namesake, was a market gardener, living at Fair Oak Cottage in 1850.

Contemporary with **Evan Lewis** and **Samuel Etheridge** at NEWPORT, in 1813-15, was another master-printer, namely,

JOHN TIBBINS. In 'The Cambrian' (July 24, 1813) he is advertized as having 'Just Received, A large . . . supply . . . of . . . Macassar Oil for the Hair'; and in 'Seren Gomer' (Mar. 29, 1815) he is listed as a printer among the agents of that paper; but before the end of 1815 he must have removed to CARDIFF, to print there 'A Letter to John H. Moggridge, Esq. of Lanrumney . . . By Peter Lauder, of Cardiff', 33pp., dy. 8vo, dated 'Jan. 7, 1816.'. Later in the same year he printed 'Hints, . . . to the . . . Tradesman, The Agriculturist, and the Stock-Holder . . . By J. H. Moggridge, Esq. Cardiff, Printed by John Tibbins, For J. Washbourn & Son, Gloucester . . . Price One Shilling.', [ii], 22pp., dy. 8vo; imprint on p. 22, 'John Tibbins, Printer, Cardiff. —1816.'.

By 1817 **J. WASHBOURN & SON**, having probably taken over **John Tibbins's** business, printed at NEWPORT 'Britain in 1816 . . . By J. H. Moggridge . . . Newport : Printed and Sold by J. Washbourn & Son, Gloucester . . . 1817. Price 1s.' (see the footnote on p. 26 of Lauder's [second] 'Letter to John H. Moggridge', 1817). **J. Washbourn & Son** were succeeded in their NEWPORT business by

JOHN CHEESE in the autumn of 1818 : note the following advertisement in 'The Cambrian' (Oct. 17, 1818) :—

'Printing-Office, Newport, Monmouthshire. John Cheese, Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, Respectfully announces that he has taken to the business of Messrs. Washbourn & Son

The office in which, successively, **John Tibbins**, **J. Washbourn & Son**, and **John Cheese**, printed at Newport was in the High Street¹. However, **John Cheese** was, by the beginning of 1819, in partnership with **J. COLWELL** at CARDIFF : note the following advertisement in 'The Cambrian' (Jan. 9, 1819) :

'New Printing-Office, Cardiff. J. Cheese and J. Colwell Respectfully announce their commencement in Business as Printers, Booksellers, Stationers and Bookbinders.'

In February, 1819, their imprint ('Cheese and Colwell, Printers, Cardiff.') appears on a demy-folio broadside containing a 'Correspondence between Richard Reece, Thomas Vaughan and Thomas Watkins.' But **John Cheese** continued in business on his own at NEWPORT, printing there in 1820 'A Letter to the Freeholders of the County of Glamorgan, on the Importance of Selecting a Proper Person to Represent them in the ensuing Parliament . . . By An Old Freeholder . . . Newport : Printed and sold by John Cheese . . . (Price

¹ Rules and Regulations of an Association for the Prosecution of Felons . . . adopted by a meeting of the several Inhabitants of . . . Lanvrechva Lower and Upper, Panteague, Lantarnam and Lanthewy . . . On the 30th Day of April, 1819. Newport : Printed by J. Cheese, Bookseller, High Street. 1819., 8pp., cr. 8vo.

Sixpence.) February 19th, 1820., 15pp., dy. 8vo, blue-paper wrapper. In 1821 he printed 'A Plain and Affectionate Address to Christians of the Established Church, on their Neglect of the . . . Lord's Supper; A Sermon . . . London: Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, and Baldwin and Co. By John Cheese, Newport, 1821., [ii], 18pp., dy. 8vo. He is not listed as a printer at Newport in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1822-3), but

EDWARD NICHOLAS is. He continued to print until 1825, when his imprint appears on the second titlepage of 'The Cambrian Balnea . . . By T. J. Llewelyn Prichard . . . London: Published by John and H. L. Hunt . . . 1825., cr. 8vo, with the imprint, 'Printed by J. H. Morgan, High Street, Abergavenny', on the *verso* of the first title.

SAMUEL REED, who, in partnership with his brother, **William**, had traded in Duke Street, CARDIFF, as booksellers and binders from 1818 onwards, traded from 1822¹ on his own in 42, High Street, NEWPORT, as printer, bookseller, stationer, and trunkmaker, until his death May 14, 1855, aged 70.² After his death, his widow, **M. A. Reed**³, carried on the stationery branch of the business at the same address; but by 1868 that business had become the property of William Weston⁴.

After serving as foreman in **Samuel Etheridge**'s office, **JOHN PARTRIDGE**, who printed his master's 'Humble Address' in 1824, and who was a great Chartist and a friend of **John Frost**, commenced printing at NEWPORT in 1831. His office deserves notice, because in it **John Frost**, **John Partridge**, and all inmates except **Frost**'s 14-year old son, were arrested as some of the leaders of the Chartist Riot of Nov. 4, 1839. **Partridge**'s and **Frost**'s offices were back-to-back, no street being between, only a kind of garden 300 or 400 yards across. **Partridge**'s cottage was just beyond Pentonville, in a lane leading to the country, **Frost**'s being in the High Street—in **Samuel Etheridge**'s old office—and going up from the Westgate Inn towards the King's Head Inn, on the left-hand side, towards the bridge⁵. **John Partridge** printed several Chartist tracts, including Zephaniah Williams's 'Letter to Benjamin Williams, A Dissenting Minister, respecting the injustice of the slanderous mode of Persecution; by which he endeavoured to deprive the writer of the esteem and affection of his friends . . . 1831., 10pp., cr. 8vo; and the 'First Chapter of the Oppressors' Chronicles' ([1831]), 12pp., cr. 8vo, without titlepage. In 1839 he printed for John Frost his 'Letter to the Working Men's Association, of Newport and Pilgwenlly. By John Frost, Delegate to the National Convention', 8pp., cr. 8vo, dated 'London, April 27th, 1839.' Later he printed 'The Newport Review'—a Chartist periodical of 8pp., dy. 8vo, the fourth number of which is dated 'Friday, October 18, 1839.' **John Partridge**, like **Samuel Etheridge**, was tried and acquitted at the Chartist trial. He subsequently, 'very poor, with a wife and large family, cursing, swearing and drinking'⁶, printed in 9, Union Street, Newport, until his death Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1844, aged 49, having resided at Newport 31 years⁷. After his death his son,

JOHN PARTRIDGE junior, continued to print in 9, Union Street until 1849; but in 1850⁸ his office was on Stow Hill, and from 1851⁹ in 25, Corn Street.

¹Pigot & Co.'s Directory (1822-3).

²'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (May 18, 1855).

³Slater & Co.'s directory (1858-9) and Webster & Co.'s (1865).

⁴Slater's directory (1868).

⁵Trial of Frost' (1840, pp. 422-3).

⁶'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Nov. 9, 1839, p. 4, col. 5).

⁷'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Sept. 14, 1844).

⁸Slater's directory (1850).

⁹Scammell & Co.'s directory (February, 1852).

It may be of interest here to record that in 1830¹ a **James Partridge** traded as a bookbinder at BRECON, and that his imprint ('J. Partridge, Printer and Bookbinder, Llanvace, Brecon.') appears on a broadside ballad entitled 'Execution & Confession of Thomas Thomas . . . Thursday, 10th. of April, 1845 . . .'. **James Partridge** may well have been a relative of the Chartist printer at NEWPORT.

In the late twenties there were besides **Samuel Etheridge**, **John Partridge** and **Samuel Reed**, two other printing firms, namely, **Morgan Evans** in Westgate Street, and **Samuel Reed** and **Henry Webber and Son** in the High Street, the latter's office being opposite the then Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank. **Henry Webber and Son** were also the then proprietors of the Commercial Newsroom² there, as well as of a branch office at PONTYPOOL.

MORGAN EVANS printed the Tory replies to **John Frost's** pamphlets—replies written, it is believed, by Thomas Protheroe, Tredegar's agent and Newport's town clerk. **Morgan Evans** printed also a 12-page cr. 8vo pamphlet, 'On the Oaths taken in the Union Club . . . By a Looker on . . . 1831.' In 1839 he printed for the Rev. J. R. Taylor, Curate of St. Woollos, 'A Sermon, on the late Chartist Insurrection', 16pp., dy. 8vo. His office was in the Public Library, 35, High Street³, where he was succeeded at his death, sometime before 1865, by

MRS. M. A. EVANS⁴, his widow, who was his second wife, his first wife, Jane, having died May 15, 1837, aged 21⁵. By 1871, **Mrs. Evans** had given up the business.

HENRY WEBBER & SON commenced printing in the High Street about 1829⁶. In 1834-5 the office was in Westgate Street⁷; but by 1838 it was back in the High Street, where **Henry Webber** continued in business until August, 1841, when he settled in 2, Duke Street, CARDIFF. In the preceding July he had purchased 'The Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecon Gazette, and Merthyr Guardian', printed and published since Nov. 17, 1832 (the first number), by **William Mallalieu**, High Street, MERTHYR. In the number for July 17, 1841, as well as in that of the 'Monmouthshire Advertiser, and Newport Mercantile Presentment' for the same date, **Henry Webber** offers for sale by private contract his 'excellent and old established Printing, Bookselling, Bookbinding, and Stationery Business . . . the returns warranting the assertion, that it is the first Business in this part of the Country. The Premises are situate in High-Street, opposite the Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank, and have Printing and Binding Rooms attached, with a separate entrance. The Dwelling-House is one of the best, most substantial', etc. Pending the removal of 'The . . . Merthyr Guardian' to 2, Duke Street, CARDIFF, the number for July 31, 1841, was printed by him at MERTHYR; but from Aug. 7, 1841, to Oct. 6, 1865, he printed the paper at CARDIFF. From Oct. 13, 1865, to Nov. 30, 1865, the imprint was, 'Printed for the Proprietors, by John Young Walters, of No. 22, Great Frederick

¹Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

²On p. 521 of Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830) it is advertized 'A handsome News-room has recently been opened by Mr. Webber; it is conducted in a most liberal manner, and supplied with the London and provincial papers, reviews, and other periodicals of talent; strangers have the privilege of free admission, if introduced by a subscriber.'

³Premises now occupied by W. H. Smith's book-and-stationery shop.

⁴Webster & Co.'s directory (1865) and Pigot & Co.'s (1868).

⁵'The Cambrian' (May 20, 1837).

⁶'Elizabeth, or The Burnt Children . . . By the Curate of Caerwent and Llanvair . . . Newport: Printed by Henry Webber and Son . . . 1829.'

⁷Pigot & Co.'s directory (1835).

Street, Cardiff', and from Dec. 8, 1865, until the death of **Henry Webber** at Cardiff in February, 1870, aged 87¹, the imprint was that of 'The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian Newspaper and Printing Company (Limited)', the office being latterly in John Street, CARDIFF.

HENRY WEBBER had had journalistic experience prior to his purchasing the 'Guardian' in 1841, for in October, 1838, he had printed and published the first number of 'The Newport Mercantile Presentment, Or, Bill of Entry. Published every Tuesday, under the Authority of the Queen's Letters Patent, Edited by the Deputy Patentee . . . Price Seven Pence Half-penny; or One Pound Ten Shillings per Annum.', 4pp., foolscap folio. In no. 95, dated 'From the 10th to the 16th of August, 1840.', **Henry Webber** announces that he has 'prosecuted the preliminary arrangements for issuing on an enlarged Stamped Sheet, The "Monmouthshire Advertiser, and Newport Mercantile Presentment."', and that 'It is intended to publish the first number of the Enlarged Edition, on Tuesday, the 25th inst.', etc. **Henry Webber** carried out his intention to the letter, issuing no. 96 (Aug. 25) of 'The Newport Mercantile Presentment' amalgamated with the first number of 'The Monmouthshire Advertiser', 'price thirty shillings per Annum, or 7½d. each.', 4pp., enlarged to foolscap. The price of the numbers from Sept. 15, 1840, to Dec. 29, 1840, was 'Twenty-five Shillings per Annum, or 6d. each.' No number for Jan. 2, 1841, was issued, as **Henry Webber** had intended 'hereafter to Publish on Saturdays' instead of Tuesdays. 'The first number of the New Series was not to be published until Saturday, Jan. 9th, as the short interval between the present day [Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1840] of our publication and the following Saturday, will not enable us to issue two numbers in the same week.' The number for Jan. 9, 1841, was again enlarged to 4pp. royal, and the price reduced to 5d., or 5s. 6d. per quarter. The number for Saturday, Apr. 17, 1841 ('Vol. III.—No. 1.—New Series') appeared further enlarged, this time to 4pp. double demy, the price remaining the same. But with the number for July 24, 1841, 'The Monmouthshire Advertiser' ceased to have a separate existence, being from Aug. 7, 1841, incorporated with 'The . . . Merthyr Guardian'; and in the issue of the latter for Aug. 21, 1841, 'Henry Webber In taking a respectful leave . . . begs to introduce . . . Mr. A. C. Luthman, who has purchased his Business.', while 'A. C. Luthman Begs to inform that he has taken the Stationery and Printing Business of Mr. Henry Webber', etc. Both the 'Advertiser' and the 'Guardian' were Conservative organs, and, of course, strongly opposed the Chartist press. Apr. 26, 1839, **Henry Webber** printed 'A Sermon, to the Working Classes . . . By the Rev. James Francis, Minister of St. Paul's', reprinting it Nov. 6, 1839—two days after the Chartist Riot at Newport. During 1865-7 **Henry Webber** published every Wednesday, price 1d., 'The Cardiff Standard & County Chronicle'—'the only Conservative Penny Newspaper in South Wales²'. **Henry Webber's** successor at NEWPORT in August, 1841—

A. C. LUTHMAN—does not appear to have continued long in the business, for he is not mentioned in Pigot & Co.'s directory (1844).

When **JOHN FROST** took over **Samuel Etheridge's** printing-office in 1831, he was in business as a linen draper—a 'taylor', as he calls himself in 'A Letter to the Mayor & Aldermen of Newport' ([1821]). His draper's shop was a few doors from the present Post Office in the High Street, near the Tredegar Arms³. **John Frost's** father kept the Royal Oak Inn in Thomas

¹ Cardiff Times' (Feb. 19, 1870).

² Webster & Co.'s directory (1865, p. 4 of advertisements).

³ Kirby's 'Pictorial Handbook of Newport . . . 1891.', p. 28.

Street, Newport; but was brought up by his grand-father, known as 'Old Frost the cordwainer'. John Frost was born in 1784. His mother survived her husband, and re-married, her second husband being William Roberts¹. In 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Friday, May 9, 1851) her obituary notice appears thus:—

'On the 2nd, at her residence, Thomas-street, Newport, Mrs Sarah Roberts, the mother of Mr. John Frost. Mrs. Roberts was born on the 14 of April, 1760, and was . . . in her 92nd year. She was for many years landlady of the Royal Oak . . . She has left considerable freehold property, which descends to Mrs. [John] Frost.'

In 'Y Bedyddiwr' (1855, p. 302) **John Frost** writes from New York June 9, 1855, to a London friend, stating that he had since July, 1854, received a conditional pardon, and had left Van Diemen's Land for the United States, arriving there in June, 1855. He was then in his 71st year, and in good health after 15 years' penal servitude. He died at Stapleton, Bristol, July 27², 1877, aged 93.

John Frost's name as printer appeared for the first time in the imprint to 'A Christmas Box, for Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar . . . also, A Letter, to the Married and Single Women, of Monmouthshire, By John Frost. Newport: Printed and Published by John Frost, High-street. Price One Shilling. 1831.', 48pp., dy. 8vo. On p. 41 of 'A Christmas Box', etc., **John Frost** says,

'I am happy to inform you, Sir Charles, that I have commenced Printer; and any thing you may want in that way, I shall be glad to supply you . . . I have a printing press, and the next time you have any thing to do, send it to me, and I will take care that the bantling shall be well dressed!'

In the same year he printed the first and, probably, the only number of 'The Welchman'—a projected periodical of 50pp., dy. 8vo, headed 'To the Public.', on p. 7 of which **Frost** says,

'One of the questions for discussion in the Welchman will be, is it for the advantage of real religion, that the Church of England, as by law established, should exist any longer. The next enquiry will be, the Charity Lands in the County of Monmouth.'

The introduction is followed by an article on 'Paper Money.' In 1832 he printed his 'Letters to the Reformers of Monmouthshire', 50pp., dy. 8vo., while two letters of 32pp. each, dy. 8vo, addressed to Sir Charles Morgan, testify to his typographical activity in 1833. Details of **Frost's** trial, conviction, etc., are given in 'The Trial of John Frost . . . Taken in short hand by J. and T. Gurney . . . 1840.', and 'The Chartist Riots at Newport, [by William Nicholas Johns] 1839.', etc., while 'The Rise and Fall of Chartism in Monmouthshire . . . 1840.', 96pp., dy. 8vo, with four large woodcuts, printed at Newport by

JOHN O'DWYER, who probably wrote it, relates the circumstances leading up to the riot. He was, prior to his becoming **Edward Dowling's** printer of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' from Dec. 7, 1839, to July 6, 1844, a reporter and leader-writer on the staff of that weekly, his address, according to the imprint, being 'Llanarth-street'. He was the anti-Chartist attacked by **Samuel Etheridge** in 'The Western Vindicator' (June 8, 1839); and in view of the riot of Nov. 4, 1839, he was sworn in as a special constable. In his 'Rise and Fall of Chartism' (pp. 41-2) he describes his experience as such on the morning of the attack on the Westgate Hotel:—

'They then wheeled to the portico of the inn, holding their guns and other weapons in a menacing manner. One of the leaders then ascended the steps and said "Deliver up your prisoners", when Mr. O'Dwyer, who was acting as special constable in the hall, replied, "No. never!" upon which one of the rioters presented a gun at the head of another special constable, who fortunately was holding the door ajar, and perceiving his danger, pushed the door against

¹Pigot & Co.'s directory (1830).

²'Western Mail' (July 30, 1877).

the barrel, which altered its position, but brought it in contact with the face of Mr. O'Dwyer, who was miraculously preserved from receiving its contents in the following extraordinary manner. Just as the rioter was about to pull the trigger, a Chartist at the same time thrust his pike at Mr. O'Dwyer: the pike entered his coat, and, in the rioter's endeavours to withdraw it, Mr. O'Dwyer was thrown down upon his back, the charge passing right over his body; and thus was he saved from a premature death.'

EDWARD DOWLING, as I have already recorded under **MONMOUTH**, printed and published Jan. 9, 1836, the first **NEWPORT** issue of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' in Commercial Street, where he continued to print it until he engaged **John O'Dwyer** as its printer.

GEORGE OLIVER, who owned all the property on which the Newport Town Hall was built, was another printer of the same period, commencing to print in 1835. Like **John O'Dwyer**, he served as a special constable during the Chartist Riot of Nov. 4, 1839. He was the son of Thomas Oliver, who had died Apr. 22, 1836, at Oakham, Rutlandshire, in the 78th year of his age¹. At the death of **George Oliver** Apr. 25, 1843, 'after an illness of only two days'², his son,

CHARLES HENRY OLIVER, succeeded him in his business in 21, Commercial Street, describing his office as 'The Albion Office'³. In 'The Cambrian' for Aug. 30, 1845, the death of his wife, Mary Ann, on Aug. 14, in her 24th year, is recorded, while in the same weekly for Nov. 14, 1845, it is recorded, 'On the 31st ult., aged 62, [died] Mrs. Rebecca Oliver, widow of the late Mr. George Oliver, an old inhabitant of Newport.' **Charles Henry Oliver** continued to print until 1884, when he retired. In 1897 he left Newport to reside at Bournemouth. At his retirement he sold his business to

ALFRED WADLEY, who, in 1893, took his son, **ALFRED WILLIAM GENT WADLEY**, into partnership, trading as **WADLEY & SON**. At the death of the father, suddenly, at The Green, Raglan, Mar. 25, 1906, aged 63, buried Mar. 29 at Malpas churchyard, the son became the managing proprietor, and carried on as **WADLEY & SON** until 1920, when he disposed of the business to **R. H. Johns & Co., Ltd.**, 46, Commercial Street—159, Dock Street. **Alfred William Gent Wadley**, who resided at 9, St. Mark's Crescent, Newport, was on June 21, 1920, having suffered for some months from diabetes, ordered away for a holiday at Torquay. On Tuesday, June 29, the Severn Tunnel traffic inspector at Pilning, Gloucestershire, received information about 5.40 p.m., from the station-master at Severn Tunnel Junction, that marks had been discovered on the step and wheel of the 5.5 p.m. train from Bristol. A search party was organized, and about 200 yards inside the tunnel, on the down line at the Bristol end, **Alfred William Gent Wadley** was found lying dead between the wall and the rails, he having fallen out of the train. At the inquest on the following Friday evening, at the Cross Inn, Pilning, a verdict of 'Accidental Death' was returned. At the time of his death **Alfred William Gent Wadley** was only 49 years of age. He left a widow and three children.

HENRY CLAPPERTON was another printer of the Chartist period, his printery being described in an 1836 imprint as the 'Atlas Office', 16, Commercial Street. From May 1 (the first number) to July 31 (the last number), 1841, he printed 'Morgan Llewelyn's Journal'—a weekly founded and edited by the Rev. David Rhys Stephen, Baptist minister, Newport. Its size was demy folio, containing 4pp., 4 columns to the page, and its price (excepting the first

¹'The Cambrian' (May 7, 1836).

²*Ibid.* (Apr. 29, 1843).

³The front of the premises, now occupied by Messrs. Dauncey & Sons, solicitors, and The Home & Colonial Stores, Ltd., still bear the bold lettering of 'Albion Printing Office'.

number, which was issued gratis) 1½d., the imprint being 'Printed by Henry Clapperton, at the Office adjoining his residence, situate in Commercial-st. . . . The paper was discontinued owing to an insufficient number of subscribers: it was overweighted with literary matter. In no. 5 (May 29) the editor¹ tersely admits that the paper contained—not 'news', but—'facts'.

Henry Clapperton's son married the daughter of the printer, **George Oliver**, and the sister of the printers, **Charles Henry Oliver** and **Thomas Oliver**, which probably accounts for the joint-printers named in the imprint to 'Casgliadau . . . at Gymdeithas Genhadol y Bedyddwyr, yn Swydd Fonwy, yn 1838 . . . Casnewydd: Argraphydd [sic] gan Clapperton & Oliver. 1839.', 7pp., dy. 8vo. But **Henry Clapperton** subsequently, and up to his death about 1847, printed on his own. At his death his business was taken over by

THOMAS OLIVER—the 'Oliver' of 'Clapperton & Oliver', who was the grand-son of the **Thomas Oliver** who died in 1836; son of **George Oliver** who died in 1843; and brother of **Charles Henry Oliver** and the wife of young **Clapperton**. Up to Dec. 8, 1847², **Thomas Oliver** traded as 'Thomas Oliver', but afterwards as 'T. Oliver & Co.'³. After his death Sept. 20, 1848⁴, and up to 1851, his widow carried on as 'T. Oliver & Co.'. In 1851

HENRY MULLOCK, whose father, Richard Mullock, at the time owned the Llantarnam Potteries, and traded as china, glass and earthenware dealer in 16, Commercial Street—**Henry Clapperton's** old office—and was made Mayor of Newport in 1844, succeeded to the proprietorship by marriage with **Mrs. Thomas Oliver**. **Henry Mullock** printed and published 'The Monthly Advertiser' from 1852 onwards, the paper being circulated gratis. By 1858 its title had been changed to 'The Newport Advertiser'; but about 1870 it was discontinued. Between 1854 and 1893 **Henry Mullock** and his two sons, **Richard** and **William**, printed, for the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association, 16 of their valuable volumes. In 1877 **Henry Mullock** took one of his sons into partnership, trading as **Mullock & Son** until 1881, when his second son was taken into the partnership, to trade henceforth as

MULLOCK & SONS. **Henry Mullock**, after printing in **T. Oliver & Co.'s** office in 168, Commercial Street for some years, removed to 108, Commercial Street: he was there by 1858; by 1862 he had removed to 16, Commercial Street—his father's old shop and, previously, **Henry Clapperton's** printing-office—where the firm remained until the removal of the business in 1898 to Austin Friars, off Commercial Street. The firm is still there, as well as in New Dock Street, with large printing-offices in 1, Plough Court, Fetter Lane, London. **Henry Mullock**, having retired from business, died Monday, Dec. 28, 1914, at 27, York Place, Newport, aged 87⁵, his two sons surviving him. His son,

WILLIAM MULLOCK, succeeded him as one of the proprietors, who still trade as 'Mullock & Sons Ltd.'. The other son, **Richard Mullock**, died (after undergoing an operation in London) July 16, 1920, aged 70⁶. Since 1901 'Phillips' Monthly Machinery Register, with Electric Machinery and Steam Wagon Supplement', price 1s., has been printed by the firm for the publishers trading at The Emlyn Engineering Works, Emlyn Street.

¹Died Apr. 24, 1852, aged 45, at Sketty, Swansea, and buried at Newport Apr. 30 ('Y Bedyddiwr', June, 1852, p. 196). He was a son-in-law of the **Rev. Joseph Harris 'Gomer.'**

²A Course of Lectures . . . Lecture the Fifth . . . December 7, and . . . December 8, 1847 . . . Thomas Oliver, Newport . . . MDCCCXLVII., 20pp., cr. 8vo.

³A Course of Lectures . . . Lecture the Sixth . . . December 14, and . . . December 15, 1847 . . . T. Oliver & Co., Newport . . . MDCCCXLVII. 16pp., cr. 8vo.

⁴The Monmouthshire Merlin' (Sept. 23, 1848).

⁵Western Mail' (Dec. 29, 1914).

⁶Ibid. (July 17, 1920).

EDMUND HARRY was printing early in 1844 in 59, Commercial Street, 'opposite Hill Street'. He prided himself on neatly executing engraving and copperplate printing¹. By 1862 he had removed from 59 to 109, Commercial Street, where he printed until about 1876. **E. A. Harry**, printer, PONTYPOOL, and David Harry², 45, High Street, Newport, private resident, may have been relatives.

HENRY COSSENS, as **Edward Dowling**'s printer of 'The Monmouthshire Merlin' in Corn Street, comes to view for the first time in the imprint to the number for July 13, 1844, and for the last time in that for Mar. 14, 1845, after which

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHERS became **Edward Dowling**'s printer³. Mar. 15, 1879, **William Christophers & Son** printed for the late Mr. Buckley, of Abersychan—the nominal proprietor—the first number of 'The Abersychan and Blaenavon Critic'—a weekly newspaper which, Sept. 18, 1879, was re-named 'The Weekly Argus', discontinued Nov. 30, 1879. Its editors were William Lewis, J.P., of Glansychan House, and William White. May 11, 1890, at his home, Melrose Villa, Gold Tops, **William Christophers, senior**, died, aged 70, leaving the business to his son. From 1893 to 1897 the firm of **W. Christophers & Sons** printed for the Total Abstinence Society the half-penny monthly, 'Gospel Temperance Bells'. In November, 1905, the printing-office, which had in the meantime been removed from 15, Commercial Street to 19, Corn Street, was acquired, and has since been carried on, by **P. Wilson Raffan & Co., Ltd.**⁴, of ABERTILLERY, and the stationery business taken over by W. H. Smith & Sons Ltd.

WILLIAM LANCELOT KELLY set up as printer at the Branch Post Office in 130, Commercial Street soon after **William Christophers** in 1845. By 1848 he had compiled, printed and published his 'Directory for Newport and its Vicinity'—a directory the second edition of which he issued early in 1853⁵.

DAVID MORRIS had by 1847 commenced as master-printer in 3, Llanarth Street. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Morris, of Newport—a well-known Baptist minister. **David Morris** was a 'bookseller, lithographer, draftsman, & printer'⁶, and had in 1847 'made such alterations in his establishment as would, by the adoption of the latest improvements in the Lithographic Art, enable him to keep pace with the Metropolitan Houses'. He was prepared to execute maps, estate and other plans, landscapes and portraits, a 'peculiar feature' of his lithography being the 'transferring from copper to stone, and printing therefrom, by which the effect of copper-plate printing was acquired at half the expense, at the same time saving the wear of the copper plate.' And the inspected examples of his special work⁷ do not belie his advertisement. By 1850 his office was in 93, Commercial Street; but his name is not among the printers listed in directories after 1852.

¹'The Ancient and Modern History of Newport' (1847), advt.

²Worrall's Directory . . . 1875'.

³See under 'MONMOUTH' (Reginald James Blewitt and Charles Hough) for further details respecting **Dowling, O'Dwyer, Cossens and Christophers**.

⁴Since 1914 **The Newport Printing Co., Ltd.**

⁵'The Star of Gwent' (Dec. 10, 1852, advt.).

⁶'The Ancient and Modern History of Newport' (1847, pp. 110 and 112, and advt.).

⁷(a) 'The Ancient and Modern History of Newport' . . . 1847 . . . For J. M. Scott and Dd. Morris', steel engravings, a chart and a plan of Newport; (b) J. Edward Lee's 'Selections from a Sketch Book. Twenty four views. Price Ten Shillings & Six Pence . . . 1847'; (c) M. S. O'Rourke's fine 'Plan of . . . Cardiff' ([1851]), a large folded sheet map.

BENJAMIN JONES printed in Commercial Street in 1850, and in 1851

JOHN ROBERTS in 40, Cross Street. By 1852

CHARLES PEATY, of Tredegar, had opened a branch office for orders at Newport; and

EDMUND PALMER had set up as lithographer, printer, stationer, and paper-bag manufacturer, in 1, Corn Street. By November¹, 1864, he had taken his son, **George Frederick Palmer**, into partnership. For many years they described their office in their imprint as 'Machine Printing Works'; later they described themselves as 'Steam Printers, Lithographers & Engravers'. During 1864-6 they printed 'The Monthly Journal of the Newport Athenæum'—a monthly (gratis to members), the first six numbers (Jan.—June, 1864) of which had been printed by **William Nicholas Johns**. From July, 1864, to May, 1866 (number 29, and the last, completing the third volume) **Edmund Palmer & Son** were the printers. In 1872-3 **George Frederick Palmer** kept a stationery business in Maindee Place. On p. xiii. of 'R. H. Johns's Illustrated Guide to Newport . . . 1888.', E. Palmer & Son advertize their removal from the 'Old "Merlin" Office', 1, Corn Street, thus:—

'Established in 1852. E. Palmer & Son Beg to inform their Customers . . . that they have Removed from Corn Street to centrally-situated Premises in [5.] Llanarth Street, where they hope to receive an increased share of patronage . . . accorded them since 1852 . . . Engraving Executed on the Premises . . .'

But in 1889 the business in 5, Llanarth Street was purchased by

RICHARD HOLLAND JOHNS, who had been printing in Queen's Buildings, 5, Baneswell Road, since 1875,—first (during 1875-1877) in partnership with his brothers, **William Nicholas Johns** and **Philip Johns**, then trading as 'Johns Brothers'. **Richard Holland Johns** was born at Poole, Dorset, Oct. 25, 1839, and served there his apprenticeship to the printing and book-binding with a printer named **John Sydenham**. Prior to his starting as a printer at Newport, he was the first librarian of the town's free library, established in 1870, his brother, **William Nicholas Johns** (then and for some years previously a printer on his own) being one of the honorary secretaries. In 1875 **Richard Holland Johns** resigned the librarianship, but in 1883 accepted the secretaryship—an office he held at the time of his death. He was also for many years the secretary of the School of Art, as well as of the new Technical Education Committee until 1898. Towards the end of 1876 he compiled and issued for the first time his admirable directory, 'Johns's Directory of Newport', which he issued every year while he lived. Such was his justifiable pride in his directory, that for many years he described his office in his imprint as the 'Directory Office'. Up to 1917 'Johns's Newport Directory' appeared, annually augmented and improved, without a break; but owing to the difficulties occasioned by the European War, there was no issue for 1918 or for 1919—the first break in its publication for 41 years. In 1920, however, it appeared again, its crowded pages running to over 700. In 1911 they ran to over 800. In 1892 **Richard Holland Johns** issued for the first time 'The Newport Tide Table', the issue for 1924 being the 33rd. In October, 1896, he issued for the first time another directory, namely, 'Johns's Directory of Pontypool and The Eastern Valleys'—a directory which is still published.

When, in 1889, he purchased the business of **Edmund Palmer & Son**, he, in order to cope with his increasing business, removed his printing-plant, etc.,

¹The imprint to the October (1864) number of 'The Monthly Journal of the Newport Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute' is 'Printed . . . by Edmund Palmer, at his General Printing Establishment, Old "Merlin" Office, Corn Street, Newport, Mon., . . . 1st of Oct., 1864.', while the imprint to the November number is that of 'E. Palmer & Son.'

from 144, Commercial Street to his predecessors' premises in 5, Llanarth Street, but continued his stationery business in Queen's Buildings. At his death at his residence, Queen's Buildings, Sept. 27, 1899, aged 59, the business was continued under the same name by his eldest son,

ROBERT STANLEY JOHNS, born May 10, 1872 ; and in consequence of the rapid growth of the business, larger premises were required in the main street, reaching right through from 46, Commercial Street to 159, Dock Street, which were specially designed, erected and occupied by 1903. In 1904 the ownership was converted into a limited liability company, with **Robert Stanley Johns** as chairman and managing director. In 1920 the company added to their works those of **Wadley & Son** in 21, Commercial Street, which they describe as 'Albion Works' in their imprint. One of the directors is **Francis William Johns**, the eldest son of **William Nicholas Johns**.—**Philip Johns**, the youngest brother of **Richard Holland Johns** and **William Nicholas Johns**, was for years the managing director of **P. Johns & Co., Ltd.**, printers, London. In January, 1921, the **NEWPORT** firm printed the first number of 'The Newport Baptist', which afterwards, in 1922, was printed by **The Williams Press, Ltd.**, **NEWPORT**.

In 1852 **JOHN C. PATERSON** established his office in 41, Llanarth Street ; and Aug. 27, 1852, he issued the first number of 'The Monmouth, Glamorgan and Brecon Herald, or The Star of Gwent', with the imprint, 'Newport : Printed and Published by John C. Paterson (residing at No. 16 Llanarth Street), at the office . . . No. 41 Llanarth Street, every Friday Morning . . .'. Its politics were Liberal, and its price 4½d., with the Government stamp, 1d. It was from the beginning a large sheet, in four pages ; and in an advertisement on the first page it is stated that the type-founts used in the printing-office were Caslon's. The paper, under its abbreviated title, 'The Star of Gwent', soon became popular. In 1853 it was an 8-page sheet, 6 columns to the page. All the numbers up to and including Feb. 11, 1854, bear the imprint of **John C. Paterson** as printer and publisher in 41, Llanarth Street ; but the next number—that for Feb. 18—bears the imprint, 'Printed and Published by John Harrison, of 7, Park-street . . . at his Printing-office, 41, Llanarth-street . . .'.

JOHN HARRISON, however, printed only four numbers of the paper in 41, Llanarth Street, the last there being that for Mar. 18, 1854. The next—that for Mar. 25—as the imprint tells us, 'Printed and Published by John Harrison, of 7, Park-street . . . at his Printing and Publishing Office, (late Hope Chapel,) Commercial-street . . .'. 'Hope Chapel' was in Chapel Row, near the Westgate Foundry. On p. 4, col. 2, of 'The Star of Gwent' for Mar. 25, 1854, appears the following

'Notice.—Our Printing and Publishing Offices are removed from 41, Llanarth-street, and are now in Commercial-street, in the commodious premises formerly used as a place of worship by the Independents, and known as "Hope Chapel . . .".'

Facing p. 184 of 'Historic Newport. By James Matthews . . . 1910 . . .' there is an illustration of the old office in Commercial Street. With the number for June 3, 1853, the paper had commenced to appear under the altered title, 'The Newport and Monmouth Herald ; or, The Star of Gwent' ; but with the number for Jan. 6, 1854, it appeared for the first time as 'The Star of Gwent : Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecon Herald' ; and as such it appeared up to and including the number for Aug. 8, 1868. In the meantime, during 1855, a supplement was issued with 'The Star of Gwent', the price of the paper being 5d. (stamped). The supplement to the number for Dec. 27, 1856, was 'The Star of Gwent Almanack and Tide Table, For 1857,' the imprint being 'Printed (by Steam-power) by John Harrison, of No. 7, Park-street . . . at his Printing

and Publishing Establishment, (late Hope Chapel,) . . .'. The almanac, which was a large sheet (double demy), advertized

* The Star of Gwent is the largest and most complete Family, Commercial, and Agricultural Newspaper in South Wales. Published every Friday evening . . . has by far the largest circulation of any paper published in South Wales or Monmouthshire. Circulation (Dec., 1856) . . . 2,300.

The above imprint is of value as showing that steam-power for printing at NEWPORT was first introduced by **John C. Paterson**, with **John Harrison** as printer in 'The Star of Gwent' office in the old Hope Chapel. And up to March, 1873, that office was 'the only steam printing establishment in the town': see an advertisement in 'The Star of Gwent' from July 1, 1865, to Mar. 1, 1873. Aug. 1, 1857,

John C. Paterson, who was still the editor and proprietor, had again become his own printer in Commercial Street, printing and publishing for **Henry Evans**, of NEWPORT, the first number of a new weekly (Friday evening), entitled 'The South Wales Times', which, after being issued until the end of October, 1858, was suspended until July, 1861, when it was resuscitated. With the number for Aug. 15, 1868, it was incorporated with 'The Star of Gwent', by then owned by **Thomas Williams**. During 1858-9¹ **John C. Paterson** printed and published also 'The Cardiff Advertiser'—a weekly (Friday morning); and Sept. 13, 1861, he issued the first number of yet another weekly, entitled 'The Reformer; and South Wales Times', but which was discontinued with the number for Apr. 25, 1862. By 1859 **John C. Paterson** had engaged

ARTHUR OWEN DAVIES, of 42, Blewitt Street, to print 'The Star of Gwent', which he did up to and including the number for May 28, 1859. **Arthur Owen Davies** was succeeded as printer by

THOMAS WILLIAMS, whose imprint to the number for July 2, 1859, is, 'Printed (by Steam-power) by Thomas Williams, Dorset Place . . . at the "Star of Gwent" Printing and Publishing Establishment, Commercial-street . . .'. By Feb. 18, 1860, **Thomas Williams**, by then of Dock Street, had become the proprietor as well as the printer of the paper: see the imprint; but with the number for Nov. 10, 1860, **Thomas Williams** suspended his connexion with the paper, and with the next number (dated Nov. 17) the imprint of the new proprietor,

JAMES WILMOT REES, appears. He continued to live, like **Thomas Williams** before him, in Dock Street, and to print in Commercial Street, up to Mar. 15, 1862; then, in the imprint to the next number (dated Mar. 22), his dwelling and offices are given as 1, Caxton Place², Baneswell, where he remained until Dec. 19, 1863, when the office and paper became for the second time **Thomas Williams's**, who, at 1, Caxton Place, printed the next number (dated Dec. 26, 1863) and all succeeding numbers up to his death June 17, 1875³. **James Wilmot Rees** in 1861 printed for **Henry Evans** (then a reporter on the staff of 'The Star of Gwent') the Baptist monthly, 'Y Bedyddiwr'. During **James Wilmot Rees's** period (1861-3) the price of 'The Star of Gwent' was reduced to 3½d. (stamped) and 2½d. (unstamped), and on p. 5 of the number for Nov. 12, 1870,

Thomas Williams announces its reduction to 2d., adding

* In accordance with our usual custom, in the month of November, Special Editions of the STAR will be published on the 16th, 23rd, and 30th instant, so as to enable Parliamentary Notices to be inserted up to the latest moment in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

¹The first number dated July 9, 1858, and the last July 23, 1859.

²Corner premises in Bridge Street now occupied by 'Lloyd's Grocery & Drug Stores'.

³South Wales Daily News' (June 19, 1875).

The paper during **Thomas Williams**'s period as proprietor and printer became very popular : from Dec. 26, 1863, when he issued the first number after taking over the office and paper from **James Wilmot Rees**, the circulation increased to 11,500 copies weekly. (In 1854 its circulation was an average of only 1,463 per week.) **Thomas Williams** was a man of enterprise, and many books and pamphlets in Welsh and English bear his imprint. In August, 1864, he printed and published for the proprietors, Marshall Owen Scott & Son, brokers, etc., Great Dock Street, Newport, the first number of 'Scott's Colonial Circular, with Notes on Insurance Companies', etc.—a magazine the title of which was, by the third number (dated Oct. 24, 1864), altered to 'Scott's Circular and Commercial Journal', and by Oct. 1, 1865—the date of the first number of the first volume of a new series—altered again to 'Scott's Circular and Monthly Magazine, with Advertising Sheets.' In 1866-8 it was entitled 'Scott's Advertiser, established in connection with Scott's Circular and Monthly Magazine'. At first its size was a folio, price 2d. ; from Oct. 24, 1864, it was a quarto of 16pp., price 2d. ; from Oct. 1, 1865, it was a demy octavo of 32pp., price 3d. ; as 'Scott's Advertiser' it was issued gratis. Marshall Owen Scott was the compiler of 'The Ancient and Modern History of Newport' (1847).

From January, 1865, to January, 1867, **Thomas Williams**, of 'The Star of Gwent' Office in Caxton Place, printed 'The Philanthropic Quarterly Magazine ; in connection with the Merthyr Unity Philanthropic Institution', edited by James Beynon, wine and spirit merchant, Aberdare, and H.[umphrey] Gwerfyl James, then a ministerial student at the Pontypool Baptist College. The magazine was a quarterly, part Welsh part English, and its price 6d. (nos. 1-2) and 4d. (later nos.). On St. David's Day, 1867, he issued the first number of a Welsh weekly, entitled 'Y Glorian'—one of the best Welsh papers ever published. For editors he engaged the three eminent Welsh poets, the Rev. William Thomas ('Islwyn'), Lewis William Lewis ('Llew Llwyfo'), and the Rev. Owen Wynne Jones ('Glasynys'). But with number 22 (dated July 27, 1867)—just five months after the first, 'Y Glorian' finished its course, leaving its proprietor a poorer man. Nothing daunted, however, he continued to issue 'The Star of Gwent', which, with the number for Aug. 15, 1868, appeared as 'The Star of Gwent and South Wales Times', **Thomas Williams** having acquired and incorporated **John C. Paterson**'s 'South Wales Times'; and as such it appeared until the death of **Thomas Williams** in 1875, and afterwards up to and including the number for Sept. 28, 1888, during which time its price was reduced first to 2d., and Apr. 8, 1887, to 1d. After the death of **Thomas Williams** June 17, 1875, aged 42, leaving a widow (his second wife) and young children, the imprint to 'The Star of Gwent' bore the name of

MRS. E. M. WILLIAMS as 'the Proprietress . . . of No. 1, Caxton-place, at the Offices, No. 1, Caxton-place . . .'. **Mrs. E. M. Williams**, after continuing to print and publish the paper as a weekly up to Nov. 3, 1877, commenced to issue it also as a daily Nov. 10, describing it as 'The Evening Star of Gwent and South Wales Times', price $\frac{1}{2}$ d. **Mrs. E. M. Williams** died in 1878, leaving the weekly and the daily, as well as the whole of the publishing and printing business, to be carried on 'by the Trustees of the estate of the late E. M. Williams, at the Offices, No. 1, Caxton-place . . .' (see the imprint). By January, 1880, the two papers and the business became

WILLIAM NICHOLAS JOHNS's, who had been printing at NEWPORT since 1857, first in 61, Commercial Street, and since 1860 in 144. By Oct. 3, 1857, he had printed the first number of 'The Newport Gazette', with **James Wilmot Rees** as publisher. By Oct. 8, 1870, **William Nicholas Johns** had altered the paper's title to 'The Weekly Gazette', and by Dec. 20, 1872, to 'The South Wales Weekly Telegram'. Since Aug. 1, 1870, he had printed

the first number of 'The Evening Telegram': this was Monmouthshire's first daily paper; it was also the forerunner of the South Wales half-penny 'evening' press. July 13, 1872, its title was altered to 'The South Wales Evening Telegram'; then, July 1, 1876, with **Henry Russell Evans** as manager, it was again altered to 'The South Wales Daily Telegram,' three editions a day being issued. By 1888, however, **William Nicholas Johns** and **Henry Russell Evans** had disposed of the paper, as well as of its weekly issue ('The South Wales Weekly Telegram'), to **The Monmouthshire and South Wales Newspaper Company, Limited**, Queen's Buildings, Baneswell, Newport; but with the number for Friday, Nov. 27, 1891, both weekly and daily¹ issues having become in February, 1890, the property of **Edward Dobbins** (of whom later), they were discontinued.

William Nicholas Johns, besides issuing the above-mentioned papers from 1857 to 1888, continued to issue 'The Star of Gwent and South Wales Times' from January, 1880, up to and including Sept. 28, 1888, when he reversed the order of the title, to issue it Oct. 5, 1888, as 'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent'. He continued also 'The Evening Star of Gwent' up to and including the number for Saturday, Mar. 30, 1889; the following Monday, Apr. 1, it appeared as 'The South Wales Daily Times and Star of Gwent'. June 27, 1892, its title was altered to 'The South Wales Daily Star'; Sept. 7, 1900, when it was 'Printed and published for The Monmouthshire Telegraph Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, by William Bath Cleaver, at 144, 'Commercial-street . . .', it was again altered, this time to 'The South Wales Daily Telegraph'. Its price was a half-penny, and for many years there were six or seven editions daily. In 1901 the title of the weekly issue was 'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent', with the name of **William Nicholas Johns's** son, **Francis William Johns**, in the imprint as proprietor and publisher. By January, 1903, the title of the daily issue was 'The Newport and Monmouthshire Evening Telegraph', its price being still a half-penny, and its printer being **Arthur Parnell Higham**. Some time after **The Monmouthshire Telegraph Printing and Publishing Company, Limited**, was wound up.

William Nicholas Johns printed in 1864 the first six numbers (January-June) of 'The Monthly Journal of the Newport Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute', and about 1870 re-printed a series of newspaper articles by John Rowland ('Giraldus'), entitled, 'Collection of Historical Notes relating to Monmouthshire'. He re-printed also the newspaper articles entitled 'Historical Traditions and Facts relating to Newport and Caerleon', 5 pts., 1880-5, and in 1884 and 1889 respectively he issued two editions of his history of 'The Chartist Riots at Newport'. For some years he was in partnership with his brothers, **Richard Holland Johns** and **Philip Johns**. His son, **Francis William Johns**, is one of the directors of **R. H. Johns, Ltd.**, Newport.

Reverting to the first years of **William Nicholas Johns's** at NEWPORT, I find two other printers in Commercial Street by 1858, namely,

GEORGE W. CORNER in no. 42 and **SAMUEL MILLS** in no. 134, the former continuing in business until 1882, but latterly as bookseller only, having sold his printing plant and type to **William Brown**, 6, Albert Street, Newport. **Samuel Mills** retired before 1865.

In January, 1861, **CHARLES MORGAN & SON**, at the Old Green, Arcade, High Street, printed the first number of their 'Newport Free Press and Weekly Echo', which from Sept. 11, 1874, to Nov. 27, 1874, was issued as

¹In 1891 entitled 'South Wales Evening Telegraph'.

'The Monmouthshire Valleys Reporter'. Its original price was 1½d., reduced subsequently to 1d., and before Aug. 1, 1870 (when **William Nicholas Johns** started his half-penny *daily*), to ½d. This, then, was the first *half-penny* paper in Wales. During 1871-4 the office was solely **Charles Morgan's**.

In 1861, also, **HENRY EVANS**, who had been a reporter¹ to 'The Star of Gwent', engaged **James Wilmot Rees** to print for him, in the office of 'The Star of Gwent', where, during 1861, he got printed the first volume of the second series of the Baptist monthly, 'Y Bedyddiwr', describing the office in the imprint as 'Swyddfa y Bedyddiwr a'r "Star of Gwent"'. Later in the same year, Sept. 13, he got printed there the first number of 'The Reformer'; and South Wales Times', price 1d., and bearing the imprint, 'Printed (by Steam Power) for the South Wales and Monmouthshire Newspaper Company (Limited), Cardiff, by Henry Evans, Commercial-street . . . Newport, . . . and Published by him there, and at the Company's Office, Commercial Chambers, Church-street, Cardiff.'. With the number for Apr. 25, 1862, it was discontinued.

By 1862 **EDMUND BROWNE** had started as master-printer in 118, Commercial Street, 'Nearly opposite Cross Street . . . having facilities for doing all work on his own premises.' ('The Star of Gwent', July 1, 1865, advt.). In March, 1864, he 'bought the Old-Established Business of the late Mr. **HENRY STALLERAFFE**', bookbinder and stationer, 82, Commercial Street, Newport, 'removing the entire Plant to his own premises 118, Commercial Street, which had been considerably enlarged'. ('The Monthly Journal of the Newport Athenæum', April, 1864, p. 27). But in 'The Star of Gwent', Nov. 7, 1868, he advertizes 'that (on account of failing health) he had disposed of the entire business to Mr. William Jones . . . October 19th, 1868'.

WILLIAM JONES opened his 'Cambrian Printing Office' in 118, Commercial Street. He had served his apprenticeship with **Robert Jones** ('**Bardd Mawddach**') at LLANFAIR CAEREINION, Montgomeryshire, who had served his apprenticeship with **Richard Jones** of DOLGELLY (1808-55) and of PONTYPOOL (1827-8). In 'The Star of Gwent', Sept. 13, 1878, **William Jones** advertizes the removal of his stationery business to 159, Commercial Street—the 'Central Premises (recently occupied by Mr. [William] Niblett)', [ironmonger]. From 1880 to 1923 the entire business was carried on in 159, Commercial Street. A Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist, he printed much for his denomination. Besides many large and important Welsh books, he printed for the Calvinistic Methodists four of their monthlies, namely, 'The Treasury' in 1878-84, 'The Peripatetic Advertiser' between 1885 and 1887, 'The Monthly Tidings' in 1889-1893, and 'Newyddion Da' in 1892-1893. **William Jones** died Mar. 2, 1901; but the business was carried on under his name until 1923 by his widow and son, **Arthur Vyrnwy Jones**, who in 1906-8 published the annual, 'The Newport Pictorial'. In 1923 the printing business was relinquished, and the plant and type sold to **Evan Williams (Printers) Ltd.**, who immediately set up in Friars Street the office described as 'Cambrian Printing Works'.

By Apr. 27, 1864 (see 'The Monthly Journal of the Newport Athenæum', June, 1864), **WILLIAM WARREN LODER**, who had since 1844 traded in 83, Commercial Street, as a bookseller and stationer, had removed into the next door premises (82, Commercial Street), vacated by the widow of Henry Stalleraffe, bookbinder, henceforth to trade also as bookbinder and printer, advertising his premises as the 'Cheap Paper Hanging Warehouse.', with a 'Stock of 25,000 Pieces of . . . Paper Hangings'. He also kept there the Branch Post Office.

¹'The Risca Colliery Explosion: a full report . . . By Henry Evans, Reporter. Newport . . . "Star of Gwent" Office, Commercial Street. 1861' 104pp., dy. 8vo, preface dated 'March 1861'.

But with the exception of the advertisement in 'The Monthly Journal', there is no evidence of either imprint or directory list that he himself ever printed anything. He continued in business until after 1880, when he was succeeded in the same business and premises by **Charles E. Morgan**, who, in Johns's directory for 1882, advertizes himself as trading in stationery and lithographic printing, etc.

During 1864-6 The Newport Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute in Dock Street published a 'Monthly Journal', the first six numbers (January-June, 1864) being printed by **William Nicholas Johns**, and the succeeding 23 numbers by **Edmund Palmer & Son**. By 1868, there were, besides the five weeklies, ('The Monmouthshire Merlin', 'The Star of Gwent', 'The Newport Gazette', 'The Newport Free Press', and 'The Advertiser of Wales'), two other monthlies, namely, 'The Newport Advertiser' and 'Scott's Advertiser'. Details of these periodicals have already been given in the respective accounts of all except 'The Advertiser of Wales'. That paper was founded, owned, and conducted by

HENRY RUSSELL EVANS during 1865-6, issuing every Saturday from the founder's office in 12, Dock Street, and bearing in its imprint the name of the founder as printer and publisher. He was not a printer by trade, his profession being then that of a newspaper- and general-agent and later a stock-and-share broker. By 1871 he had become a 'Times' correspondent. In 1888 he promoted the formation of **The Monmouthshire and South Wales Newspaper Company, Limited**, which purchased of **William Nicholas Johns** and himself in that year 'The South Wales Daily Telegram' and 'The Weekly Telegram', **Henry Russell Evans** continuing as manager and secretary, with his name in the imprint as printer and publisher, and the paper printed in 14, Commercial Street. **Henry Russell Evans** had in 1874 been elected a Town Councillor for the North Ward, and in 1879-80 was Mayor. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the Borough.

WILLIAM HARRY WHEELER printed in 92, Dock Street from 1870 to 1876, and afterwards, until 1879, in 95-6 Dock Street. In 1870 he had also a branch office in 2, Park Terrace, PONTYPOOL, and for a very brief period a partner named **John Stream**. In 1879 **William Harry Wheeler** sold his business to

JOHN EDWARD SOUTHALL. He was born at Leominster, Herefordshire, in 1855, and served his apprenticeship with **John Bellows**, of GLOUCESTER. Like his master-printer, **John Edward Southall** is a member of The Society of Friends. Before settling at NEWPORT, he worked for some time at BRISTOL. By 1886 his office at NEWPORT was in 106, Dock Street; but from 1891 to 1909 he traded in 149, Dock Street. From 1892 until 1908 he issued, monthly, 'Southall's Newport A.B.C. Railway Guide'. During 1902-3 he printed two volumes of a monthly, entitled 'Waymarks: a religious and literary journal in unity with the testimony of the early Quakers', its first number appearing in the 'first month', 1902, and the last in the 'twelfth month', 1903. From time to time he has also printed several books of his own composition, and has made a specialty of artistic coloured labels and wrappers. In 1909 he converted his business into a company, which traded in 149, Dock Street, as

SOUTHALL & CO. until 1911, when the company traded there as

F. C. WHITE & CO., LTD. Since 1913, however, the company has traded as

SOUTHALL & CO., LTD.; and in 1916 removed to the premises numbered 81, High Street. **John Edward Southall** is well known since 1897 as one of the leading publishers of Welsh and bilingual books for day-schools.

In 1872 a firm of printers and engravers trading as **MORGAN & NEWBY** settled in 43, Llanarth Street ; but in 1874

JOHN HARRIES LEWIS EVANS succeeded them. In his imprint he described his office in 43, Llanarth Street, as the 'Alexandra Printing Works', trading until 1877, when he left for Brighton, where he remained for two years, after which time he removed to London, to serve as a proof-reader in the printing establishment of **Waterlow & Sons**. He has contributed many articles on finance and economics to many of the English financial papers, signing those appearing in 'The Cosmopolitan Financier' (1907-1910). He has also contributed in lighter vein to several magazines. His father was the late Rev. Lewis Evans, minister of the Temple Baptist Church, Newport, from 1862 to 1877 ; he died at Merthyr May, 1887.

In December, 1875, **ARTHUR WILLIAMS**, the son of Henry Williams, a sea-captain, became master-printer in 12, Blewitt Street, trading there until his death Dec. 12, 1887, and bequeathing the business to his son of the same name on his attaining the age of 21. The child being then only three-and-a-half years old, the business was for the next 18 years carried on by the widow under her own name,

ELLEN WILLIAMS. July 1, 1905, having been born at NEWPORT July 1, 1884,

ARTHUR WILLIAMS, junior, took over the business, and has since conducted it in his own name. For many years the office has been known as 'The Excelsior Works'. **Arthur Williams, senior**, was also a native of NEWPORT, born May 21, 1850, and in 1868 marrying **Ellen Brinsdon**, born on the same day and in the same town.

In 1877 **JOHN HUGHES & SON**, stationers and booksellers (new and second-hand) in 61, Commercial Street, added printing to their business ; but in 1882 they sold it to

GRIFFITHS & BELL (=David James Griffiths and George Bell), who described the office as 'The Crown Printing Works'. Griffiths was a book-seller and master of the branch Post Office in 61, Commercial Street, who, in 1886, disposed of his share in the business to his partner,

GEORGE BELL, who then became printer, bookseller, stationer and master of the branch Post Office there until March, 1893, when he removed his business and the branch Post Office to 53, Commercial Street, where he trades to-day.

In 1878 **JOHN COUSINS SIMS** settled in 57, Commercial Street, printing in 1885 'The Monmouthshire and South Wales Trade Protection Gazette', and in 1886-1888, for The Total Abstinence Society, a penny monthly, 'The Newport Temperance Mirror'. For the same society, in 1892, he printed another monthly, 'The Brigade News'. The firm is still in 57, Commercial Street, but since 1902 trading as **J. C. Sims and Son**, the son being **Arthur Edwin Sims**. In January, 1922, there issued from the office the first number of still another monthly, entitled 'The United Congregational Magazine', still issuing. **John Cousins Sims** was born in 1854, at NAILSWORTH, Gloucestershire, and served his apprenticeship there, in his father's printing-office.

By 1881 **WILLIAM BROWN**, who had bought the plant and type of **George W. Corner**, 42, Commercial Street, was in business in 6, Albert Street, Commercial Road, and by 1886 printed miscellaneous things and framed pictures

in 44, Commercial Road, whence, in 1892, he removed to 50a, Commercial Road. He described his office as 'Caxton Printing Works'. He died at his home, 1, Alma Street, in 1896.—During 1894-96 the imprint of the office bore the name of the son, **IRA BROWN**.

In 1887 **EDWARD GRIFFITHS WATKINS**'s 'Castle Printing Office' was established in 13, Skinner Street. In 1892 it was removed to Bank Chambers, Tredegar Place, in Bridge Street. By 1895 it had again been removed to 50, George Street, to remain there until 1897.

In May, 1888, **JOHN STOKES**, who was in 1869 apprenticed for seven years in **Henry Mullock**'s office, NEWPORT, became master-printer in 60a, Williams Street, where he remained until, in 1912, he took his son, **Charles Conroy Stokes**, into partnership and removed to 81-82, George Street, where the firm trades to-day. In March, 1907, the firm printed the first number of 'The Christian Endeavour Optimist', the official organ of The National Christian Endeavour Union of Wales, the last number of which appeared in 1909.

EDWARD DOBBINS became master-printer in February, 1890, when he purchased of **The Monmouthshire and South Wales Newspaper Company, Limited** (= **Jackson & Co.**), their three newspapers, 'The South Wales Weekly Telegram', 'The South Wales Evening Telegram', and 'The Monmouthshire Merlin'. His office was in 1, Queen's Buildings, Baneswell, which he described up to the last number (dated Nov. 27, 1891) of each of the three papers as 'his Steam Printing Works'. Sometime in 1891 he substituted 'Telegraph' for 'Telegram' in the title of the evening journal. Monday, Apr. 25, 1892, he printed and published, for **The Newport Newspaper Company, Limited**, at their offices in Dock Street and Llanarth Street, the first number of the 'Monmouthshire Evening Post', price ½d., and the 'Monmouthshire Weekly Post', price 1d. Monday, June 20, 1892, he printed and published for the same company, the first number of the 'South Wales Morning News', price 1d. But in advance of his time with his project of a morning paper at NEWPORT, all three papers had to be discontinued at the end of three months.—**Edward Dobbins**, the son of George Dobbins, yeoman farmer, St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, was born in Worcestershire in 1865. He came to NEWPORT with his parents at an early age; and finishing his education at the Rev. J. W. Dunk's school, Maindee, served his apprenticeship on 'The South Wales Weekly Telegram' and 'The South Wales Evening Telegram'. On completing his apprenticeship he studied for the Law with W. Lyndon Moore, Esq., Newport; but changing conditions induced him to revert to journalism: he became an active member of the staff of 'The Sussex Daily News', 'The Evening Argus', and 'The Southern Weekly News', published at BRIGHTON. After two years' service, he returned in 1890 to NEWPORT to become master-printer and newspaper proprietor. Leaving Newport in 1892, he spent the next two years on 'The Falmouth and Penryn Times' and 'The Falmouth Packet'. A brief period followed as editor and part-proprietor of 'The Hertfordshire Standard' (ST. ALBAN'S). March, 1896, he joined the staff of 'The South Wales Daily News' (CARDIFF), as commercial editor, subsequently becoming a large contributor to the chief London and provincial papers. In 1902 he formed the large printing-and-publishing firm of **Burleigh, Limited**, BRISTOL, and issued from that office Aug. 16, 1902, the first number, respectively, of the illustrated weeklies, 'The South Wales Graphic' and 'The Western Counties Graphic'. Once more he was rather ahead of his time in publishing illustrated papers, for at the end of two years, publication of those papers ceased in spite of the large measure of popularity they had attained. In February, 1904, in partnership with the late **David Alfred Thomas, M.P.**, afterwards **Viscount Rhondda of Llanwern**, he

founded the daily, 'The Cardiff Journal of Commerce'¹, and the printing works in Mill Lane, CARDIFF, connected therewith. In 1911 he severed his connexion with this concern, and became a special representative of the 'Western Mail' (CARDIFF). In this capacity, and specializing in the trades and industries of South Wales, he has brought out many valuable publications, besides contributing numerous articles. Under the authorship name of 'E. Lloyd² Dobbins', his most important publication is 'South Wales as the Chief Industrial Centre of the United Kingdom' (1921)—a work which immediately circulated in all the great cities and ports of the world. In September, 1917, he founded the firm of **E. Lloyd Dobbins & Sons**, publicity agents, advertisement contractors, and printers, in Charlotte Street, on the corner of 286, Bute Street, CARDIFF, describing the printing branch of the business as the 'Quick Press'; but in July, 1921, the whole was burnt out. Since 1923, the premises having been rehabilitated, **Martin & Co.** have traded there as printers.

By 1891 **PHILIP JAMES PHILLIPS** had commenced in 55, George Street, trading as printer, wholesale stationer and paper-bag manufacturer, with business premises also in 2, Dock Street and the Market Hall, as well as in the Market Hall at PONTYPOOL; but in 1893 he disposed of his business to

THE NEWPORT PRINTING CO. (= **F. E. Liddiard, William Chave and William Robert Winter**), who removed the plant and type from 55, George Street to 18, Dock Street; but in 1894 the business was closed and the plant and type sold.—**William Robert Winter** served his apprenticeship with the late **William Jones** in 159, Commercial Street, and was for the seven years prior to the latter's death in 1901 the office overseer. Since then he has been successively overseer in the offices of **A. W. Dawson & Son, Southall & Co.**, and **The Williams Press** at NEWPORT.

May 30, 1892, the newly-formed **NEWPORT LIBERAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED**³, with **CHARLES DOUGLAS STENTIFORD** as their printer and publisher, issued from their offices in 11, Baneswell Road, the first number of their half-penny daily, 'The South Wales Argus and Monmouthshire Daily Leader', still running. In 1893-7 the offices were in 3, Baneswell Road; but since 1897 they have been in 14, High Street. Aug. 27, 1892, the company issued the first number of 'The South Wales Weekly Argus', price 1d. (now 1½d.), also still running, and localized in several places in the county. In the imprint to 'The Weekly Argus' for Saturday, June 3, 1922, it is stated that with the paper 'are incorporated The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent, Est. 1829 [*sic* 1852], The Monmouthshire Merlin, Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian, Newport Gazette, and The Chepstow Weekly Advertiser'.

In 1892 **ARTHUR C. GRONOW** and his aunt, **MISS MATILDA PALMER**, a stay-and-corset-maker, opened an office in 166, Chepstow Road, Maindee, trading as 'Arthur C. Gronow'. In 1894 they purchased the printing-machine of **Tom A. Barfoot** of 'Newport Skits' fame. By 1896

FUSSELL BROS. (= **H. J. G. & Bernard Fussell**) became partners in the firm, trading in 1896 as 'The Maindee Printing Co.', and afterwards as 'Fussell Bros.', and removing the business to their new 'Maindee Printing

¹The first number dated Feb. 22, 1904, the title altered to 'The Cardiff and South Wales Journal of Commerce' with the number for July 1, 1914.

²Mr. Dobbins married Miss Annie Lloyd, a daughter of the late **Walter Lloyd**, Aberdare (died Jan. 31, 1883, aged 61), proprietor, printer and publisher of the weekly, 'Y Gwladgarwr' (May 15, 1858-Oct. 27, 1882).

³Now **THE SOUTH WALES ARGUS COMPANY, LIMITED**.

Works', in 80, Chepstow Road. By 1897 the only partners in the firm were **Miss Matilda Palmer** and **H. J. G. Fussell**, trading in the latter's name only. In 1900 the partners separated, when

WRIGHT & LEE (= **George Thomas Wright & William Ellis Lee**) purchased the business of **Miss Matilda Palmer**, and in 1901 removed it to 99a, Chepstow Road, where it is at present. **George Thomas Wright** served his apprenticeship with **William Jones**, 159, Commercial Street, NEWPORT, and **William Ellis Lee** with **George Bell**, 53, Commercial Street, NEWPORT; but when they became joint master-printers in 1900 both were employed as journeymen in the office of **R. H. Johns, Ltd.**, 46, Commercial Street, NEWPORT. Both partners take a pride in executing good printing, **William Ellis Lee** having won many prizes for printing in competitions arranged by the authorities of 'The British Printer'. On one occasion he was second for the gold medal.

In 1893-96 **ERNEST RICHARDS** was in business as a lithographer in 53, Cross Street.

Meanwhile, Jan. 6, 1894, from **TOM A. BARFOOT**'s printing-office, described as 'Victoria Works', 14, Bridge Street, the first number of another Newport weekly had appeared. This weekly was a 'funny' one, entitled 'Newport Skits', which soon, by reason of its more or less scurrilous matter, brought trouble to those connected with it, and ended its course after a run of some months. **Tom A. Barfoot**, who resided in 12, Victoria Crescent at the time, was not himself a printer: he was what is commonly known as 'a bookie', who equipped his little printing-office with just sufficient plant and type to print his 'Newport Skits', the managing printer being **Evan Williams**, since 1923 of the firm of **Evan Williams (Printers) Limited**, NEWPORT. Soon after the issue of the last number **Arthur C. Gronow & Miss Matilda Palmer**, 166, Chepstow Road, purchased the machine, which is now, and since **Wright & Lee**, 99a, Chepstow Road, purchased of **Miss Matilda Palmer** the business in 1900, in the office of the former firm. **Tom A. Barfoot** died some years ago at SWANSEA. He was a brother of the late Charles L. Barfoot, auctioneer and accountant, NEWPORT.

In December, 1895, the first number of yet another short-lived journal was issued, entitled 'The Business Register'.

Earlier in the same year **ARTHUR WARD DAWSON** was in business in Tredegar Place, 76, Bridge Street. In 1898 the imprint of the office became **A. W. DAWSON, LTD.**, and by 1900 the firm occupied also premises in 18, Clarence Place, and works in 51, North Street. In 1904 the firm printed the first six numbers (January-June) of 'The Newport Free Churchman', afterwards printed by **The Williams Press Ltd.** and **Fred D. Biddle**. In 1910 the firm became

A. W. DAWSON & SON, trading in 76, Bridge Street only; but by October, 1910, both father and son decided to emigrate to Canada, where they are to-day, both, I am told, in business as master-printers. Before leaving they sold the NEWPORT business to

ALFRED WHITTAKER & CO., LTD., who opened in 57, North Street, Baneswell, but relinquished the business in December, 1913. **Alfred Whittaker**, a native of NEWPORT, worked during 1870-72 on the press at **William Harry Wheeler**'s office in Dock Street, NEWPORT; but it was not until September, 1872, that he signed his indenture as a seven-years' apprentice to the craft, and then with **William Jones**, 159, Commercial Street, NEWPORT. In 1879

he worked as journeyman in the office of 'The Banner of Israel' (1871—), in Racquet Court, Fleet Street, LONDON. In 1880 he returned to NEWPORT, and joined the staff of **Mullock & Son**, continuing his connexion until, in October, 1910, he became head of the firm of **Alfred Whittaker & Co., Ltd.** Since 1914 he has again held a responsible position on the staff of **Mullock & Sons, Ltd.** In June, 1923, he published his admirable volume, entitled 'Tabernacle Congregational Church, Newport, Mon. The Story of 100 Years. (1822-1922) . . . Newport: Mullock & Sons, Ltd., Printers, 1923.', [viii], 47pp., portraits and other illustrations.

In November, 1895, **GOULD BROS. (Harry & John Kennedy Gould)** commenced business in 29 (now and for many years 33), Cardiff Road. **Harry Gould**, who served his apprenticeship with **Edmund Palmer & Sons**, 1, Corn Street, NEWPORT, died in October, 1906, since which time **John Kennedy Gould** has been sole proprietor, but still trading as **Gould Bros.** He served his apprenticeship with **John Cousins Sims**, 57, Commercial Street, NEWPORT. The premises were re-built and extended by **Gould Bros.** in 1906.

By 1898 **CHARLES JOYCE** was in business as printer, bookseller and stationer, in 52, High Street. **Charles Joyce**, born at Blandford, Dorset, in 1855, was, after leaving school, apprenticed to the drapery business in his native town. About 1875 he joined the firm of W. H. Smith & Son, newsagents, etc., and after serving them for three years at Blandford, was promoted to the charge and management of their bookstall at the Newport railway station, where he was about 16 years. In June, 1893, he established the business at present in 51-52, High Street, but then on his own as stationer and bookseller. **Douglas Joyce**, born at Blandford in 1877, joined his father in the business in 1893, and was in 1902 taken into partnership. To-day he is the managing director of the firm which was about 1920 re-organized as **Joyce & Sons¹ (Npt.) Ltd.** For some years, up to 1923, the firm printed the monthly, 'The Baptist Record'.

In 1901-1902 **FRANCIS WILLIAM JOHNS** printed in his father's² old office in 144, Commercial Street.

In 1902 **ARTHUR THOMAS WILLIAM JAMES** commenced to print in 41-42, Bridge Street, having been previously manager of the office of **A. W. Dawson & Co., Ltd.** He is still in 41-42, Bridge Street. Since 1919 he is a member of the Newport Town Council.

Since Sept. 29, 1903—the birthday anniversary of **Alfred Samuel Williams**—**THE WILLIAMS PRESS, LTD. (Alfred Samuel Williams and Reginald Frank Kewer-Williams³)** have executed at their 'Riverside Printing Works', East Usk Road, much excellent work, well represented in 'The Newport Year Book' since 1904 (the 26th issue in 1923), the 'Newport Christmas Annual' (1905 to date), 'Historic Newport, By James Matthews' (1910), 'The Cardiff Year Book' since 1921, 'Who's Who in Glo'ster' (1910), 'Who's Who in Llanelli' (1910), 'Who's Who in Cheltenham' (1911), and 'Who's Who in Newport' (1920). From July, 1904, to October, 1905, **The Williams Press Ltd.** printed 16 numbers of 'The Newport Free Churchman', the first six

¹**Douglas, Claude and Cecil Joyce.**

²**William Nicholas Johns.**

³The two sons of Mr. Samuel Dickinson Williams, for many years Secretary of the Newport Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), author of 'Mullock's Guide to Newport' (1875), and editor and compiler of 'The Newport Chamber of Commerce Year Book' (now 'The Newport Year Book'), from the first in 1898, 'The Newport Christmas Annual' (1905 to date). 'Who's Who in Newport' (1920), etc., etc.

numbers of which had been printed by **A. W. Dawson, Ltd.**, in 1904, and the numbers after October, 1905, by **Fred. D. Biddle**. In February, 1906, the firm printed the first number of 'The Newport Monthly', which in May, 1906, and up to the last number in 1907, appeared as 'The Williams Monthly'. In 1922 the firm printed the last six numbers (February-July) of 'The Newport Baptist (Published under the auspices of The Newport Baptist Union.)', the first number of which had appeared in January, 1921, printed by **R. H. Johns, Ltd.**, 46, Commercial Street. Since June, 1922, the firm has printed and published monthly the 'A.B.C. Time Table'.—**Alfred Samuel Williams** is another instance of a Welsh printer in great demand as a talented lay-preacher.

In 1904 **WILLIAM JONES**, who, I am told, came from Australia, established 'The Modern Printery' in 42, Shaftesbury Street, but in 1905 removed it to 6, Caerleon Road, printing there until 1909, when he removed to 21a, Caerleon Road, where he remained until, in 1912, he returned to Australia, and was succeeded in 21a, Caerleon Road, by his son,

CLAUDE OAKLEY JONES, who in 1915 disposed of the business to

JOHN WALTER FREEMAN POPE, who had served his apprenticeship in the office of **Locke & Sons**, CARDIFF, and had from 1914 to the date of his taking over 'The Modern Printery' in 1915, been employed in the etching department of the **Western Mail Ltd.**, CARDIFF. In 1916 the business became the joint property of

THOMAS & POPE (=Sydney P. Thomas¹ & John Walter Freeman Pope), and was removed to 6, Friars Street. Since 1917, however,

JOHN WALTER FREEMAN POPE is again the sole proprietor.

By 1905 **FRED D. BIDDLE**, who had been a commercial manager for **William Jones**, 159, Commercial Street, had started in 24, Dock Street, printing there in 1908 'The Newport Free Churchman'. He is still in business, but since 1922 in 78, Canal Parade.

In November, 1905, as already stated, **P. WILSON RAFFAN & CO., LTD.**, of ABERTILLERY, acquired the office of **W. Christophers & Sons** in 19, Corn Street, where they traded until 1914, when the company became

THE NEWPORT PRINTING CO., LTD., still trading in 19, Corn Street. (For P.[eter] Wilson Raffan, see under **ABERTILLERY**.)

In 1906 **WILLIAMS & CURNUCK** (=Ernest Williams & Edward Curnuck) started business as photographic publishers in 66, York Place. In 1912 the firm became

WILLIAMS BROS. & CO., trading as printers and paper-bag makers, as well as photographers, in 66, York Place until about 1919, when the firm became again

WILLIAMS & CURNUCK, and removed to Carlisle Place, 11, North Street, where since the business is carried on.

In 1907 **JOHN EDWARD DAVID SEARY** commenced as master-printer in his parents' home, Roseville, 64, Woodland Road. In 1909 he transferred his business to 10, Caerleon Road, trading as

J. SEARY & CO., the office being described as the 'Newport Poster, Printing & Ticket Works'. Since 1921 the partners in the company are **Frank Seary** (father), **John Edward David Seary** and his brother, **A. V. Seary**.

¹Previously of the firm of **Thomas & Lumbard** in 1914-1916.

In 1908 **THE NEWPORT AND MONMOUTHSHIRE NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED**, was formed, and by Dec. 7, 1908, they had issued, from their offices in Exchange Road and 70, High Street, the first number of a new half-penny Conservative paper, bearing the resuscitated title, 'The Monmouthshire Evening Post', with a weekly edition, 'The Monmouthshire Weekly Post,' price 1d., **HAROLD EDWARD LAWTON** being named in the imprint as printer and publisher. From December, 1910, to 1922, when the papers were discontinued, **CHARLES ISAAC MILLS** was the printer and publisher, and managing editor. Both papers claimed to have incorporated 'The County Observer' (USK) and 'The Monmouthshire Advertiser' (NEWPORT).

Since 1910 **WALTER ILES**, who served his apprenticeship at **SODBURY**, Gloucestershire, has been busy in 8, Caerleon Road, next door to **J. Seary & Co.**

In 1911 **JOHN GEORGE COPE**, who had learnt his craft in the office of **John Edward Southall**, **NEWPORT**, set up as lithographer in 15, Caerau Road, where he is to-day.

Since April, 1914, **HENRY DIGHT & SONS** (= **Albert Henry Dight** and **Alfred Dight**) have been in 19, Baneswell Road (under the Queen's Hotel). From 1894 to 1914, **Henry Dight** had traded as a bookbinder in the same premises. He served his apprenticeship with Robert Brodie, Ford Street, Bridgwater, Somerset. In 1916, when the office was, during the re-building of 19, Baneswell Road, in 7, Thomas Street, the firm published the first number of 'Dights' Almanack', which appeared for the last time in 1922.

In 1914 **THOMAS¹ & LUMBARD** (= **Sydney P. Thomas** and **John Hook Lumbard**) were in Friars Street; but by 1916 the business was solely **John Hook Lumbard's**, in 57, Dock Street. He is still there.

Since 1921 **ARCHIBALD HARRY WILLIAM GREGORY** has been printing in 53, Emlyn Street. He learnt his craft in the office of **William Clarke**, **GRANTHAM**, Lincolnshire.

Since August, 1922, **THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.** (= **James Harrison**, **Edwin John Williams**, and **William Hancock**) have been in 2a, Harrow Road.—**James Harrison** came from **NOTTINGHAM** to take up the duties of overseer in the office of **A. W. Dawson, Ltd.**; for a subsequent period he was overseer of **The Williams Press Ltd.**, and lastly, up to August, 1922, he held the same position in the office of **A. T. W. James**.—**Edwin John Williams**, who had served his apprenticeship with **Quintrell & Co.**, **WADEBRIDGE**, Cornwall, was for 20 years, up to August, 1922, employed as compositor and deputy foreman in the office of **George Bell**, 53, Commercial Street, **NEWPORT**.—**William Hancock**, after serving his apprenticeship with **Mullock & Sons**, **NEWPORT**, worked as machine-minder in the office of **A. T. W. James** for 19 years up to August, 1922.—The company is a private partnership.

In July, 1923, the firm of **EVAN WILLIAMS (PRINTERS) LTD.** was founded, printing in the 'Cambrian Printing Works' in Friars Street, their plant and type being those purchased of the firm trading as 'William Jones' in 159, Commercial Street. **Evan Williams**, born in 1872, is another of the late **William Jones's** apprentices. When nearly 21 years of age he took charge of the printing of **Tom A. Barfoot's** 'Newport Skits' (1894); and after working in the offices of **Joyce & Sons** and **George Bell**, returned in 1904 to **William Jones's** office, where from 1907 until the sale of the printing, book-binding and lithographic plant in 1923 he was works manager.

¹Afterwards (1916-1917) of the firm of **Thomas & Pope**.

MAESYCWMMWR

is a hamlet in the parish of Bedwas, and here, May 30, 1827, was set up a press by the **REV. JOHN JENKINS, D.D.**, better known and more endeared to Welsh people as **SHON SHINCYN**, the pastor of the neighbouring Baptist Church at Hengoed, in the parish of Gelligaer. The hamlet, MAESYCWMMWR, was not in existence when **Shôn Shincyn** built his house-and-office there on a piece of land leased by him for the purpose. That house-and-office, named by him MAESYCWMMWR, was built in the summer of 1826; and at that time there was no other house near it. The antecedents of the MAESYCWMMWR press are interesting. When **Shôn Shincyn**, in the autumn of 1818, without any knowledge of printing, decided to become a master-printer, he lived with his family at Pencarth—a small tenement near the road at Pont Saeson, about a mile from Ystrad Mynach, a mile and a half from Hengoed, a little off Quakers' Yard, on the way to Nelson in Llanfabon parish. In his diary, under Oct. 27, 1818, he writes (in Welsh), 'I went to Carmarthen, and stayed with Mr. [John] Evans, the printer, from whom, in a very kindly manner, although I was already his debtor in much money, I had every satisfaction, advice, and instruction, to set up a printing-press of my own.' At CARMARTHEN he bought the press and type of a printer who was giving up business. That printer was **Zecharias B.[evan] Morris**¹, at that time trading in Lower Market Street, Carmarthen. Prior to his removal to Carmarthen, he had been in business at SWANSEA².

Shôn Shincyn decided to become a master-printer purely and simply to print his commentary on every verse in the Bible³—the first attempt in the Welsh language; but his circumstances were so poor that he almost despaired of being able to move in the matter. At last, he unburdened himself to his wife's brother, Daniel Jones, who lived near Croespenmain, Mynyddislwyn, and was a deacon in the Beulah Baptist Church. Daniel Jones fell in heartily with the idea of setting up an office for him and his four sons, so as to save journeymen's wages in the printing of the commentary, promising to lend **Shôn Shincyn** the necessary money; but before accepting the loan, **Shôn Shincyn** went to CARMARTHEN to consult **John Evans**, the printer. Returning satisfied to Pencarth, he built, about 200 yards away, on the other side of Pont Saeson, on a little rock in the corner of a wood called Gallt Gelliau'r Gwellt, a small structure for a printing-office, to which he gave the name of 'Argraffdy'r Beirdd' (=The Bards' Printing-House). This name was chiefly owing to **Shôn Shincyn**'s friendship with **Thomas Williams** ('Gwilym Morganwg'), Edward Williams ('Iolo Morganwg'), and the latter's son, Taliesin. Iolo Morganwg composed an *englyn* to the 'Printing-House', which is as follows:—

'Argraffdy'r Beirdd heirdd yw hwn,—nodedig

A didwyll, ni brofwn;

Mae'n fael ei gael, os gwelwn,

Neu gèd i holl grêd yn grwn.'

Pending the arrival of the press and type from CARMARTHEN, **Shôn Shincyn** made a small type-case; and by February, 1819, the press and type were delivered at Pencarth; but they were not there put to any use, for owing to the isolated situation, **Shôn Shincyn** decided after all to set up his office at MERTHYR TYDFIL; and Apr. 14, 1819, press and type were removed thither. With the

¹This is inferred from the facts (1) that no imprint of his is found after 1818, and (2) that the type of both titlepages and texts of 'Cŵri Carcharor' (Caerfyrddin, Z. B. Morris, 1818) and 'Y Sefydliad Brytanaidd yn Pennsylvania' (Merthyr, Jenkins a Williams, 1819) are exactly the same. **Morris** is not mentioned by name in 'Hanes Buchedd . . . John Jenkins . . . Dan olygiaeth ei Feibion, John a Llewelyn Jenkins . . . 1859.'

²See Chapter XXIII.

³Three quarto volumes issued in 1819-32: see my note in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

plant, to work in the office, went **Shôn Shincyn**'s sons, **Titus** and **Benjamin**, and later his other sons, **John** and **Llewelyn**, all to be brought up as compositors under the superintendence, at first, of the ex-proprietor¹, **Zecharias B.[evan] Morris**.

For the first few months **Shôn Shincyn** had for a partner **THOMAS² WILLIAMS** ('**Gwilym Morganwg**') of The New Inn, Pontypridd, who was desirous of proceeding with the publication of '**Y Parthyslyydd**', a Welsh gazetteer compiled by himself and **Shôn Shincyn**, and of which, between 1815 and 1816, nine³ out of twenty shilling parts had appeared. This work had been abandoned in 1816 owing to the failure of the printer, **David Jenkin**, of SWANSEA, to proceed with it.

On p. 143 of '**Seren Gomer**' (May 5, 1819) **Shôn Shincyn** and **Gwilym Morganwg** announce (in Welsh) 'that they had opened a new printing-house of the above name [**Argraffdy'r Beirdd**]', at Merthyr-Tydfil, the 21st of April, 1819 . . . Also, that Jenkins and Williams would sell various books . . . in Mill Street, Merthyr-Tydfil . . .

One of the first things printed by **Shôn Shincyn** and **Gwilym Morganwg** was '**Llythyr Cymanfa Ddwyrainiol y Bedyddwyr Neillduol, yn Nghymru ; . . . y Drefnewydd, . . . 15, 16, a'r 17 o Fehefin, 1819**', 16pp., foolscap 8vo, issued simultaneously with an English version, on the last page of which is the advertisement,

'Jenkins & Williams, having lately opened a New Printing Office, near the Church, Merthyr Tydvil, respectfully announce their commencement in business as Printers, Booksellers, Stationers, and Book-Binders', etc.

Gwilym Morganwg very soon retired from the partnership owing to the lack of sufficient subscribers to proceed with '**Y Parthyslyydd**'⁴. **Gwilym Morganwg** was born at Melin Gallan, in the parish of Llanthetty, Breconshire, Nov. 20, 1778. When he was about three years old, his parents left the Callan Mill for the Pont-y-Capel Mill, near Cefn-coed-y-cymer. Here, between his seventh and fourteenth years, he worked as a miner in a level. Afterwards he was a servant at Cefn Pennar, near Mountain Ash. From Cefn Pennar he went to Cyfarthfa to work under the celebrated engineer, Watkin George. Of his 27th year he spent six months in London, returning to work under Rhys Hywel Rhys, the conjuror and stone-cutter of Cefn-coed-y-cymer. A few years after he settled with his family as landlord of The New Inn, Pontypridd, where he died Aug. 13, 1835. His body lies interred in Llanfabon churchyard⁵.

By Sept. 24, 1819, the first half-sheet of **Shôn Shincyn**'s commentary was through the press, and Oct. 25 the first part finished and issued to the subscribers. In 1820 **Shôn Shincyn** printed the second edition of his '**Gwelediad y Palas Arian**'—a body of divinity held in great respect by the Welsh people, the first edition of which had been printed in 1811 by **William Williams**, at MERTHYR; in 1864, **William Jones** printed at CARDIFF the third. July 27, 1821, **Shôn Shincyn** removed with his family from Mill Street to the house he had had built for him on the Glebe Land in the corner of an extensive field near the centre of MERTHYR. In 1822 he had printed his unauthorized pocket edition of the New Testament in Welsh, sold at 6d. and 1s., or 17s. the dozen, £3 16s. for 50, or 80 for £5⁶. Aug. 19, 1823, **Titus**, the eldest son, having

¹'cyn-berchenog': see '**Hanes Buchedd . . . John Jenkins . . . 1859**', p. 46.

²Not **William Williams**—MERTHYR's first printer—as assumed by the late Dan. Thomas of The Plymouth Arms, Merthyr, on p. 446 of Wilkins's '**History of Merthyr Tydfil**' (1908).

³'**Seren Gomer**' (Jan. 13, 1819, p. 15).

⁴Not till 1860 was the work again taken in hand, and then by the Rev. John Emlyn Jones ('**Ioan Emlyn**'), who, dying in 1873, left it to be completed by the Rev. James Spinther James, M.A., in 1875.

⁵'**Awen y Maen Chwyf**' (1890).

⁶See my notes, description and bibliography in '**The Bible in Wales**' (1906).

decided to enter the Baptist ministry, left for an academy at Aston, near Oxford, preparatory to entering the following year Stepney Theological College (now and for many years known as Regent's Park College). This was to the office a loss only less than that sustained in the death of the other son, **Benjamin**, the foreman, Jan. 29, 1827, at the age of 21.

TITUS JENKINS was born at a house called Coed-cae-tyle, in the Parish of Blaenau Gwent, Jan. 15, 1804; became a baptized member of Hengoed church in July, 1816; apprenticed in May, 1817, to his uncle, Daniel Jones, who kept a shop near Croespenmain; in April, 1819, he and his brother **Benjamin** went to their father's new 'Printing-House'; Mar. 18, 1821, having been 'called' to preach by the church at Hengoed, he delivered his first sermon there. After a four-years' training at Stepney College, he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, in July, 1833; but owing to failing health, he resigned, and on Sunday, Apr. 6, 1834, when only a little over 30 years of age, died at Clifton, and was buried at Hengoed the following Friday¹.

BENJAMIN JENKINS was born at Pantyscallog, in the parish of Merthyr Tydfil, Nov. 21, 1805. When only 18 years of age, and having spent but five years in his father's office, he became its foreman. He, too, since Jan. 31, 1827, lies buried at Hengoed².

Prior to the death of **Benjamin**, **Shôn Shincyn** and his wife had left MERTHYR as a place of residence to live in a house called Tŷ Twpa, near Ysgwydd Gwyn, in the parish of Gelligaer. This took place Oct. 13-16, 1824. At Tŷ Twpa, in the summer of 1826, **Shôn Shincyn**, to avoid walking every Sabbath morning to preach to his people at Hengoed—a distance of 11 miles, starting in all weathers about six o'clock, built the house-and-office at MAESYCWMMWR, taking up his residence in it with his family Oct. 13, 1826, the press following from Merthyr May 30, 1827. Six days after (June 5) the first sheet was 'pulled' at the new home. Here, as at Merthyr, he continued to print and issue his commentary, turning out also many books and pamphlets, but only to further the greater project of the commentary. At MAESYCWMMWR, during July-Dec., 1827, he issued the last six numbers of his 'Cyfrinach y Bedyddwyr', a monthly inaugurated by him at MERTHYR Jan., 1827. He was also its editor and by far the heaviest contributor. He suspended it at the end of its first year to avoid competition with another Baptist monthly, 'Greal y Bedyddwyr'. Next to his commentary, the biggest work printed by **Shôn Shincyn** was 'Esponiad Ymarferol ar Salm y CXXX. Gan John Owen, D. D. Maesycwmwr . . . 1827.', 586pp., cr. 8vo.

Shôn Shincyn, in taking his press to MAESYCWMMWR, did not finally sever his business connexion with MERTHYR: for a short time in 1828 he was once more in partnership as master-printer, this time with **RICHARD JONES** of PONTYPOOL (1827-8) and **DOLGELLY** (1808-55) and **GWILYM MORGANWG**, the office being in the High Street, Merthyr, and the press and type being those used by **Richard Jones**³ while at PONTYPOOL³.

Shôn Shincyn's press did not remain so long at MAESYCWMMWR as at MERTHYR, for Aug. 4-6, 1831, it was removed to CARDIFF, where the last numbers of the commentary were printed.

To look at the three thick quarto volumes of **Shôn Shincyn**'s special lifework is to marvel at his industry and courage in the face of extraordinary obstacles⁴. In all, the volumes run into 2,827pp.; and the type, paper and execution are

¹'Greal y Bedyddwyr' (Nov.-Dec., 1834).

²'Cyfrinach y Bedyddwyr' (1827, p. 93).

³See Chapter XXIV.

⁴See 'Hanes . . . John Jenkins . . . 1859.

good. They were issued in 88 parts, at 1s. each, or the three volumes together at £4 4s. for 'ready money', and £4 8s. 'on one year's credit'¹. **Shôn Shincyn** saw nothing in the financing and establishment of his press but 'the Divine Hand of Providence'; and Feb. 14, 1832, after finishing the commentary in the preceding January, a thanksgiving service was held at Hengoed chapel to 'acknowledge God for his help to Shôn Shincyn to finish his "Esponiad"'.² He had set up his press to print his commentary; and now that he had finished it, he gave over the business to his two sons, **John** and **Llewelyn**. He never tried to make money: he printed and published, not as a man of business, but as a minister of the Gospel and a commentator of Scripture. His boast was that, although he feared many a time he would fail to carry through his project owing to the want of money, he struggled on; and notwithstanding the fact that he was at the end of the work in eleven hundred pounds debt, with nothing to pay it but his stock of books, he managed to pay all, and without a threat of legal proceedings from any quarter. He had other work to execute had he gone through sooner with his commentary. As it was, he had to abandon his Welsh-Welsh dictionary after printing off the first part in 1824³; while his designs to publish a Greek-Welsh dictionary and a Greek Grammar in Welsh are only represented by four quarto sheets carefully written, and headed (in Welsh) 'Greek and Welsh Dictionary', and nine quarto sheets of what he intended for a Greek grammar in Welsh⁴.

Shôn Shincyn was born in a house called Cilfynydd, near Llangattock, in the parish of Llangynnidr, in the Vale of Crawnon, Breconshire, Nov. 28, 1779. His father was too poor to give him a day's schooling; but the Rev. Morgan John Rhys⁵ preaching at Llangynnidr, and advocating the claims of the Sunday Schools he was so zealous to establish in South Wales about 1792, and for use in those schools he had in the same year published a Welsh lesson-book, **Shôn Shincyn** bought a copy to learn to read. The Sunday School and a country night-school were his only means of education. Nov. 29, 1795, he was baptized by immersion at Llanwenarth. During his boyhood he worked as a farm-servant, and later, from 15 years old on, in the ironworks at Sirhowy, Merthyr, and Dowlais, but without earning sufficient to provide himself with food and clothing. At Merthyr he worked for some time as an iron-miner. Leaving mining, he became a limestone wagoner in the Vale of Ebwy at a salary of £8 8s. a year. After that he again took to iron-mining. When about 20 years old he began to preach; and although he was offered four years' training at the Bristol Baptist College, he refused the offer, thinking training unnecessary. Oct. 7, 1801, he was married. From 1804 to the middle of 1805, he farmed at Blaenmorlais, Merthyr; but lost all he had saved. He then removed to Dowlais, where once more he had recourse to iron-mining for a livelihood. While at Dowlais he founded the first Baptist Church there. In 1806 he quarried limestone at Tryfil, in the Vale of Ebwy, and May 21, 1806, was ordained a Baptist minister at Llangynnidr⁶. Dec. 14, 1808, he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Hengoed, living, at first, next door to the public-house (now called The Cross Keys Inn) by the road, on the hill at Hengoed, near the chapel. Not long after, he removed to a small house called Tŷ'r Charity, under Gwerthonor, near Pontaberpengam; thence to Pentanas, a farm near Quakers' Yard; but failing there, he went to Pencarth—the tenement at which the type for his future woodland printing-office was delivered from CARMARTHEN in February, 1819.

¹See 'Hanes . . . John Jenkins . . . 1859'.

²See my note in 'The Bible in Wales' (1906).

³See the wrapper of 'Llais Awen' (Merthyr, 1824).

⁴'Hanes . . . John Jenkins' (1859, p. 81).

⁵See Chapters XI. and XXXI.

⁶'Trysorfa Efangylaidd' (1806, p. 80).

In September, 1852, a few months before his death, the Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He died at Bryngwyn, Pontnewydd, Monmouthshire (then the house of his son, **Llewelyn**), Sunday, June 5, 1853, in his 74th year, and was buried at Hengoed. In 'Hanes . . . John Jenkins . . . 1859,' a portrait of him in steel engraving faces the titlepage.

Shôn Shincyn's two sons, **JOHN** AND **LLEWELYN JENKINS**, succeeded to the business on its removal to CARDIFF Aug. 4-6, 1831. Their office was first of all in Bute Street¹. From Bute Street it was in 1832¹ removed to Castle Street¹—not the present Castle Street, which was in 1832 Angel Street, but—the old one (demolished in 1877) that faced the Castle Wall and had its back to the north side of the then Angel Street. By 1835¹ the office had been removed again, this time, to 23², Duke Street¹, on the north side—a site demolished¹ June-July, 1923, adjoining sites suffering the same fate in May-November of the same year.

Meanwhile **LLEWELYN JENKINS** had become sole proprietor of the office. This came about Sept. 20, 1834, when his brother **John** sailed for Brittany as a Baptist missionary, hoping to realize his father's long-cherished dream of protestantizing his Roman-Catholic kindred over the Channel. 'J. a Ll. Jenkins' appeared for the last time in the imprint to the number of 'Greal y Bedyddwyr' for Sept., 1834.

JOHN JENKINS was **Shôn Shincyn**'s third son, born Dec. 2, 1807, in the Vale of Crawnon, parish of Llangynnidr. In December, 1828, he was baptized in the Rhymney river opposite his father's house, MAESYCWMMWR; and having been 'called' to preach by the church at Hengoed, delivered there his first sermon Oct. 26, 1830. In Brittany he laboured as a missionary from 1834 until his death at Morlaix Oct. 18, 1872. He rests in Morlaix cemetery since Thursday, Oct. 31, 1872³. **John Jenkins** wrote and published many booklets and pamphlets in Breton, while his Breton version of the New Testament, which has gone through so many editions, is the one published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. At his death **John Jenkins** was succeeded as missionary at Morlaix by his son, the Rev. Alfred Llewelyn Jenkins, who, assisted by his wife and daughters, up to his death Nov. 1, 1924, continued the work so dear to his grand-father.

Llewelyn Jenkins's first imprint as sole proprietor appears on 'Greal y Bedyddwyr' for October, 1834. This monthly he printed and published up to its last number—that for December, 1837. In March, 1838, he printed and published the first number of another Baptist monthly, entitled 'Ystorfa Weinidogaethol', which from its fifth number (July, 1838), until its last (June, 1841) appeared as 'Ystorfa y Bedyddwyr'. Another Baptist monthly printed by **Llewelyn Jenkins** was 'Y Cenhadydd', from September, 1841, to December, 1842, the earlier numbers (January, 1840—August, 1841) having been printed at MERTHYR by **Thomas Price**, High Street. In January, 1842, he printed and published the first number of still another Baptist monthly, entitled 'Y Gwir Fedyddiwr', which, with the number for January, 1844, he issued as 'Y Bedyddiwr'—a monthly he ceased to issue with the June number in 1844. In the second week of January, 1842, he printed, for the Oddfellows' Friendly Society, the first number of a quarterly, entitled 'Yr Odydd Cymreig', which ended its course with the fourth number (December, 1842). In January, 1843,

¹See Chapter XII.

²'22' in local directories between 1852 and 1858, and '25' for many years before its demolition June-July, 1923.

³'Y Greal' (1872, pp. 281-2).

and again in January, 1844, **Llewelyn Jenkins** compiled and printed 'Cydymaith y Bedyddiwr'—the first attempt at supplying the Baptist denomination with a diary-and-handbook. In June, 1844, **Llewelyn Jenkins** sold the office and business to **William Owen and Robert Roberts**, and retired to live at Bryngwyn, Pontnewydd. Like his brothers, **Titus** and **John, Llewelyn** had been 'called' to preach, the 'call' coming from the Baptist Church at The Tabernacle, on The Hayes, Cardiff, and his first sermon delivered from his father's pulpit at Hengoed Apr. 20, 1834. Monday, Sept. 16, 1878, he left his home (then at MAESYCWMR¹) for Llandrindod, Radnorshire, intending to proceed thence, after a few days' rest, to the annual meetings of the Welsh Baptist Union at Aberystwyth; but Thursday, Sept. 19, he died at Coleman's Hotel, Llandrindod, aged 68 years, and was buried Wednesday, Sept. 25, in the family vault at Hengoed.

His successors in the office in 23, Duke Street, CARDIFF, **WILLIAM OWEN AND ROBERT ROBERTS**, had been for some time in his employ, **William Owen** first as compositor and subsequently as travelling agent². **Owen & Roberts**'s imprint appeared for the first time on 'Y Bedyddiwr' for July, 1844, and for the last time on the number for April, 1849. Apr. 25, 1849, the partnership was dissolved³, and the office and business became the sole property of **William Owen**, who continued the publication of 'Y Bedyddiwr' to the end of 1854.

William Owen was born near Newport, Pembrokeshire, in 1813. When quite young he migrated to CARDIFF, where he learnt the craft of printing. During 1844-52 he edited 'Y Bedyddiwr'. Dec. 26, 1853⁴, he was ordained minister of the Baptist Church at Canton, Cardiff; but in 1859 he settled at Felinganol, Pembrokeshire, taking charge of the Baptist church there and of another at Solva. Thence he removed to HAVERFORDWEST, becoming the minister of Hill Park Church there. In 1869 he left to take charge of the Baptist Church at Narberth; but owing to failing health, he resigned the charge in 1875, retiring into private life at HAVERFORDWEST, where he died Feb. 19, 1895, aged 82, his body being laid to rest in the burying-ground of Machpelah Chapel⁵.

WILLIAM JONES succeeded him as master-printer, purchasing the business in December, 1854, and continuing the printing and publishing of 'Y Bedyddiwr' until the end of 1859, when it was suspended. In 1872 **William Jones** removed the office from 23⁶, Duke Street to 6, Duke Street (on the opposite side), where he traded with success until his sudden death Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1896, aged 70. He was buried in the Cardiff Public Cemetery. He was a native of CARDIFF, and, but for a brief sojourn in LONDON when a young man, had spent all his life in CARDIFF. He was a brother of Alderman Daniel Jones, J.P., and of Alderman David Jones, J.P., ex-mayor. He left a widow and two married daughters and a son.

After his death and up to her own at her home, 6, Dumfries Place, Cardiff, July 9, 1898, in her 72nd year, the business was carried on in his name by his widow,

MRS. ELIZA JONES. She was succeeded by her son,

HERBERT WILLIAM JONES, who in July, 1899, sold the business to

¹Some years ago the lease of the house was purchased by Mr. Morgan James, J.P., who re-built the house, in which he now resides.

²See the wrappers of 'Y Gwir Fedyddiwr' (1842-3).

³See the wrapper of 'Y Bedyddiwr' (May, 1849).

⁴'Y Bedyddiwr' (1854, p. 27).

⁵Llawlyfr Undeb Bedyddwyr Cymru . . . 1896., p. 119.

⁶By then '25'.

ARCHIBALD M'LAY & CO.—a firm which, Dec. 3, 1902, was formed into a limited liability company trading as

A. M'LAY & CO., LTD. In September, 1910, the office was removed from Duke Street to 20*a*, Working Street, The Hayes, now occupied by the warehouse of the Cardiff Co-operative Society; but a fire destroying the office and its contents Dec. 29, 1919, the business was carried on for about a year in premises in 100, Bridge Street, pending the erection of new premises on a site three-and-a-quarter acres in extent on the Fairwater Road, ELY. Here, since July, 1921, in buildings covering about half-an-acre, and employing in all departments 70 hands, the firm executes all its printing, lithography, die-stamping, book-binding, box-making, and bag-making, the premises being described as the 'Ely Factory', and the registered offices situated in the old Masonic Hall, 16, Working Street, The Hayes, CARDIFF.

ARCHIBALD M'LAY died at his residence, 40, Ninian Road, Cardiff, Sunday, Feb. 19, 1922, aged 59. He was a native of Glasgow, and received university education there with the intention of serving in the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland; but at the dictates of conscience he abandoned the career mapped out, and took up a business position, ultimately settling in CARDIFF. By conviction he was associated in Christian church-fellowship with The Brethren. He left a widow and two sons and two daughters, and was buried in the Cardiff Public Cemetery Thursday, Feb. 23. At his death his elder son, **Archie M'Lay**, succeeded as joint-managing director, his brother, **Cyril E. M'Lay**, becoming a director.

And now in 1924, after a career of 123 years in three counties (SWANSEA, 1801-15; CARMARTHEN, 1815-18; MERTHYR TYDFIL, 1819-27; MAESYCWMMWR, 1827-31; CARDIFF, 1831-1921; and ELY & CARDIFF, 1921 to date), the business started by **Zecharias B.[evan] Morris** in 1801 and purchased by **Shôn Shincyn** in 1818, is one of the largest in Wales.

USK

followed MAESYCWMMWR Jan. 1, 1834, with two of the sons of **James Clark**, printer, CHEPSTOW, as master-printers. The sons,

GEORGE A. CLARK AND JAMES HENRY CLARK, had served their apprenticeship in their father's office, and commenced printing at USK in a cottage belonging to John Shephard's family, close to the door leading to the ruins of the Castle. The business was intended for the elder brother; but he had to return to CHEPSTOW ill, to die there Sunday, Apr. 12, 1835, in his 25th year¹, leaving his younger brother sole proprietor and master-printer at the age of 16. The office was removed during the first year to larger premises near the Town Hall, which a Thomas Dunn had recently purchased. The house, which had formerly been the residence of Thomas Protheroe, the anti-Chartist solicitor, took in a view of New Market Street, and had the reputation of being haunted; but young **James Henry Clark** successfully lived and 'comped' in it alone. **Richard Lucas** was his first apprentice. In 1851 he removed his office and home to Woodland House, Bridge Street, built in 1848 for the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banking Company, which collapsed in the same year. **James Henry Clark** was born in Gloucester Jan. 23, 1818, and continued his connexion with the printing business in Bridge Street until his death at his home, Woodbank House, USK, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1913, aged 95. His career as master-printer, author and editor, extending over 80 years, is a remarkable one, not only

¹ The Glamorgan, Monmouth & Brecon Gazette, & Merthyr Guardian' (Apr. 18, 1835).

in length of time, but in valuable service to the intellectual life of his adopted county. Not to mention the many pamphlets and leaflets printed by him, his handy and inexpensive series of guide-books to interesting places in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and the West of England, is prized as much by the book-collector as by the tourist, while his histories, 'Usk and its neighbourhood' (1856), 'Handbook to Monmouthshire and South Wales' (1861), 'Sketches of Monmouthshire' (1868, incorporating a re-print of Nathan Rogers's 'Secret History of Monmouthshire', 1708), 'History of Monmouthshire' (1869), 'Usk past and present' ([1893], with a collection of his topographical booklets bound in at the end), and his 'Reminiscences of Monmouthshire' (March, 1908, 224pp., cr. 8vo), must continue to be works of reference. For many years, beginning with 1857, he published his 'County Observer Almanack'. Previously, July 7, 1855, he had issued the first number of his weekly, 'The County Observer and Monmouthshire Central Advertiser', under the title, 'The Illustrated Usk Observer'. Up to Dec. 22, 1855, it was an 8-page sheet, with illustrations of the Crimean War then waged; from Dec. 29 to the end of 1866 it was entitled 'The Usk Observer', without illustrations, having been enlarged Dec. 29, 1855, to a double-royal sheet of 4pp., 24 columns, and in September, 1861, to 8pp., 40 columns. In January, 1867, the paper's title became 'The County Observer', enlarged in January, 1881, to a quad-demy sheet of 8pp., 48 columns. In 1892 the paper became the property of

THE COUNTY OBSERVER NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED, **James Henry Clark** acting as managing director up to its last number in August, 1907, having been Conservative in politics from its inception.

Mar. 15, 1838, at St. Woollos Church, Newport (now the Cathedral Church of the newly-formed See of Gwent), **James Henry Clark** was married to Sophia, the eldest daughter of William Howell, of Chepstow. Mrs. Clark lived happily with her husband to celebrate their diamond wedding Mar. 15, 1898, in a ball given at the Town Hall, Usk. Mrs. Clark died May 21, 1901, in her 91st year. In November, 1839, during the Chartist disturbances at Newport and elsewhere, **James Henry Clark** served as a lieutenant of the Usk special constables (numbering 180) commanded to guard Usk Bridge; but the necessity did not arise. In 1852 (Nov. 18—the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral), he altered the arrangement of his upper type-cases in his printing-office so as to bring 'caps.' and 'small caps.' to lower compartments, giving this arrangement the name, 'Wellington cases'—cases adopted by him to the end of his days. In 1852, also, he opened a branch bookselling business in CARDIFF, in a house then recently built by David Richards, the latter, 11, High Street—a house at that time nearly the last premises on the right in going down to St. Mary Street. Afterwards he took the old bank premises at the corner of Church Street and St. Mary Street, occupied up to May, 1908¹, by the late Edwin Dobbin, bookseller; but he soon disposed of the branch. In August, 1875, he printed and edited the first number of his monthly, 'The Usk Gleaner and Monmouthshire Record', which ended with the December number of 1878. Oct. 27, 1873, he was made a burgess of Usk Borough; and during 1874-8 and 1882-6, he was the Portreeve. Indeed, he was the last Portreeve of Usk. He was also an Alderman and a Justice of the Peace. His eldest son, **William Henry Clark**, left Usk in 1866 to start 'The Brecon County Times'², which he published for several years. Upon its being taken over by a company, he took a situation as traveller for a printing-ink manufacturer. He died some years ago in London.

¹When Edwin Dobbin removed to premises in St. John's Square, Cardiff, where Jan. 13-17, 1910, he sold all his stock by auction, and retired.

²The first number dated May 5, 1866.

The printing works in Bridge Street, USK, are still the property of **James Henry Clark's** youngest daughter,

MISS ELIZA BLANCHE CLARK, trading as 'Clark & Co.'

In September, 1897, a one time apprentice and journeyman in **James Henry Clark's** office, namely,

TUDOR JAMES HAYWARD, became master-printer in New Market Street, Usk, where he continued to print until June, 1920, when the printing-office was removed to Baron Street, where it is to-day, the premises in New Market Street being occupied for the stationery and general and fancy business, etc. Since December, 1898, **Tudor James Hayward** has printed and published 'Hayward's Almanack and Diary', and since September, 1907, a monthly newspaper, entitled 'The Usk Advertiser', price 1d.—a useful little publication which appeared first as a demy quarto, 4pp. ; from September, 1908, to August, 1918, as a foolscap quarto, 4pp. ; from September, 1918, to January, 1921, as a demy quarto, 4pp. ; from February, 1921, to September, 1921, as a demy quarto, 6pp. ; from October, 1921, to August, 1922, as a demy quarto, 8pp. ; and since September, 1922, as a demy quarto, 10pp.

Before the middle of the 19th century, industrial life so rapidly increased at

TREDEGAR,

as to call for three presses. The first was

THOMAS GIBBON's in Church Street, who commenced about 1848¹, and who in 1852 became

THOMAS GIBBON AND CO., in The Circle. On the front page of 'The Star of Gwent' (Sept. 4, 1852) there is the advertisement—

'The Tredegar General Printing Office, Removed from Church Street To the Circle, Tredegar. Thomas Gibbon & Co., Printers, Binders, Booksellers, Stationers, News-Agents, and Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware . . .'

In 1855 the firm printed, for the Wesleyan-Methodist Reformers, the third volume (Jan.-Dec., 1855) of the monthly, 'Gedeon ; neu, Ddiwygiwr Wesleyaidd . . . Tredegar : Argraffwyd gan Gibbon a'i Gyf., yn y Gylchfa.'. Some time after 1858 this press had ceased operations.

CHARLES PEATY, born in 1819 at Stroud, Gloucestershire, was also at TREDEGAR about 1848 ; and in Castle Street. By 1858 he had removed to 31, Morgan Street ; but sometime after 1880 he was in 31, Castle Street, where now **MRS. ELIZABETH SWARBRICK** prints. In his imprint in 1870 he described himself as 'machine-printer'. **Charles Peaty** continued in business until his death in 1893. For several years from 1852, 'Peaty's Tredegar Almanac and Diary' was a much expected annual in the district. Later he had a branch office for orders at NEWPORT. During the sixties he printed and published for **William Harris** (see later on) a weekly, entitled 'The Tredegar Iron Times'.

JOHN THOMAS took to printing as a business about 1854². Like many another Monmouthshire master-printer, **John Thomas** was not brought up to the trade : he was a miner from Anglesey, born there in 1806. Prior to his

¹He is listed in Hunt & Co.'s directory (June, 1849).

²'Drych Egyddorion . . . Tredegar : Argraffwyd gan John Thomas.', 36pp., foolscap 8vo, date and imprint on wrapper, 'Tredegar : Argraffwyd . . . gan J. Thomas, Heol-yr-Eglwys. 1854. Pris 6c.'

commencing as printer, he had traded in Church Street, Tredegar, as bookseller, stationer and bookbinder. He and his son of the same name, born 1831, who learnt the craft in a MERTHYR office, and who, by reason of his training, induced his father to establish the printing business, printed many Welsh booklets between 1854 and April, 1893, when the son died. In 1895 the contents of the office were sold. In February, 1867, **John Thomas** and his son printed and published the first number of TREDEGAR's second weekly, entitled, 'The Tredegar Times'. It was a good, solid paper for a local one; and at first its circulation was very large; but by the end of December, 1884, it was defunct. Just as **John Jones** ('**Pyll Glan Conwy**') of LLANRWST¹ was the first Welshman known to cast type as he required it in moulds of his own making, so **John Thomas, senior**, was the first Welshman 'who conceived the idea of printing from india-rubber-faced types.'² As india-rubber stamps, nowadays so common, were introduced into this country in 1856, it is very probable that **John Thomas's** experiment was the direct result. The late **George Jenkin Jacobs**, printer, of RHYMNEY, once told me that **John Thomas's** office suggested an untidy barn, with hens and turkeys 'at home' among the type and litter, and **John Thomas, junior**, comfortably smoking his pipe in the midst. **John Thomas, senior**, died Mar. 19, 1874.

From 1859 until his death May 19, 1865³, **WILLIAM HARRIS**—a brother of the **Rev. Joseph Harris** ('**Gomer**')—printed at TREDEGAR. In 1859 he printed his 'Ready Instructor in Reading', foolscap 8vo, following immediately with a Welsh version of the same ('Yr Athrawydd; sef Hyfforddydd i Ddarllen'), and about 1864 **Hughes & Son**, WREXHAM, issued a second edition of the latter. At the time of his death **William Harris** was the editor and proprietor of the first newspaper printed in the Monmouthshire valleys, namely, 'The Tredegar Iron Times', with **Charles Peaty** as printer.

DANIEL MORGAN (born in 1841 in Castle Street, TREDEGAR), after gaining some experience in **George Jenkin Jacobs's** office at RHYMNEY, printed here from about 1884 until his death in October, 1890, when

DAVID JONES, of RHYMNEY, bought the business, describing it in his imprint as 'Albion Works'⁴. Soon after he took for a partner **Alfred Prole**; but in 46, Commercial Road, in a short time,

JOHN PROLE (born December, 1828, in Bristol), the father of **Alfred Prole** and **Harry Llewelyn Prole** (printer at EBBW VALE), took over the business, trading, first, under his own name, and, later, as

JOHN PROLE AND SON, in 46, Commercial Road. In September, 1907,

FRANCIS EDGAR POWELL succeeded to the business by purchase, printing there ever since.

Friday, Oct. 15, 1886, **GEORGE JENKIN JACOBS** of RHYMNEY printed the first number of 'The Tredegar Guardian, And West Monmouthshire Advertiser', the imprint being 'Printed and Published for the Proprietors by George Jenkin Jacobs, at the offices of The Tredegar Guardian, Castle-street, Tredegar . . .'; but the second number, as the imprint tells us, was 'Printed by George Jenkin Jacobs at Castle-Square, and Published for the Proprietors by David Davies, at the office of The Tredegar Guardian, The Circle, Tredegar

¹See Chapter IX.

²Letter of **Mr. William Rowland Roberts** ('**Ap Nefydd**'), Stoke Newington, Jan. 19, 1908.

³'Y Bedyddiwr' (1865, p. 190).

⁴Gwreigion yr Eingion: sef Caniadau Myfyr Wyn. Tredegar: Argraffwyd gan David Jones, "Albion" Works . . ., 48pp., cr. 8vo.

. . .'. By the third number the imprint shows another change in the place of printing and publishing, for it is 'Printed by George Jenkin Jacobs, at Red Lion-square, and Published for the "Tredegar Guardian Company, Limited," by David Davies, at the offices of The Tredegar Guardian, The Circle, . . .'. The paper for the first eight numbers was a 4-page sheet; afterwards it was doubled in size.

Since 1890 **WALLACE JOHN TONG**, auctioneer, valuer, etc., of ABERGAVENNY (of the firm of Tong & Cobon), has had in 24, Market Street a branch office of his printery in Davies Street¹, BRYNMAWR. **Wallace John Tong** is the printer of 'Tong's Illustrated Almanack', first issued at the end of 1896 for 1897, the last issued being that for 1916. **Wallace John Tong**, born Mar. 4, 1855, at Flushing, Cornwall, is a Justice of the Peace for Breconshire, and since 1914 a member of the Abergavenny Town Council.

Since 1893 **MRS. ELIZABETH SWARBRICK** has traded in 31, Castle Street—**Charles Peaty's** old office.

About 1905 **DAVID JOHN MORGAN** (born Mar. 25, 1880, at Gowerton, Glamorganshire) commenced printing in 88, Queen Victoria Street, subsequently removing to 23, Castle Street, where he is to-day.

A few miles from TREDEGAR, lower down the River Howy towards NEWPORT, is

GELLIGROES.

Here in the hamlet of Pontllanfraith, parish of Mynyddislwyn, a poet and a master of the rules of Welsh assonance, namely, **ANEURIN JONES ('ANEURIN FARD'D'** or, as he was at first known in the press, **'ANEURIN AB BRYDYDD GWENT')**, set up a press in December, 1861, chiefly to print the Baptist monthly, 'Y Bedyddiwr', the business manager and co-editor of which he had been since its resuscitation in January, 1861, after a 'suspended animation' during 1860. Up to the end of 1859 'Y Bedyddiwr' had been printed in CARDIFF. To resuscitate it a company was formed, with **Aneurin Jones** as business manager and **Thomas Williams**, of 'The Star of Gwent' Office, NEWPORT, as printer. **Aneurin Jones** had been born in 1832 at GELLIGROES, being the son of John Jones, known locally as 'Shôn o'r Felin', and eisteddfodically as 'Ioan Brydydd Gwent'. He kept the Penllwyn Mills at GELLIGROES, and was a *penillion* singer to the harp. His son, **Aneurin**, was educated at Newport, being also trained there as an architect and civil engineer². At GELLIGROES he traded as builder, measurer, and valuer; and when, in January, 1861, he became master, he lived at his father's old mills; and in January, 1862, in his office (invariably described in his imprint as 'Y Bedyddiwr Office'), fitted up in the basement of The Halfway House Inn, kept at the time by a Christmas Evans, he printed the first of the GELLIGROES numbers of 'Y Bedyddiwr'. By the month of April, 1864, however, notwithstanding his notice on several of the wrappers of 'Y Bedyddiwr', that he had enlarged his office so as to be able to print all kinds of books, pamphlets, etc., and that he intended to print and publish an important historical work on the Baptists, entitled 'Y Bedyddwyr', to be completed in not less than 20 and not more than 30 sixpenny numbers, not one of which ever appeared, he had issued the last of the belated GELLIGROES numbers—his last printed publication as well. During his two-years-and-five-months' printing career, he printed a number of booklets. In 1864 he emigrated to the United States, where, at Los Angeles, California, he died Sept. 5, 1904, aged 82, and was buried in Rosedale Cemetery,

¹The premises once numbered 15; now 18.

²On the authority of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Jones Thomas, Spring Brook, Pennsylvania, in 'The Druid' (Mar. 13, 1913).

Los Angeles. In 'Gwaith Barddonol Islwyn' (1907) there is a good portrait of **Aneurin Jones**, and in 'Wales' (March, 1896, p. 112) an illustration of **GELLI-GROES**, while in the 'Western Mail' (May 24, 1909) there is an illustration of the site of **Aneurin Jones's** printing-office.

The numbers of 'Y Bedyddiwr' for May and June, 1864, were printed by **Daniel Jones Thomas** at **ABERDARE**, and the one for July at

BLAENAU,

by the **REV. WILLIAM ROBERTS, LL.D. ('NEFYDD')**, the well-known Baptist minister and antiquary, who, in the previous April, had bought **Aneurin Jones's** type and demy 'Albion' press, and who, like his predecessor, had not been brought up to the craft, but was anxious to realize his long-cherished dream of printing a history of the Baptists, although not the one announced by **Aneurin Jones** in 1864. On the wrapper of 'Y Bedyddiwr' (June, 1864), he speaks of **Aneurin Jones** as having failed to proceed with 'Y Bedyddiwr', and of himself as having 'taken it in hand with the consent of the copyright owners'. He further says that he had for several years contemplated publishing a book entitled 'The History of the Baptists in Wales', or 'The History of Dissent in Wales', and now, that he had resigned his post as the South-Wales Agent of the British and Foreign National School Society, and that the Rev. Dr. Ellis Evans, of Cefn-mawr, had died before publishing his Baptist history, he thought proper to prepare for the work. Alas! unlike **Shôn Shincyn's**, '**Nefydd**''s life was not spared long enough to execute his plans. Another purpose of '**Nefydd**' in buying the office was to start in business his son, **William Rowland Roberts** (until lately of Stoke Newington), then only 12 years of age. A year or two after purchasing **Aneurin Jones's** press, '**Nefydd**' added to his office, by purchase, the type and 'Russell' press (imperial size) of **William Lewis**, of **BRYNMAWR** (the father of the late **Llewelyn Parry Lewis**, the **EBBW VALE** printer, of whom later), who was from **LLANDOVERY**, where he had worked in the office of **William Rees**, of **The Tonn**. '**Nefydd**' and his son, with their two presses, were at once in constant operation with 'Y Bedyddiwr' and various kinds of Welsh publications. The office was in 'Heol Gobaith' (=Hope Street). In January, 1868, it was extended: in it the last number (September, 1868) of 'Y Bedyddiwr' was printed. In the Cardiff Welsh Library there is a copy of one of the scarcest examples of '**Nefydd**''s printing, namely, the number of 'Seren Gomer' for April, 1865, erroneously dated by him 'Ebrill, 1864', and the only number he printed. This number was to have appeared in January, 1865, following the October number of 1864, and was the last until January, 1880, when the periodical was resuscitated to be printed by the late **Jenkin Howell** at **ABERDARE**.

'**Nefydd**' was born at Llan Nefydd, Denbighshire, Mar. 8, 1813; after working some years at shoemaking, he settled in 1845 as minister of the Welsh Baptist Church at **BLAENAU**, where, in his house, Brynmyfyr, he died June 18, 1872. '**Nefydd**', like the Rev. Thomas Price ('Carnhuanawc'), and Thomas Stephens, the author of 'The Literature of the Kymry' (1849), was a pioneer of the modern historical research movement in Wales. His 'Crefydd yr Oesoedd Tywyll . . . Mari Lwyd . . . Dylanwad yr Ysgol Sabathol . . . 1852.', his circular letter, 'Y Bedyddwyr, eu hanes . . . yn yr oesoedd gynt', published by the Monmouthshire Baptist Association in 1857, and his articles in the 'Encyclopædia Cambrensis' (1856-79) and in Welsh periodicals, are splendid evidence of his all-round equipment as a scientific historian, and are the basis and inspiration of very much of recently-written work on religious and educational movements in Wales from the 16th century to the 18th. After his death the business became the property of his son,

WILLIAM ROWLAND ROBERTS, whose indentures of apprenticeship to his father are dated Nov. 24, 1864, and whose imprint as master-printer appears on several printed items from 1868 onwards. He did not remain long in the business: by Jan. 22, 1873, he was writing to the late David Lewis Wooding, of Beulah, Garth, Breconshire, 'My time has been so taken up of late with the selling of our printing office, &c., that I could not write you earlier¹.' But not until Jan. 7-8, 1874, were the contents of the office and stationer's shop sold by public auction. Much of the brevier type which had been bought by 'Nefydd' at CARDIFF on the demise of 'The Cardiff Morning Express'², together with some ornamental founts and borders, were bought at the auction by the late **Jenkin Howell**³, of ABERDARE, and the two presses—**Aneurin Jones's** 'Albion' and **William Lewis's** 'Russell'—were captured for PONTYPRIDD by the late bard and musician, **David Davies** ('Dewi Alaw')⁴. **William Christophers** and other NEWPORT printers also bought type at the auction. **William Rowland Roberts**, as he very kindly tells the writer in a letter, after leaving BLAENAU, worked, first, as a compositor in 'The Star of Gwent' Office, NEWPORT; afterwards he managed 'The South Wales Press' Office, LLANELLY, whence he removed to LLANDEILO, to help **D. W. Jones**, the printer there, during a busy season. He afterwards 'comped' at 'The South Wales Daily News' Office, CARDIFF; and finally settled down at 'The Lancet' Office, LONDON, where he worked, first, as a compositor for about 20 years, and, subsequently, as a proof-reader for some two years. From 1902 onwards he was head of the proof-reading department.

About 1867 **JOHN WILLIAMS**, a native of BRYNMAWR, born Jan. 24, 1834, opened business at

ABERTILLERY

as chemist and newsagent, and soon bought a hand-press and some type from someone previously established there. His printing was executed by himself up to the time of his death June 12, 1895. **John Williams** was, besides being a chemist, newsagent and printer, an ordained Calvinistic-Methodist minister, having commenced to preach at BRYNMAWR, and trained for the ministry at Bala College under the late Rev. Lewis Edwards, D.D. He was ordained in 1873; but previous to that date he had acted as pastor of the Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist Church worshipping in Carmel, ABERTILLERY, in charge of which as pastor he continued until his death. He was buried June 15, 1895, at the BRYNMAWR Cemetery. For a year after his death his widow (died in 1914) carried on the business. The chemist concern was then purchased by Mr. T. H. Prichard, and the printing-press and type by **William Roderick Haylings** for use in the office of 'The South Wales Gazette', ABERTILLERY, where, probably, they are to-day⁵.

¹Letter pasted in at the end of the original MS. of 'A Relation of . . . Apparition of Spirits . . . By Edmund Jones' ['The Old Prophet of The Tranch'] (1780), preserved in the Cardiff Welsh Library.

²CARDIFF's second daily newspaper. On p. 26 of Webster & Co.'s Bristol, Glamorgan and Monmouth Directory (1865) the paper is advertized as being 'published in time for the earliest Trains and Steamboats, and for delivery in Cardiff and surrounding towns, at Five o'clock every morning . . . nine hours before those [London] papers reach Cardiff.' It was a sheet of 24 columns, price 1d., printed and published in John Street, Bute Street, Cardiff. Cardiff's first daily newspaper, 'The Cambria Daily Leader' (1861-1923—), for many years now issuing from Swansea, was the pioneer of the Welsh daily press, and was, like 'The Cardiff Morning Express', printed and published in John Street, Bute Street.

³Died June 14, 1902, aged 65. Since his death his business has been carried on by his son, a namesake.

⁴Died July 12, 1914, aged 81.

⁵Information kindly supplied by the family per the Rev. Ivor Evans, Abertillery.

In the winter of 1887 **MESSRS. TILNEY & RICHARDS** published and localized at **ABERTILLERY** the first number of 'The Western Valleys News', printed by **Sergeant Bros.**, **ABERGAUENNY**. This newspaper, edited by **Arthur Tilney**, of the Abertillery Saw-mills, Carlyle Street, who, in 1888, put down a printing-plant in one of his own buildings, was discontinued after a few months, and the office taken over in the same year by

J. C. DURANT, who had been a large printer in London, and the Radical M.P. for Stepney. He and **Arthur Tilney** joined forces, and produced a series of papers, under various titles, for the Western and Eastern Valleys, in which Henry George's ideas on the land problem were strongly advocated. Nov. 3, 1888, the first number of 'The South Wales Gazette, Blaenavon Observer, and Abertillery Advertiser' was issued from the office. **J. C. Durant** transferred the management of the business almost immediately to his brother, **Alfred C. Durant**, who, with the assistance of **Peter Wilson Raffan**¹ in charge of the literary department, conducted it up to January, 1892. Then

WILLIAM RODERICK HAYTINGS, whom **J. C. Durant** had, in May, 1890, sent down from the office of **Cond Bros.**, **BIRMINGHAM**, to assist in the management, purchased the printing business, and **Peter Wilson Raffan** the copyright of 'The South Wales Gazette'. Both paper and office (in Carmel Street) grew; and as men could not be got to stay at **ABERTILLERY**, a staff had to be trained. In a few years larger premises in 37, King Street were taken. During 1896-7 **William Roderick Haytings** printed 11 numbers (all published) of 'The Stepping-Stone', a Unitarian monthly edited by himself and the Rev. William Griffith, Ph.D., B.D., then of Pontypridd. In March, 1902, **William Roderick Haytings** sold the business to

P.[ETER] WILSON RAFFAN & CO., LTD., Carmel Street, **ABERTILLERY**, who, under that trade denomination up to 1913, and under that of **THE SOUTH WALES GAZETTE, LIMITED**, since, have conducted it, and who to-day publish 'The South Wales Gazette and Newport News' at the office in 37, King Street, **ABERTILLERY**.

In 1902 **William Roderick Haytings** took over the office of 'Y Gwladgarwr' in Canon Street, **ABERDARE**, and on Saturday, June 7, 1902, printed the first number of 'The Aberdare Leader' for **Messrs. Pugh & Rowlands**—the present printers and proprietors of the same in Cardiff Street, **ABERDARE**. In October, 1905, he sold the **ABERDARE** business; and in February, 1907, entered the service of **F. M. Smith & Co.**, **CROYDON**, as assistant-editor and reviewer of 'The Surrey Daily Argus'. In the same year he removed to **CAMBRIDGE**, and in the following year he left for **PONTYPRIDD** to become overseer in the office of 'The Glamorgan Times'—a post he held until 1922, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, **Paul Roderick Haytings**, who had served under his father at **ABERTILLERY** and subsequently, in 1903-8, in 'Tarian y Gweithiwr' Office, **ABERDARE**. **William Roderick Haytings** was born in the printing trade, his grand-father, **Thomas Willey** being one of the first printers at **CHELTENHAM**; and his uncle and his father (**William Hailing**) were brought up in the same craft. From **CHELTENHAM** **William Roderick Haytings**, prior to his advent at **ABERTILLERY**, wandered all over the country—as far apart as **BRIGHTON** and **GLASGOW**.

P.[eter] Wilson Raffan & Co., Ltd., acquired in November, 1905, the old-established business of **William Christophers & Sons**, 19, Corn Street, **NEWPORT**, which, since 1914, as **The Newport Printing Company, Limited** they still carry on in conjunction with the **ABERTILLERY** one.

¹Sometime M.P. for North Edinburgh.

By 1897 **WILLIAM PHILLIPS** had opened at ABERTILLERY an office in Carlyle Street, and by 1898 **JOHN JAMES** had become his partner, to trade as **PHILLIPS & JAMES**, Carlyle Printing Works, Carlyle Street. **William Phillips** was the printer, **John James** being a carpenter in the local tinworks, and **William Phillips's** father-in-law.

In 1911 **T. RAYMOND JAMES**, the son of **John James**, took over the business, trading as 'Phillips & James' until 1913, when he disposed of it to **WILLIAM JONES**, who had been in business as master-printer at ABERTILLERY since November, 1910, and who is still there in Carlyle Street.

By 1923 **WILLIAM PHILLIPS**, as 'Phillips & Co.', had again opened business in the town, this time in Roseberry Terrace.

BLAENAVON,

by 1868, had a printing-office of its own. Previously its printing was executed at NEWPORT by **William Nicholas Johns**, who, in 1863, substituted in an imprint the name of a bookseller for his own : see 'Yr Arweinydd . . . Detholiad o Bregethau . . . D. Hughes, Talywain . . . Blaenafon : Argraffwyd gan John Rees, Llyfrwerthwr. 1863.', 40pp., foolscap 8vo. But **John Rees** (the Rev. **John Rees**, the then minister of the Baptist Church in Broad Street, BLAENAVON, and the father of Mr. George Rees, the present bookseller and stationer there), never printed himself : he simply took orders for printing.

EVAN PROBERT was the first printer at BLAENAVON, his office being, at first, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Albert Allmark, jeweller, 88, Broad Street ; it was subsequently in premises opposite Broad Street Chapel ; then where 'The Avonia' confectionery shop is to-day, 102, Broad Street ; but was finally removed thence to 1 and 2, High Street. For many years the imprint of the office has been 'Probert & Co.' Aug. 26, 1871, **Evan Probert** printed and published the first number of his weekly, 'The Blaenavon and Brynmawr Express', which continued to appear until Feb. 22, 1873. **Evan Probert** was a native of Llanelly, Breconshire, being one of the three sons of Evan and Mary Probert, and a brother of the late Rev. Lewis Probert, D.D., Principal of the Congregational Theological College at Bangor, Carnarvonshire. **Evan Probert** was never apprenticed to the craft ; but after commencing business as a stationer and bookseller, he engaged a journeyman to teach him. Previously he was an accountant in the grocery department of the 'Company's Shop' ("Truck" system) with Messrs. Jayne at Llanelly, Breconshire, and afterwards successively at Nantyglo and Brynmawr. He died at the Abergavenny Asylum in 1916, and was succeeded in the business by his son,

JOHN WHITNEY PROBERT, who still trades as 'Probert & Co.' in 1 and 2, High Street.

In 1888 **EDWIN HUNT** AND **JAMES THOMAS WARD** commenced to print in 100, Broad Street. At first, although **James Thomas Ward** was the managing partner in the firm at Blaenavon, its imprint bore the name of **Edwin Hunt** only. Afterwards, for a while, the imprint was that of 'Hunt & Ward'. Not long after **Edwin Hunt** retired, leaving **James Thomas Ward** sole proprietor. He is still in business in 100, Broad Street.—**Edwin Hunt** was a native of Clifton, Bristol ; but at the time he came to BLAENAVON he had since 1876 been a master-printer at TOWCESTER, Northamptonshire, **James Thomas Ward**, being a native of Towcester, having finished his apprenticeship with him, and taken into partnership to manage the BLAENAVON office as a branch. **Edwin Hunt** died a few years ago ; but his printing-office is still in the High Street, Towcester, now owned by his successor, his son, **Arthur P. Hunt**.

EBBW VALE

or, as it was previously called, and frequently so in imprints, PENYCAE, had its first printing-office in the same year (1868) as BLAENAVON, the EBBW VALE printer being

JOHN DAVIES, of BRYNMAWR, Breconshire, where he had been printing since 1850, first in King Street, and afterwards in 6, Beaufort Street. His office at EBBW VALE was in 51, Victoria Road, described in his imprint as 'Albion Office', just as he described, in his BRYNMAWR imprint, the office there as 'Columbian Office'. This, of course, was owing to the 'makes' of the presses used by him. In 1861-1862 he printed and published the monthly entitled 'Yr Ymgeisydd' (the first number dated 'Mehefin, 1861.'), for the use of the Welsh-Calvinistic body in South Wales, with the Rev. William Thomas ('Islwyn') and Thomas Essile Davies ('Dewi Wyn o Essyllt') as editors; but by 1862 it was defunct. With the assistance of his son, a namesake, he carried on successfully the two offices up to February, 1890, when, his son dying, he sold the EBBW VALE business to

EVAN EVANS, who continued to print there until his death Mar. 13, 1899, aged 40¹. He was succeeded in the business by

HARRY LLEWELYN PROLE (son of **John Prole**, the TREDEGAR printer); but since 1905 the firm's imprint is 'Prole & Son'. For some years now, the office has been in 20, Bethcar Street.

John Davies, senior, was a native of Penuwch, near Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, who migrated to BRYNMAWR to assist his widowed sister, **Mary Roderick**, in the management of a bookbinding, bookselling and publishing business founded and built up by the latter's husband, **Thomas Roderick**, before his death in the beginning of 1845. **Thomas Roderick**'s name appears in 1842 as the publisher of 'Ffordd Duw yn y Cysegr a'r Mor . . . Gan Evan Evans. Nantyglo : Cyhoeddwyd ac ar werth gan Thomas Roderick, Brynmawr. 1842 . . .', iv, 52pp., foolscap 8vo; imprint on the last page, 'Williams, Argraffydd, Crug-hywel'. In 1844 **Thomas Roderick**'s name appears as the publisher on the wrapper of the first part² of a work completed in 1845; but this first part was printed, as the imprint on the back page of the wrapper shows, not by **Thomas Roderick**, but by **Llewelyn Jenkins**, CARDIFF. **Thomas Roderick** dying in 1845, the name of his widow was substituted for his in the imprint of publications³ issued by the firm. But with the exception of the first part of 'Corff Duwinyddiaeth, sef Golwg Gryno', etc., printed by **Llewelyn Jenkins**, CARDIFF, the books bearing **Mary Roderick**'s name as publisher were printed, as the imprint on the *verso* of the titlepages respectively shows, by **Isaac Francis Jones**, MACHYNLLETH.

Like his brother-in-law (**John Davies, senior**), **Thomas Roderick** was a native of Penuwch, Llangeitho, and a bookbinder who had learnt his craft in London. He died at Brynmawr in 1845, and his widow in 1847, leaving an only son,

STEPHEN JENKIN RODERICK (born September, 1842), an infant in the care of his uncle, **John Davies**, who, by 1850, added printing to the BRYNMAWR

¹ 'Y Drych' (Utica, New York) for Mar. 30, 1899.

² Rhifyn 1, Pris Swllt. Golwg Gryno ar Grefydd Naturiol a Datguddiedig, gan . . . John Brown . . . Brynmawr : Cyhoeddwyd ac ar werth gan Thomas Roderic. 1844., dy. 8vo.

³ (a) 'Corff Duwinyddiaeth, sef Golwg Gryno ar Grefydd . . . gan . . . John Brown . . . Brynmawr : Cyhoeddwyd ac ar werth gan Mary Roderick . . .', xvi, 492pp., dy. 8vo, titlepage undated, but preface dated 'Hydref 13, 1845.'; (b) 'Arweinydd i iawn ddeall Ymadroddion Duw, neu Allwedd i'r Bibl, gan . . . John Brown . . . Brynmawr : Cyhoeddwyd gan Mary Roderic . . . 1847.', pp. i-iv, vii-xvi, 9-504, 16mo.

business. **Stephen Jenkin Roderick** served his apprenticeship with his uncle at BRYNMAWR, and eventually became his foreman. At the death of **John Davies, junior**, in February, 1890, the business became the property of **John Davies, senior**.

In 1891 **Stephen Jenkin Roderick** and his son, **John Thomas Roderick**, commenced business as printers, trading as 'Roderick & Son', in Caxton House and at 31, King Street, BRYNMAWR, until Dec. 14, 1918, when the father died, and the type and plant were sold as old metal.

John Davies, senior, died at 6, Beaufort Street, Brynmawr, in October, 1900, after which his BRYNMAWR business was carried on by his second wife (**SOPHIA DAVIES**) and son, **W. W. DAVIES**, until the death of the mother, when the son became sole proprietor. He still trades in 6, Beaufort Street as printer and bookseller.

In 1880, **THE EBBW VALE PRINTING COMPANY**, consisting of three brothers-in-law, namely, **William Davies**, draper, Beaufort, the late **William Morris, J.P.**, draper, Ebbw Vale, and the late **Llewelyn Parry Lewis** (a regularly-taught printer and the working manager of the firm), opened a printing and stationery business in **William Davies's** branch-shop in Bethcar Street, EBBW VALE, pending the completion of the more commodious premises numbered 8 in Ida Place, into which the business was soon removed. In June, 1884, **William Davies**, who was for many years prior to his death Mar. 29, 1924, aged 82, in business as an undertaker, left the business to **William Morris** and **Llewelyn Parry Lewis**, the firm henceforth trading under the style of

LEWIS & MORRIS. At the end of November, 1888, the business was removed from 8, Ida Place to larger premises in 13, Market Street (now occupied by the drapery business of Morris & Co., the proprietress being Mrs. E. Morris, the widow of **William Morris**, and the manager being their son, **Stephen Davies Morris, J.P.**), where it remained until December, 1898, when the business became the sole property of

LLEWELYN PARRY LEWIS, and was again removed to the still larger premises known as The Post-Office Buildings then newly erected at the north end of the same street. In the meantime, **Llewelyn Parry Lewis** had become sub-postmaster of Chapel Town in EBBW VALE. In 1908 the printing plant and type were removed to premises in Tredegar Road, close by—premises now occupied as a place of worship by the sect known as 'The Holiness Mission'. When the Post-Office authorities made extensive alterations in the system at Ebbw Vale, whereby Chapel Town was officially abolished and the old office and district under that name became known as 'Ebbw Vale' and made the chief office, **Llewelyn Parry Lewis** was appointed postmaster. At the time of his death Thursday, Feb. 16, 1911, aged 61, he had been a post-office official for nearly 30 years. For some years he personally delivered all the letters for the Newtown district; but before he died there were 15 postmen under his supervision, and his printing business was a highly successful one. He was a native of LLANDOVERY, being the eldest son of **William Lewis**, a journeyman-printer there and, afterwards (—1864), a master-printer at BRYNMAWR. **Llewelyn Parry Lewis** served his apprenticeship as printer in the office of the **Rev. William Roberts, LL.D. ('Nefydd')**, at BLAENAU, subsequently working as a journeyman, first in the office of **John Davies**, at BRYNMAWR, and, afterwards, at an ABERDARE office. After his death (Feb. 16, 1911), his widow disposed of the business to the office foreman,

GEORGE A. HAINES : that was Mar. 18, 1911. **George A. Haines** immediately took his son into partnership, and in October, 1914, removed the office to 5-6, James Street, where it is to-day. Nov. 11, 1918, **George A. Haines & Son** sold the business to

THE EBBW VALE IRON STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, **George A. Haines** becoming manager of the office, and the office becoming a private one for the exclusive requirements of the company. In 1921 the company issued from the office the first number of 'The Ebbw Vale Works Magazine', still issuing. **George A. Haines** spent part of his apprenticeship with **David Stephenson** at the office of 'The Brynmawr Chronicle', Beaufort Buildings, BRYNMAWR, and completed it with his successor, **William Jones**. Mar. 1, 1890, he entered the service of **Llewelyn Parry Lewis** at EBBW VALE, remaining in it until he became the owner Mar. 18, 1911. At present he is again on his own as printer in Market Street.

RHYMNEY,

in 1870, had its first press, with **GEORGE JENKIN JACOBS** as master-printer. He was born in 1837 at a farmhouse near Whitland Railway Station. When 12 years old he was apprenticed for seven years in 'Y Diwygiwr' Office, LLANELLY. Before the end of 1857 he went to CARDIFF, working first for the late **John Young Walters**, who printed in the front room of a dwelling-house numbered 22 in Great Frederick Street, and, afterwards, for **Henry Webber** in his 'Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian' office. In the following year he commenced to work on 'Y Gwron Cymreig', 'Y Gweithiwr', and other publications, in the **Rev. Josiah Thomas Jones's** office at ABERDARE. In 1859 he returned to 'Y Diwygiwr' office, to launch the quarterly, 'Y Beirniad'. About 1865 he was with **Peter Williams** in his 'Merthyr Telegraph' office; but a printers' strike occurring there, he, like all the other employes, left the town. He next worked at NEWPORT for **Thomas Williams** in his 'Star of Gwent' office. In 1868 he returned to MERTHYR to work for **Rees Lewis**¹, who was about to issue the first number of his weekly, 'Y Fellten'. In 1870, becoming publisher of the short-lived 'Tredegar Telegraph', he settled at RHYMNEY, starting in 'High St. (opposite The Lawn)'; but the office has been enlarged three times, to accommodate more and newer plant, etc. By 1883 he had a treadle machine, his office henceforth being described as 'The Minerva Printing Works.' Oct. 15, 1886, he printed the first number of an 8-page large sheet weekly, entitled 'The Tredegar Guardian, Ebbw Vale, Rhymney, Brynmawr, Blaina, & West Monmouth Advertiser.' The office of the paper was by then in Red Lion Square, TREDEGAR, the publisher for **The Tredegar Guardian Co., Ltd.**, being **David Davies**, The Circle, TREDEGAR. This paper was discontinued after Feb. 4, 1887. By 1888 **George Jenkin Jacobs** had a branch office for orders in Queen Street, TREDEGAR. Jan. 3, 1896, the firm, as

G. J. JACOBS & CO., printed the first number of another 8-page large sheet weekly, entitled 'The West Monmouth Guardian'. By the eighth number its title was altered to 'The Monmouth Guardian (Rhymney)', with which is incorporated the New Tredegar Herald, Bargoed and Caerphilly Observer,

¹ Born at Merthyr Tydfil Oct. 19, 1804; started printing in 1843; died Feb. 22, 1886, aged 81; buried at Cefn-coed-y-cymer cemetery; was succeeded in the business in 46, High Street by his second son, **John Price Lewis** ('Melltenydd'), who died May 4, 1910, at 2, St. George's Terrace, Swansea, aged 67, and was buried at Cefn-coed-y-cymer cemetery May 7. Two years before his death he had retired from the business, which was taken over by **Llewelyn Davies** (an old apprentice) and his wife (the step-daughter of **John Price Lewis**). **Llewelyn Davies** died Nov. 21, 1918, and his wife Feb. 26, 1920. Since then the business, still in 46, High Street, has been carried on by **Llewelyn Davies & Company, Limited**.

Tredegar Leader, and Rhymney Valley Counsellor', still running. Prior to the publication of 'The Monmouth Guardian', a larger office had been acquired, which in 1901 was abandoned for another thrice as large, and built expressly for the increasing business: this was called 'Victoria Buildings', the business being managed by **George Jenkin Jacobs** and his two sons, **John Calvin Jacobs** and **William Arthur Jacobs**. In 1904 the first number of another weekly, 'The Bargoed and Caerphilly Observer', was issued by them, still issuing. Oct. 13, 1908, having lived to see his office an up-to-date one, lighted with electricity, and equipped with a monotype machine, **George Jenkin Jacobs** died, leaving the business to his sons, who have carried on since.

By 1910 there was another master-printer at RHYMNEY in the person of **HARRY SHEPHERD**, his office, The Reliance Printing Works, being in 15, Beulah Street. In 1920 **Harry Shepherd** died, his widow,

WINIFRED SHEPHERD, succeeding him in the business until her death July 29, 1924.

PONTYMISTER, RISCA,

like RHYMNEY, had its first printing-office in 1870, when

JOHN ROBERT TAYLOR, 'chemist, printer, stationer, and photographer'¹, commenced business in Tredegar Street. **John Robert Taylor** was an American citizen, and a pensioner of the American Civil War, and is believed to be living to-day somewhere in California, whither he returned in 1877 at the death of his uncle, who left him a considerable fortune. The only item bearing his imprint ('Taylor, Typ., Risca.') seen by me is a small dateless billhead. Upon his retirement in 1877

THOMAS YENDALL bought his printing, stationery, and druggist business, and soon after removed it to a shop opposite the present Police Station, but still in Tredegar Street, where it remained until 1892, when **Thomas Yendall** built new business and residential premises known as 44a, Tredegar Street, near the Risca Railway Station, and described as the 'Standard Printing Works'. **Thomas Yendall**, although not regularly brought up to the craft of printing, had gained good experience as an assistant in **John Robert Taylor**'s shop and office for several years while a lad and young man. In 1911, when **Thomas Yendall** became an Urban District Councillor, the business was converted into a private limited company, trading as

YENDALL & CO., LTD., and as such the firm has traded ever since. In 1916, when **Thomas Yendall** died, the business was carried on by his widow with the assistance of **John Redman**, a practical printer and foreman, who has been with the firm for more than 40 years. At the end of the European War (1914-18) the business was taken over by **Thomas Yendall**'s two sons (**T. E. Yendall** and **R. W. Yendall**), who had served in the Royal Navy. Since then the business of the firm has rapidly progressed, and is at present quite up-to-date in every respect in the execution of letterpress printing, employing regularly a dozen men. The managing director is **T. E. Yendall**, the office being to-day described as the 'Risca Printing Works'.

From 1876 to 1896, the late **REV. THOMAS COCKER** had the charge and oversight of the Richmond Road Baptist Church at

PONTNEWYDD,

in the parish of Llanfrehfa Upper, and from 1883 to 1895 the charge and oversight of the Baptist Church at Penheol-y-bâdd also. About 1881 he commenced

¹Mercer & Crocker's directory (1876).

to print in a small way, his office being, up to 1888, in Garland Terrace, PONTNEWYDD, and, afterwards, until 1891, when he exchanged the business of printing for that of boot-and-shoe selling, in Commercial Street, PONTNEWYDD. The **Rev. Thomas Cocker** was born at Henllys, Monmouthshire, Apr. 3, 1844; educated at the Pontypool Baptist College; and ordained minister of the Baptist Church at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, in 1867. In 1870 he removed to Lydbrook, Gloucestershire; but in 1874 he returned to Monmouthshire, to take charge of Siloam Baptist Church, Cwmbrân. He died there Nov. 14, 1905¹.

In 1911 PONTNEWYDD had another office, that of **F. C. WHITE**, in The Grove; but it was soon closed.

THE NEW LLANTHONY ABBEY,

founded in 1870 by the late **Father Ignatius**² near Capel-y-ffin, in the hamlet of Glyn Fach, parish of Llanigon, Breconshire, is so near Monmouthshire, being only half a mile distant, and is so closely associated with the original Abbey situate four miles below on the Monmouthshire side of the River Honddu, that a note respecting its connexion with printing cannot be much out of place here. About 1891 a press and some type-founts and printing requisites were purchased for use in the New Abbey. Thanks to the kindness of the Very Rev. Dom Wilfrid Upson, O.S.B., Prior of the Isle of Caldey, Pembrokeshire, and the Very Rev. Dom Asaph, O.S.B., of the same Abbey, my queries respecting the press were courteously replied to by the **Rev. Father Cyprian Alston, O.S.B.**, now of St. Benedict's, Clydach-on-Tawy, near Swansea, who says that he 'began printing in the LLANTHONY ABBEY with a small wooden lever press, and in 1892 bought a large "Albion" press. He bought it second-hand through an advertisement in a trade paper, and set it up himself; but he does not remember where it came from. The type came mostly from a foundry in Clerkenwell. Cases, racks and other material he bought from Harrild's, Farringdon Road, London. When he began with the wooden press he used it for printing stationery, service papers for the Abbey Church, and similar small leaflets; but when he got the "Albion" he was able to do larger work. He printed (for sale) a number of 8- and 16-page tracts, written mostly by Father Ignatius himself, and with the proceeds was able to make the press pay its way. For a short time there was in the Monastery a man who had been a compositor in a Gloucester newspaper office, and his assistance was invaluable; but for the most part **Father Alston** taught himself all that was required to produce work that was quite creditable, although he regrets that he does not now possess a single specimen of his work.' **Father Alston** left LLANTHONY ABBEY in December, 1894, but thinks that a little printing was done there for a year or two after he left. Prior to the advent of the wooden press at LLANTHONY, the printing of the Abbey had been executed at ABERGAVENNY and elsewhere. In 1883-85 **Edwin Morgan**³, ABERGAVENNY, printed for the community the eight quarterly numbers of its 'Church of England Catholic Chronicle and Monastic Times'.

¹ Dyddiadur . . . y Bedyddwyr am 1907.' ([1906]), p. 107.

² **The Rev. Joseph Leicester Lyne**, born at Trinity Square, in the parish of All Hallows Barking, Nov. 23, 1837, second son of Francis Lyne, merchant of the City of London, by his wife, Louisa Genevieve, daughter of George Hanmer Leicester, of White Place, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, who came of the well-known Cheshire family, the Leycesters of Tabley. **Father Ignatius** was ordained deacon in 1860, but assumed the Benedictine habit in 1861. In 1869 he purchased lands in the Black Mountains and built the NEW LLANTHONY ABBEY. He died unmarried at Camberley Oct. 16, 1908, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Llanthony. The Abbey was left to the few remaining monks, subject to the right of an adopted son, William Leicester Lyne; but in 1911 the Abbey passed into the hands of the Anglo-Benedictine community on the Isle of Caldey: see the Dictionary of National Biography.

³ See under ABERGAVENNY.

At

ABERCARN,

in February, 1901, **CYRIL WINMILL**, who had served his apprenticeship with **William Roderick Haylings** at ABERTILLERY, started business near the Public Hall ; but in September, 1906, he removed to premises in Bridge Street. He is still in business, his office being since about 1920 in Albion House, Islwyn Street, West End. Since 1915 he has had a branch office in Holly Cottage, CROSS KEYS, RISCA.

In 1906

CWMBRAN

had its first master-printer in **EDWARD CHARLES PRICE**, whose office and shop were opened in 78, Ventnor Road. Towards the end of April, 1907, they were removed to more commodious premises in 11, Oak Street ; but in 1912, owing to those premises having been bought for the purposes of a Post Office, the business was again removed to a building erected specially for it in another part of Ventnor Road, where it is to-day. **Edward Charles Price**, who trades as bookbinder and manufacturing stationer as well as printer, hails from PONTYPOOL, and served his apprenticeship there with **Hughes & Son**, in whose service he was for some 16 years.

BLACKWOOD

followed in June, 1908, with an office in 93, High Street established and owned by **JAMES EDGAR ROBERTS**. In January, 1914, he removed to 91, High Street—premises built specially in 1913 for a printing-office and stationery shop. **James Edgar Roberts** still trades there in a well-equipped establishment known as 'The Sirhowy Valley Printing Works'.

In 1923 another printing-office was opened in one room at the back of the premises in the High Street.

In 1914 there were two printers at

NEWBRIDGE,

near Crumlin, namely, **ALBERT HARRIS**, in 21, Tynewydd Terrace, and **FRANK HUNT**, in the same terrace¹, the former continuing to trade until after 1920, and the latter until to-day.

¹ 'Trades' Directory' (1914).

APPENDIX.

LIST I.

PRESSES AND MASTER-PRINTERS, 1718—1809.

- 1718**—TREFHEDYN—**Isaac Carter**, 1718-1725 ;
 1725—CARMARTHEN—**Isaac Carter**, 1725-33.
1721—CARMARTHEN—**Nicholas Thomas**, 1721-1731 ;
 1731—**Nicholas Thomas** and **John Williams**, 1731-1733 ;
 1733—**Nicholas Thomas**, 1733-1741.
 1734—HEREFORD—**Nicholas Thomas** for **Simon Thomas**¹, 1734.
 ¶ **1730**—CARMARTHEN—**John Breden**, ¶1730.
1732—LLANNERCHYMEDD—**Shôn Rhydderch** for **Lewis Morris** ('**Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn**') and others, 1732 ;
 1735—HOLYHEAD—**Lewis Morris** ('**Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn**'), 1735 ;
 1776—TREFRIW—**David Jones** ('**Dewi Fardd**'), 1776-1785 ;
 1785—**Ishmael Davies**, 1785-1817 ;
 1817—**John Jones** ('**Pyll Glan Conwy**'), 1817-1825 ;
 1825—LLANRWST—**John Jones** ('**Pyll Glan Conwy**'), 1825-1865 ;
 1865—**Owen Evans-Jones & Co.**,
 1865-1923—.
1740—PONTYPOOL—**Samuel and Felix Farley** for **Miles Harri** and others, 1740-1742.
1743—CARMARTHEN—**Samuel Lewis**, 1743-1749.
1752—CARMARTHEN—**Evan Powell**, 1752-1762 ;
 1762—**Evan** and **David Powell**, 1762 ;
 1763—**Evan Powell**, 1763-1765.
1753—TREVECCA—**Howell Harris** and others, 1753-1773 ;
 1773—'David Griffith's son', **David Meredith**, **Maurice Hughes**, **David Phillips**, **Thomas Roberts**, **Nathan Hughes**, **Evan Roberts & Co.**,
 and **Maurice Hughes & Co.**, 1773-1805 ;
 1806—TALGARTH—**Maurice Hughes**, 1806-1813 ;
 1814—**Maurice Hughes & Co.**, 1814 ;
 1815—**Evan Hughes**, 1815-1829—.
1760—BODEDERN—**John Rowland**, 1760 ;
 1761—BALA—**John Rowland**, 1761-1764.
1760—CARMARTHEN—**Rhys Thomas**, 1760-1763 ;
 1763—**Rhys Thomas** and **John Ross**, 1763 ;
 1763—**Rhys Thomas**, 1763-1764 ;
 1764—LLANDOVERY—**Rhys Thomas**, 1764-1771 ;
 1771—**Daniel Thomas**, 1771-1773 ;
 1770—COWBRIDGE—**Rhys** and **Daniel Thomas**, 1770-1771 ;
 1771—**Rhys Thomas**, 1771-1790 ;
 1790—**Henry Walters**, 1790-1791 ;
 1791—CARDIFF—**John Bird**, 1791-1807 ;
 1807—**John Davies Bird**, 1807-1818 ;
 1818—**Richard Lloyd**, 1818-1826 ;
 1826—**Daniel Lloyd**, 1826-1829 ;
 1829—**Llewelyn** and **Philip David**,
 1829-1830 ;
 ¶1824—**William Bird**, ¶1824-1849 ;
 1849—**William** and **Hugh Bird**, 1849-1855 ;
 1855—**Hugh Bird**, 1855-1866 ;
 1866—**William Lewis** and **John Williams**, 1866-
 1873 ;
 1873—**William Lewis**, 1873-1913 ;
 1913—**Sidney William Lewis**, 1913-1914 ;
 1914—**Frank Murrell**, 1914 ;
 1914—**William Lewis (Printers), Ltd.**, 1914-1923—.

¹See also List II. (1734).

- 1763**—CARMARTHEN—**John Ross**, 1763-1807 ;
1791—John Daniel and John Ross, 1791, 1793, and 1794 ;
1807—Ann Scott, 1807-1808.
- 1772**—BRECON—**Evan Evans**, 1772-1783 ;
1783—J. Evans, 1783-1784.
- 1772**—WREXHAM—**Richard Marsh**, 1772-1792 ;
1792—John Marsh, 1792-1795 ;
1795—M. & S. Marsh, 1795 ;
1795—John Painter, 1795-1825— ;
—1830—John Painter (2nd), died 1833 ;
1833—Thomas Painter, 1833-1855 ;
1855—Railton Potter, 1855-1860 ;
1860—Railton Potter and William Snape, 1860-1869 ;
1869—Railton Potter, 1869-1885 ;
1885—William Potter, 1885-1900.
- 1780**—SWANSEA—**Daniel Evans**, 1780-1802 ;
1802—Daniel Evans and Son, 1802-1806 ;
1806—John Evans, 1806-1807—.
- 1780**—HAVERFORDWEST—**John Theophilus Potter**, 1780-1793— ;
—1803—Joseph Potter, —1803-1846 ;
1846—Joseph [*junior*] and John Potter, 1846- \approx 1858 ;
 \approx 1858—Joseph Potter, [*junior*], \approx 1858- \approx 1864 ;
 \approx 1864—Edward J. Potter, \approx 1864-1868 ;
—1871—Elizabeth Potter, —1871—.
- 1783**—BRECON—**William North**, 1783-1785 ;
1785—William and George North, 1785-1806 ;
1806—George North, 1806-1815—.
- 1783**—SWANSEA—**Thomas Goodere and Co.**, 1783-1784 ;
1784—Thomas Goodere, 1784-1793— ;
—1797—R. Goodere, —1797—.
- 1784**—CARMARTHEN—**John Daniel**, 1784-1823 ;
1791—John Daniel and John Ross, 1791, 1793, and 1794.
- 1788**—OSWESTRY—**Jackson Salter**, 1788-1818— ;
1799—NEWTOWN—Jackson Salter, 1799-1825 ;
1825—Jackson and Joseph Salter, 1825— ;
—1828—Joseph Salter, —1828-1846.
- 1789**—MACHYNLLETH—**Titus Evans**, 1789-1793 ;
1794—Edward Prichard, 1794-1806 ;
1794—BARMOUTH—Titus Evans, 1794.
- 1790**—WREXHAM—**J. Hughes**, 1790-1793 ;
1793—Anna Hughes, 1793-1794 ;
1794—Joseph Tye, 1794-1796 ;
1796—Anna Tye, 1796-1823.
- 1791**—MONMOUTH—**Charles Heath**, 1791-1830 ;
1830—Elizabeth Heath, 1830- \approx 1855.
- 1791**—PEMBROKE—**William Wilmot**, 1791-1820 ;
1820—William Wilmot and James Barclay, 1820-1827 ;
1827—James Barclay, 1827-1835 ;
1835—James George Barclay, 1835-1843 ;
1843—James Barclay, 1843-1850—.
- 1793**—SWANSEA—**Joshua Williams**, 1793— ;
—1798—William Williams, —1798—.
- 1794**—SWANSEA—**Simon Llewelyn**, 1794-1796 ;
1796—Simon Llewelyn and Zecharias Bevan Morris, 1796-1797.
- 1795**—WELSHPOOL—**Pryce Owen**, 1795-1816 ;
1816—Robert Owen, 1816-1819 ;
1819—Pryce Owen, 1819-1821 ;
1821—Robert Owen, 1821-1865 ;
1865—David Pryce Owen, 1865-1891 ;
1891—Robert (2nd) and Mary Newill Owen, 1891-1914 ;
1914—Robert Owen (2nd), 1914-1923—.
- 1795**—CARMARTHEN—**John Evans**, 1795-1830 ;
1830—William Evans, 1830-1834 ;
1834—William Evans & Co., 1834-1836 ;
1837—William Evans, 1837-1847.
- 1796**—MOLD—**W. Codrington**, 1796—.
- 1796**—HOLYWELL—**Edward Carnes**, 1796-1828.

- 1796**—CARNARVON—**Thomas Roberts**, 1796-1811 ;
 1811—Mary Roberts, 1811-1814 ;
 1814—Mary Roberts and R. Williams, 1814 ;
 1814—R. Williams, 1814-1817 ;
 1817—R. and W. Williams, 1817-1818 ;
 1818—Peter Evans, 1818-1856.
- 1797**—SWANSEA—**John Voss and Zecharias Bevan Morris**, 1797-1801 ;
 1801—John Voss, 1801-1818 ;
 1818—John Matthew Voss, 1818-1824—.
- 1798**—DOLGELLY—**Thomas Williams**, 1798-1807 ;
 1807—Thomas Williams and Richard Jones¹, 1807-1808 ;
 1808—Richard Jones, 1808-1855 ;
 1855—Catherine Jones, 1855-1858 ;
 1858—Owen Rees, 1858-1887 ;
 1887—Elizabeth Rees, 1887-1891 ;
 1891—Edward Williams ('Llew Meirion'), 1891-1923—.
- 1799**—NEWTOWN—**Jackson Salter**, 1799-1825 ;
 1825—Jackson and Joseph Salter, 1825— ;
 —1828—Joseph Salter, —1828-1846.
- 1801**—SWANSEA—**Zecharias Bevan Morris**, 1801-1806— ;
 —1817—CARMARTHEN—Zecharias Bevan Morris, —1817-1818.
- 1801**—MOLD—**T. Lewis**, 1801-1823—.
- 1801**—ABERGAVENNY—**John Cheese Watkins**, 1801— ;
 —1830—John Cheese Watkins & Son, —1830-1838.
- 1801**—MERTHYR TYDFIL—**William Williams**, 1801-1819 ;
 1819—Job James, 1819-1827 ;
 1827—John Howell, 1827-1833 ;
 1833—Henry White White, 1833-1851 ;
 1851—Mary White White, 1851-1865 ;
 1865—Mary White White & Sons, 1865-1871 ;
 1871—Robert Farrant and Benjamin Richard Southey Frost,
 * 1871-1892 ;
 1892—Benjamin Richard Southey Frost and Thomas Ernest
 Smith, 1892-1893 ;
 1893—Benjamin Richard Southey Frost, 1893-1912 ;
 1912—David Thomas Davies & Son, 1912-1917.
- 1820**—BRECON—**William Williams**, 1820-1844 ;
 1844—John Williams, 1844-1851 ;
 1851—CARDIFF—John Williams, 1851-1855.
- 1803**—BALA—**Robert Saunderson for Jones & Co.** (=Thomas Jones, Thomas Charles,
 and Sarah Charles), 1803-1804 ;
 1804—Robert Saunderson for S.[arah] Charles (=Thomas and Sarah Charles),
 1804-1814 ;
 1814—Robert Saunderson, 1814-1863 ;
 1863—Robert Saunderson, [*junior*], for Frances and Elizabeth Alicia Saunderson,
 1863-1865 ;
 1865—Frances and Elizabeth Alicia Saunderson, 1865-1866 ;
 1866—Edward Jones, 1866-1885 ;
 1885—Robert John Davies and Robert Evans, 1885-1906 ;
 1906—Robert Evans, 1906-1921 ;
 1921—Robert and Robert John Stanley Evans, 1921-1923—.
- 1803**—SWANSEA—**Stephen Bourke**, 1803—.
- 1803**—HAFOD UCHTRYD—**James Henderson for Thomas Johnes**, 1803-1810.
- 1804**—SWANSEA—**Thomas Jenkins**, 1804-1822 ;
 1822—William Courtenay Murray and David Rees, 1822-1823 ;
 1823—John Williams, William Courtenay Murray, and David Rees, 1823-1844 ;
 1844—John Williams and David Rees, 1844-1852 ;
 1852—John and Howell Walters Williams, 1852-1857 ;
 1857—Howell Walters Williams, 1857-1881 ;
 1881—Howell Walters Williams & Co., 1881-1890 ;
 1891—The Cambrian Newspaper Company, Limited, 1891-1902 ;
 1902—The South Wales Post Newspaper Company Limited, 1902-1923—.
- 1805**—HAVERFORDWEST—**James Thomas**, 1805-1844—.
- 1806**—CHEPSTOW—**S. Rogers**, 1806-1808.
- 1807**—CARMARTHEN—**Jonathan Harris**, 1807-1832 ;
 1832—Daniel Harris, 1832-1836.

¹See also List III. (1740-1827) and List II. (1828, 1842 and 1843).

- 1807**—BANGOR—**John Broster**, 1807-1817 ;
 1817—Charles Broster, 1817-1827 ;
 1826—John Brown, 1826-1847 ;
 1847—William and John [*junior*] Brown & Co., 1847-1850 ;
 1850—John Brown, [*junior*], 1850-1875 ;
 1875—John Robert Brown, 1875-1902— ;
 1850—Augustus Robert Martin 1850-1859 ;
 1859—John Kenmuir Douglas, 1859-1874 ;
 1874—Douglas Bros. (=Malcolm Percy Douglas and Kenmuir Whitworth Douglas), 1874-1886 ;
 —1886—Kenmuir Whitworth Douglas, —1886 ;
 1886—The North Wales Chronicle Company Limited (Kenmuir Whitworth Douglas, managing director, 1886-1891), 1886-1923—.
- 1808**—CHEPSTOW—**Mark Willett**, 1808-1820.
- 1808**—BRECON—**Henry Hughes**¹, 1808-1820 ;
 1820—Priscilla Hughes, 1820-1827 ;
 1827—William Webb, 1827-1844—.
- 1808**—RUTHIN—**Thomas Gee** for **Thomas Jones**, 1808-1809 ;
 1809—DENBIGH—Thomas Gee for Thomas Jones, 1809-1813 ;
 1813—Thomas Gee, 1813-1845 ;
 1845—Thomas Gee and Thomas Gee, [*junior*], 1845 ;
 1845—Thomas Gee, [*junior*], 1845-1881 ;
 1881—Thomas Gee & Son (=Thomas Gee, [*junior*], and John Howell Gee), 1881-1898 ;
 1898—John Howell Gee as 'Thomas Gee & Son', 1898-1903 ;
 1903—Gee & Son (=Members of Thomas Gee's family), 1903-1914 ;
 1914—Gee & Son, Limited (=A limited liability company), 1914-1923—.
- 1809**—ABERYSTWYTH—**John James**, 1809 ;
 1809—Samuel Williams and John James, 1809 ;
 1809—John James and Samuel Williams, 1809-1812 ;
 1812—Samuel Williams, 1812-1820 ;
 1820—Esther Williams, 1820-1847 ;
 1847—Esther Williams & Son (=Philip Williams), 1847-1857 ;
 1857—Philip Williams, 1857-1887 ;
 1887—LLANELLY—John Allen Williams as 'David² Williams & Son', 1887-1901 ;
 1901—Louisa Williams as 'Williams & Son', 1901-1912 ;
 1912—Thomas Richard Ludford, 1912-1923—.
- 1809**—CARMARTHEN—**Hannah White and Joshua Watkins**, 1809 ;
 1809—Hannah White, 1809-1818 ;
 1818—Hannah White & Sons (=George White White and Isaac White White), 1818-1860 ;
 1860—George White White and Isaac White White as 'H. White & Sons', 1860-1861.
 1809—Hannah White and **Joshua Watkins**, 1809 ;
 1809—Joshua Watkins and — Lloyd, 1809-1810 ;
 1810—Joshua Watkins, 1810 ;
 1811—Joshua Watkins and James Jones, 1811.

LIST II.

PRESSES AND MASTER-PRINTERS RELATED TO CERTAIN OF THOSE ENTERED IN LISTS I. AND III., TO 1923.

- 1548**—WORCESTER—**John Oswen**, 1548-1553.
1695—SHREWSBURY—**Thomas Jones**, 1695-1713.
1707—SHREWSBURY—**John Rogers**, 1707-1738.
1707—DUBLIN—**Stephen Powell**, Stephen Powell & Son, and Stephen Powell, *junior* successively, 1707-1773.
1711—SHREWSBURY—**Thomas Durston**, 1711-1767.
1715—SHREWSBURY—**Shôn Rhydderch**, 1715-1728.
1734—HEREFORD—**Simon Thomas**, 1734-1746—.
1738—SHREWSBURY—**Richard Lathrop**, 1738-1764.

¹See also List III. (1740-1831-1842).

²See also List II. (1835-1847).

- 1749**—SHREWSBURY—**John Cotton & Joshua Eddowes**, 1749-1765 ;
 1765—Joshua Eddowes, 1765-1788 ;
 1788—Joshua & William Eddowes, 1788-1811.
- 1758**—SHREWSBURY—**Stafford Prys**, 1758-1784 ;
 1784—Ann Prys, 1784-1798—.
- 1761**—DUBLIN—**James Potts**, —1761—.
- 1791**—CHESTER—**John Broster**, —1791— ;
 —1802—John Broster & Son (=Charles Broster), —1802-1817 ;
 1817—John Broster, 1817-1819—.
- 1797**—CHESTER—**William Collister Jones and Thomas Crane**, —1797-1798 ;
 1798—William Collister Jones, 1798-1806—.
- 1801**—SWANSEA—**Zecharias Bevan Morris**, 1801-1806 ;
 —1817—CARMARTHEN—Zecharias Bevan Morris, —1817-1818 ;
 1819—MERTHYR TYDFIL—**Shôn Shincyn¹ and Thomas Williams ('Gwilym Morganwg')**, 1819 ;
 1819—Shôn Shincyn, 1819-1827 ;
 1827—MAESYCWMMWR—Shôn Shincyn, 1827-1831 ;
 1831—CARDIFF—John and Llewelyn Jenkins, 1831-1834 ;
 1834—Llewelyn Jenkins, 1834-1844 ;
 1844—William Owen and Robert Roberts, 1844-1849 ;
 1849—William Owen, 1849-1854 ;
 1855—William Jones, 1855-1896 ;
 1896—Eliza Jones, 1896-1898 ;
 1898—Herbert William Jones, 1898-1899 ;
 1899—Archibald M'Lay & Co., 1899-1902 ;
 1902—Archibald M'Lay & Co., Ltd., 1902-1923—.
- 1812**—SWANSEA—**David Jenkin**, 1812-1816 ;
 1816—**Joseph Harris ('Gomer')**, 1816-1825 ;
 1825—John A. Williams ('Don Glan Towy'), 1825-1830 ;
 1830—Evan Griffiths ('Ieuan Eblig'), 1830-1868 ;
 1868—Evan & John Griffiths, 1868-1873 ;
 1873—John Griffiths as 'E. & J. Griffiths', 1873-1907.
- 1814**—CARNARVON—**Lewis Evan Jones**, 1814-1860 ;
 1860—Ellis Jones, 1860-1863.
- 1815**—CARDIFF—**John Tibbins**, 1815-1816.
- 1815**—DOLGELLY—**John Pugh**, —1815-1839 ;
 1839—Evan Jones as 'John Pugh', 1839-1840 ;
 1841—Evan Jones, 1841-1863 ;
 1863—John Williams, 1863 ;
 1864—Margaret Ogwen Jones, 1864 ;
 1864—Margaret Ogwen Jones & Co. (=John Williams), 1864-1866 ;
 1866—William Hughes & Co. (=John Williams), 1866 ;
 1867—William Hughes, 1867-1899 ;
 1900—William Hughes & Son (=Alfred Ernest Hughes), 1900-1910 ;
 1910—Hughes Bros. (=Alfred Ernest Hughes and John Hughes), 1910-1912 ;
 1912—Alfred Ernest Hughes as 'Hughes Bros.', 1912-1923—.
- 1818**—DOLGELLY—**Robert Richards**, 1818-1821—.
- 1819**—CARDIFF—**John Cheese and J. Colwell**, 1819.
- 1820**—CARMARTHEN—**David Evans**, 1820-1823.
- 1820**—WREXHAM—**David Oliver**, 1820-1822—.
- 1821**—CARDIFF—**Daniel McLode**, 1821-1825.
- 1822**—MERTHYR TYDFIL—**Thomas Price**, 1822-1843 ;
 1843—Mary Price, 1843-1844 ;
 1844—Williams & [David] Jones, 1844 ;
 1845—David Jones, 1845-1853 ;
 1853—Peter Williams, 1853-1887 ;
 1887—George Williams, 1887-1902 ;
 1902—The Merthyr Telegraph Company, Limited, 1902-1914.
- 1823**—WREXHAM—**Richard Hughes**, 1823-1848 ;
 1848—Richard Hughes & Son (=Charles*Hughes), 1848-1871 ;
 1871—Charles Hughes as 'Hughes & Son', 1871-1886 ;
 1886—Charles Tudor Hughes and Albert Llewelyn Hughes as 'Hughes & Son', 1886-1920 ;
 1920—Hughes & Son, amalgamated with Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., 1920-1923—.

¹See also List III. (1827).

- 1823**—CARMARTHEN—**John Evans**, [*junior*], 1823-1840.
- 1824**—PEMBROKE—**John Treble**, 1824.
- 1824**—LLANFAIR CAEREINION—**Robert Jones** ('*Bardd Mawddach*'), for the Wesleyan-Methodist Welsh Bookroom Committee, 1824-1827 ;
 1827—LLANIDLOES—**John Jones** ('*Idrisyn*'), 1827-1836 ;
 1836—**John Mendus Jones**, 1836-1846 ;
 1846—**John Jones** ('*Idrisyn*'), 1846-1853 ;
 1853—**John Mendus Jones**, 1853-1859 ;
 1859—BANGOR—**John Mendus Jones**, 1859-1899 ;
 1899—**Evan Thomas**, 1899-1923—.
- 1826**—CONWAY—**Robert Jones**, 1826-1827 ;
 1827—PWLLHELI—**Robert Jones**, 1827-1834 ;
 1834—BANGOR—**Robert Jones**, 1834-1846 ;
 1846—**Robert Griffith Jones**, 1846-1850—.
- 1826**—MERTHYR TYDFIL—**Benjamin Morgan**, 1826-1827 ;
 1827—**Thomas Price** and **Benjamin Morgan**, 1827 ;
 1827—**Benjamin Morgan**, 1827-1833.
- 1827**—ABERYSTWYTH—**Samuel Thomas**, 1827-1830.
- 1827**—LLANFAIR CAEREINION—**Robert Jones** ('*Bardd Mawddach*'), 1827-1835 ;
 1835—**Robert Humphreys**, 1835—.
- 1828**—LLANDOVERY—**Jeffrey Jones** ('*Ab Cilydd*'), 1828-1830.
- 1828**—MERTHYR TYDFIL—**Jenkins & Co.** (= **Richard Jones**¹, **Shôn Shincyn**, and **Thomas Williams** ('*Gwilym Morganwg*'), 1828 ;
 1828—**Richard Jones**, 1828-1830.
- 1829**—CRICKHOWELL—**Thomas Williams** ('*Brân ap Llyr*'), 1829-1867 ;
 1867—**Ann Williams**, 1867-1868—.
- 1837—BRYNMAWR—**Thomas Williams** ('*Brân ap Llyr*'), 1837.
- 1829**—LLANDOVERY—**David Rice Rees & William Rees**, 1829-1835 ;
 1835—**William Rees**, 1835-1860 ;
 1860—**David Jones Roderic**, 1860-1861 ;
 1861—**William Rees**, 1861 ;
 1861—**William Rees** as '*D. J. Roderic*', 1861-1873 ;
 1873—**Jago** (sometimes **James Morgan Howell**), 1873-1898 ;
 1898—*'The Welshman'*, Newspaper Co., Carmarthen, 1898-1900 ;
 1900—**Lewis Thomas**, 1900-1923—.
- 1830**—HAVERFORDWEST—**William Gillard**, —1830-1836— ;
 —1836—**William Perkins**, —1836-1880—.
- 1830**—PEMBROKE—**Henry Lewis**, —1830-1835—.
- 1830**—LONDON—**Horatio Owen**, 1830-1872.
- 1830**—WREXHAM—**George Griffiths**, 1830-1859 ;
 1859—**George Charles Griffiths**, 1859—.
- 1832**—CARNARVON—**Josiah Thomas Jones**, 1832-1836 ;
 1836—MERTHYR—**Josiah Thomas Jones**, 1836-1838 ;
 1838—COWBRIDGE—**Josiah Thomas Jones**, 1838-1840 ;
 1840—CARMARTHEN—**Josiah Thomas Jones**, 1840-1852 ;
 1852—ABERDARE—**Josiah Thomas Jones**, 1852-1864 ;
 1864—**Josiah Thomas Jones & Son** (= **Theophilus Lines Jones**), 1864-1873 ;
 1873—**Jones & Son** (= **Rebecca Jones** and **Theophilus Lines Jones**), 1873-1887 ;
 1887—**Theophilus Lines Jones** as '*Jones & Son*', 1887-1902 ;
 1903—**William Jenkin Gwyddonwy Evans**, 1903 (3 weeks only).
 1903—**William Jenkin Gwyddonwy Evans**, 1903-1916 (at 81, Gadlys Road, Aberdare) ;
 1903—**Theophilus Lines Jones** as '*Jones & Son*', 1903-1908.
- 1835**—LLANELLY—**David Rees and John Thomas**, 1835-1847 ;
 1847—**David Rees** and **David Williams**, 1847-1849 ;
 1850—**David Rees** and **John Williams**, 1850-1860 ;
 1861—**Bernard Robert Rees**, 1861-1894 ;
 1895—**Bernard Robert Rees & Son**, 1895-1909 ;
 1910—**Brinley R. Jones**, 1910-1923—.
- 1836**—LLANIDLOES—**John Jones** ('*Idrisyn*'), 1836-1854.

¹See also List III. (1740-1827).

- 1836—WELSHPOOL—Samuel Salter**, 1836-1878 ;
 1878—Samuel Salter, [*junior*], 1878-1889 ;
 1889—Samuel Salter, [*junior*], and David Rowlands, 1889-1906 ;
 1906—David Rowlands, 1906-1923—.
- 1837—CARNARVON—Hugh Humphreys**, 1837-1896.
- 1838—CONWAY—Hugh Jones**, 1838-1839 ;
 1839—LLANRWST—Hugh Jones, 1839-1842 ;
 1842—LLANGOLLEN—Hugh Jones, 1842-1880 ;
 1880—Tom Jones as 'Hugh Jones & Co.', 1880-1923—.
- 1838—WREXHAM—William Bayley**, 1838-1846 ;
 1846—William and George Bayley, 1846-1849 ;
 1849—William Bayley, 1849-1868— ;
 1849—George Bayley, 1849-1863 ;
 1863—George R. Bayley and George Bradley, 1863-1890 ;
 1890—Bayley & Bradley Limited, 1890-1923—.
 —1876—H. Bailey, —1876— ; Charles Bayley & Co., —1877— ;
 —1880—William R. Bailey & Co., —1880—.
- 1839—CARMARTHEN—William Spurrell**, 1839-1889 ;
 1889—Walter Spurrell as 'W. Spurrell & Son', 1889-1923—.
- 1841—CARDIFF—Henry Webber**, 1841-1865 ;
 1865—John Young Walters for the Proprietors, 1865 ;
 1865—The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian Newspaper and Printing Company (Limited), 1865-1870.
- 1842—BRYNMAWR—David Stephenson**, 1842-1880— ;
 —1885—William Jones, —1885—.
- 1842—MACHYNLLETH—Richard Jones**, 1842-1844 ;
 1844—Richard and Isaac Francis Jones, 1844-1845 ;
 1845—Isaac Francis Jones, 1845-1849 ;
 1849—Adam Evans, 1849-1896 ;
 1896—Margaret Evans, 1896-1905 ;
 1905—John Evans, 1905-1923—.
- 1843—LLANFYLLIN—John Davies Jones**, 1843-1844—.
- 1843—MERTHYR TYDFIL—Rees Lewis**, 1843-1886 ;
 1886—John Price Lewis, 1886-1908 ;
 1908—Llewelyn Davies & Co., 1908-1918 ;
 1918—Mrs. Llewelyn Davies as 'Llewelyn Davies & Co.', 1918-1920 ;
 1920—Llewelyn Davies & Co., Ltd., 1920-1923—.
- 1844—PEMBROKE—Henry Edward Potter**, 1844—.
- 1846—LLANGOLLEN—William Williams**, 1846-1891 ;
 1891—R. R. Williams as 'William Williams', 1891-1918.
- 1848—PORTMADOC—Evan Jones**, 1848-1894.
- 1849—CARMARTHEN—William Thomas ('Gwilym Mai')**, 1849-1872.
- 1849—LLANFYLLIN—Richard Jones**, [*junior*], 1849-1859.
- 1850—BRYNMAWR—John Davies**, 1850-1900 ;
 1900—Sophia Davies and Son (=W. W. Davies), 1900-1923—.
- 1851—SWANSEA—Joseph Rosser**, 1851-1853 ;
 1854—Joseph Rosser and David Williams, 1854-1858 ;
 1858—Joseph Rosser, 1858-1863.
- 1854—HAVERFORDWEST—William Lewis**, 1854— ;
 —1868—Norman & William Lewis, —1868-1871— ;
 —1875—William Lewis, —1875-1901— ;
 —1906—William Lewis & Sons, —1906-1918— ;
 —1919—John Thomas, —1919-1923—.
- 1857—CARDIFF—Evan Walters**, 1857-1868—.
- 1857—CARDIFF—John Young Walters**, 1857-1865.
- 1857—LLANDEILO—David William Jones and Griffith Jones**, 1857-1890 ;
 1890—Griffith Jones & Sons, 1890-1923—.
- 1858—ABERDARE—Walter Lloyd**, 1858-1883 ;
 1883—W. Lloyd & Son (=Mary Smith Lloyd and Iago Lloyd), 1883-1895 ;
 1895—David Powell Richards, 1895-1899 ;
 1899—The Aberdare Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., 1899-1902 ;
 1902—William Roderick Haylings, 1902-1903 ;
 1903—William Roderick Haylings & Co., 1903-1904 ;
 1904—James Parr, 1904-1906 ;
 1906—Davies Bros. (Watkin Davies, managing partner), 1906-1923.
- 1858—MERTHYR—Thomas Howells**, 1858-1859 ;
 1859—John Williams James, 1859-1895 ;
 1895—Robert John James, 1895.

- 1862**—LLANELLY—**David Williams**, 1862-1864 ;
 1864—David Williams & Son (=John Allen Williams), 1864-1884 ;
 1884—John Allen Williams as 'David Williams & Son' 1884-1901 ;
 1901—Louisa Williams as 'Williams & Son', 1901-1912 ;
 1912—Thomas Richard Ludford, 1912-1923—.
- 1863**—DOLGELLY—**David Humphrey Jones**, 1863-1884 ;
 1884—Evan William Evans, 1884-1916 ;
 1917—E. W. Evans Ltd., 1917-1923—.
- 1863**—BETHESDA—**William Ogwen Jones** ('Gwilym Ogwen'), 1863.
- 1864**—BRYNMAWR—**William Lewis**, —1864.
- 1865**—BALA—**George Humphreys**, 1865-1868 ;
 1868—George Humphreys and Lewis Williams, 1868.
- 1865**—COLEFORD—**Charles Edwin Bird**, 1865-1885.
- 1866**—BRECON—**William Henry Clark** for The Brecon County Times Printing Co., Ltd.,
 1866-1873 ;
 1873—H. B. Wheeler, for The Brecon County Times Printing Co., Ltd., 1873-
 1877 ;
 1877—H. B. Wheeler, 1877-1883— ;
 1877—Edwin Poole, for the Brecon County Times Printing Co., Ltd., 1877-
 1889 ;
 1889—Edwin Poole, 1889-1895.
- 1867**—ABERDARE—**Jenkin Howell**, 1867-1902 ;
 1902—Jenkin Howell, [*junior*], 1902-1923—.
- 1871**—HAVERFORDWEST—**Thomas Lewis James**, —1871-1891— ;
 —1901—Thomas J. Morris, —1901-1918 ;
 1919—C. Dudley Morris, —1919-1922 ;
 1923—William Southwood Brewer, 1923—.
- 1872**—BLAENAU FFEISTINIOG—**Jones and Humphrey Evans**, 1872-1875 ;
 1876—BALA—Humphrey Evans, 1876-1921.
- 1872**—PONTYPRIDD—**David Davies** ('Dewi Alaw'), 1872-1881—.
- 1875**—ABERDARE—**John Mills, Francis Michael Lynch and Caradoc Davies**,
 1875-1876 ;
 1876—John Mills and Francis Michael Lynch, 1876-1887 ;
 1887—John Mills, 1887-1889 ;
 1890—John Mills and Gwilym Morgan Evans, 1890-1894 ;
 1895—Gwilym Morgan Evans, 1895-1909 ;
 1909—David Landeg, 1909-1911 ;
 1911—William Pugh and John Lewis Rowlands, 1911-1923—.
- 1876**—COLEFORD—**Matthew Bird**, 1876-1877.
- 1886**—DOLGELLY—**Edward Williams** ('Llew Meirion'), 1886-1923—.
- 1890**—BRYNMAWR—**Wallace John Tong**, 1890-1923—.
- 1891**—BRYNMAWR—**Stephen John Roderick & Son** (=John Thomas Roderick),
 1891-1918.
- 1902**—CARDIFF—**The Maritime Review, Ltd.** (=Captain William James Ward),
 1902-1915 ;
 1915—The Ward Maritime Press, Ltd. (=Captain William James Ward),
 1915-1920 ;
 1920—The Ward Publications, Ltd. (=Captain William James Ward), 1920-
 1924 ;
 1924—William Lewis (Printers), Ltd., 1924—.
- 1903**—ABERDARE—**William Pugh and John Lewis Rowlands**, 1903-1923—.
- 1906**—BRYNMAWR—**George William Dover**, 1903-1907 ;
 1907—Dover & Co. (E. E. and G. W. Dover), 1907-1923—.
- 1917**—CARDIFF—**Edward Lloyd Dobbins & Sons**, 1917-1921.
- 1923**—CARDIFF—**Martin & Co.**, 1923—.

LIST III.

MONMOUTHSHIRE PRESSES AND MASTER-PRINTERS, 1740-1923—.

- 1740**—PONTYPOOL—**Samuel and Felix Farley** for **Miles Harri** and others, 1740-1742.
 1827—Richard Jones, 1827-1828 ;
 1829—William Rowlands, 1829-1831 ;
 1831—Evan Prosser, 1831-1842 ;
 1842—Henry Hughes, 1842-1879 ;
 1879—Hughes & Son (=Henry Hughes and David William
 Hughes), 1879-1892 ;
 1892—David William Hughes as 'Hughes & Son', 1892-1920 ;
 1920—Harry Llewellyn Hughes as 'Hughes & Son', 1920-
 1923— ;

1740—PONTYPOOL—*cont'd.*

- 1829—Henry Webber¹ & Son, 1829-1830—.
- 1842—Thomas Bevan Oliver, 1842.
- 1851—Edward A. Harrhy, 1851-1852—.
- 1858—David Walkingshaw, 1858-1877 ;
1877—Henry Hughes, [*junior*²], 1877-1912 ;
1912—Rebecca J. Hughes, Harry Thomas Hughes, and others,
as 'Henry Hughes Newspapers, Ltd.', 1912-
1923—.
- 1870—William Harry Wheeler, —1870— ;
- 1891—Philip James Phillips, 1891.
- 1901—John Curzon, 1901-1915 ;
1915—Robert John Curzon & Ralph Curzon as 'R. J.
Curzon', 1915-1923—.

1791—MONMOUTH—Charles Heath, 1791-1830 ;

- 1830—Elizabeth Heath, 1830-1855.
- 1829—Reginald James Blewitt & Charles Hough, 1829-1831 ;
1831—Reginald James Blewitt, 1831-1832 ;
1832—John Nash for Reginald James Blewitt, 1832-1835 ;
1835—Edward Dowling, 1835-1836 ;
- 1830—Thomas Farror, —1830-1861 ;
1861—A. Farror, 1861-1862— ;
—1864—T. Farror & Co. (including James Farror),
—1864-1865 ;
1865—William Bailey, 1865-1875 ;
1875—William Bailey & Son (=Horace Thomas Bailey),
1875-1883 ;
1883—Horace Thomas Bailey as 'Bailey & Son', 1883-
1923—.
- 1831—Charles Hough, 1831-1833—.
- 1842—Robert Young Waugh, 1842-1888 ;
1888—Julian Waugh, 1888-1894.
- 1849—Charles Yeates, 1849-1852.
- 1861—James Farror, —1861-1862—.
- 1861—Evan Powell Meredith, 1861-1876—.
- 1862—Philip J. James, 1862—.
- 1865—William B. Grant, 1865-1866—.
- 1868—Samuel Rowley & Co., 1868-1871— ;
1876—Samuel Rowley, 1876-1883—.
- 1885—William John Price, 1885-1923—.

1801—ABERGAVERN—John Cheese Watkins, 1801-1822— ;

- 1830—John Cheese Watkins & Son, —1830-1838 ;
- 1820—James Hiley Morgan, 1820-1868 ;
1868—Henry Thomas and Henry John Edmunds,
1868-1892 ;
1892—Henry Thomas, 1892-1894 ;
1894—E. H. Littlehales, 1894 ;
1894—F. R. Crockford, 1894-1899 ;
1899—Owen Bros. (=Owen John Owen and Edwin
Vaughan Owen), 1899-1923—.
- 1841—Richard Rees, —1841-1843 ;
1843—Richard Rees & Son, 1843-1852 ;
1852—Charles Denton, 1852-1862 ;
1862—John Samuel Meredith, 1862-1870 ;
1870—Henry Seargeant, 1870-1880 ;
1880—Seargeant Bros. (Henry and Alfred Seargeant),
1880-1909 ;
1909—Seargeant Bros., Limited, 1909-1923—.
- 1856—Catherine Wilson, —1856—.
- 1864—Edwin Morgan, 1864-1888 ;
1888—Miss M. Morgan, 1888-1902 ;
1902—Miss M. Morgan & Co., 1902-1905 ;
1905—M. Morgan & C^o. Ltd. (=Mrs. H. Straker, *née*
Morgan, and Edgar C. Straker), 1905-1923—.
- 1887—George and William Finch, 1887.
- 1895—George William Dover³, 1895-1907 ;
1907—Dover & Co. (E. E. and G. W. Dover), 1907-1923—.

¹See also List II. (1841), List III. (1810—1829). ²See also List I. (1808). See also List II. (1906).

1806—CHEPSTOW—S. Rogers, 1806-1808.

1808—Mark Willett, 1808-?1820.

1812—W. Lambert, 1812—.

?1820—Thomas Major, ?1820-1825—.

1823—James Clark, 1823-1847 ;

1847—James Clark & Son (=William Edward Clark),
1847-1859 ;

1859—William Edward Clark, 1859-1891 ;

1891—William Edward New Clark and Emmeline Clark,
1891-1903.

1824—J. Wansbrough, 1824-1830—.

1845—T. P. Farror, 1845-1846—.

1850—Thomas Davies, 1850-1852—.

1852—Robert Taylor, 1852-1867 ;

1867—Thomas Griffiths, 1867-1883 ;

1883—Hannah Griffiths, 1883-1898 ;

1898—Ellen A. Griffiths, 1898-1923—.

1862—Alfred Hillman, 1862-1890 ;

1890—Alfred Hillman & Co., 1890-1906—.

1875—Enoch Williams, 1875-1910 ;

1910—Williams Bros., 1910-1914— ;

—1920—Frederick Williams, —1920-1922.

1913—Robert Quinton, 1913-1923—.

?1810—NEWPORT—Evan Lewis, ?1810-1819.

1812—Samuel Etheridge, 1812-1820 ; 1822-1824 ; 1826-1831 ;

1824—John Partridge for Samuel Etheridge, 1824 ;

1825—Samuel Etheridge and — Prosser, 1825 ;

1826—Samuel Etheridge, 1826-1831 ;

1831—John Frost, 1831-1839.

1813—John Tibbins¹, 1813-1815 ;

1817—J. Washbourn & Son, 1817-1818 ;

1818—John Cheese², 1818-1821.

1822—Samuel Reed, 1822-1855.

1822—Edward Nicholas, 1822-1825.

1824—John Partridge, 1824 ; 1831-1844 ;

1844—John Partridge, [*junior*], 1844-1852—.

?1827—Morgan Evans, ?1827-1862— ;

—1865—M. A. Evans, —1865-1868—.

1829—Henry Webber³ & Son, 1829-?1835— ;

?1835—Henry Webber, ?1835-1841 ;

1841—A. C. Luthman, 1841—.

1835—George Oliver, 1835-1843 ;

1843—Charles Henry Oliver, 1843-1884 ;

1884—Alfred Wadley, 1884-1893 ;

1893—Wadley & Son (=Alfred Wadley & Alfred William Gent
Wadley), 1893-1906 ;

1906—Alfred William Gent Wadley as 'Wadley & Son', 1906-1920.

1836—Edward Dowling, 1836-1839 ;

1839—John O'Dwyer, 1839-1844 ;

1844—Henry Cossens, 1844-1845 ;

1845—William Christophers, 1845-1878 ;

1879—William Christophers & Son, 1879-1890 ;

1890—William Christophers, [*junior*], as 'William
Christophers & Son', 1890-1905 ;1905—Peter Wilson Raffan⁴ & Co., Ltd., 1905-1914 ;

1914—The Newport Printing Co., Ltd., 1914-1923—.

1836—Henry Clapperton, 1836-1839 ;

1839—Henry Clapperton & Thomas Oliver, 1839— ;

1840—Henry Clapperton, 1840-1847 ;

1847—Thomas Oliver, 1847 ;

1847—Thomas Oliver & Co., 1847-1848 ;

1848—Mrs. Thomas Oliver as 'T. Oliver & Co.', 1848-1851 ;

1851—Henry Mullock, 1851-1877 ;

1877—Henry Mullock & Son, 1877-1881 ;

1881—Henry Mullock & Sons, 1881-1914 ;

1914—William & Richard Mullock as 'Mullock & Sons, Ltd.',
1914-1920 ;1920—William Mullock as 'Mullock & Sons, Ltd.', 1920-
1923—.¹ See List II., 1815. ² *Ibid.* 1819. ³ *Ibid.*, II, 1841. ⁴ See also under '1888—ABERTILLERY, 1888-1923—.' (post).

1810—NEWPORT—*cont'd.*

- 1844—Edmund Harrhy, 1844-1876.
- 1846—William Lancelot Kelly, 1846-1852.
- 1847—David Morris, 1847-1852.
- 1850—Benjamin Jones, 1850—.
- 1851—John Roberts, 1851-1852—.
- 1852—Charles Peaty, 1852.
- 1852—Edmund Palmer, 1852-1864 ;
1864—Edmund Palmer & Son (=George Frederick Palmer),
1864-1889.
- 1852—John C. Paterson, 1852-1854 ;
1854—John Harrison, 1854-1857 ;
1857—John C. Paterson, 1857-1859 ;
1859—Arthur Owen Davies, 1859 ;
1859—Thomas Williams, 1859-1875 ;
1875—E. M. Williams, 1875-1878 ;
1878—The Trustees of E. M. Williams, 1878-1880 ;
1860—James Wilmot Rees, 1860-1863.
- 1857—William Nicholas Johns, 1857-1900 ;
1900—William Bath Cleaver for The Monmouthshire Telegraph
Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, 1900-1901 ;
1901—Francis William Johns, 1901-1902 ;
1902—Arthur Parnell Higham for The Monmouthshire
Telegraph Printing and Publishing Company,
Limited, 1902-1903.
- 1858—George W. Corner, —1858-1879.
- 1858—Samuel Mills, —1858-1864.
- 1861—Charles Morgan & Son, 1861-1871 ;
1871—Charles Morgan, 1871-1874.
- 1861—Henry Evans for The South Wales and Monmouthshire Newspaper
Company (Limited), Cardiff, 1861-1862 ;
- 1862—Edmund Browne, 1862-1868 ;
1868—William Jones, 1868-1901 ;
1901—Arthur Vyrnwy Jones as 'William Jones', 1901-1923.
- 1864—William Warren Loder, 1864-1881 ;
1881—Charles E. Morgan, 1881-1882—.
- 1865—Henry Russell Evans, 1865-1866 ;
1888—Henry Russell Evans for The Monmouthshire and South
Wales Newspaper Company, 1888-1890 ;
- 1870—William Harry Wheeler, 1870-1879 ;
1879—John Edward Southall, 1879-1909 ;
1909—John Edward Southall & Co., 1909-1911 ;
1911—F. C. White & Co. Ltd., 1911-1913 ;
1913—John Edward Southall & Co., Ltd., 1913-1923—.
- 1872—Morgan & Newby, 1872-1874 ;
1874—John Harries Lewis Evans, 1874-1877.
- 1875—Johns Brothers (=Richard Holland Johns, William Nicholas Johns,
and Philip Johns), 1875-1877 ;
1878—Richard Holland Johns, 1878-1899 ;
1899—Robert Stanley Johns as 'R. H. Johns',
1899-1904 ;
1904—R. H. Johns, Limited, 1904-1923—.
- 1875—Arthur Williams, 1875-1887 ;
1887—Ellen Williams, 1887-1905 ;
1905—Arthur Williams, [*junior*], 1905-1923—.
- 1877—John Hughes & Son, 1877-1882 ;
1882—Griffiths & Bell (=David James Griffiths & George Bell),
1882-1886 ;
1886—George Bell, 1886-1923—.
- 1878—John Cousins Sims, 1878-1902 ;
1902—John Cousins Sims & Son (=Arthur Edwin Sims), 1902-
1923—.
- 1881—William Brown, 1881-1894 ;
1894—Ira Brown, 1894-1896. *
- 1887—Edward Griffiths Watkins, 1887-1897.
- 1888—John Stokes, 1888-1912 ;
1912—John Stokes & Son (=Charles Conroy Stokes). 1912-23—.
- 1890—Edward Dobbins, 1890-1892 ;
1892—Edward Dobbins for The Newport Newspaper Company,
Limited, 1892.

1810—NEWPORT—*cont'd.*

- 1891—Philip James Phillips¹, 1891-1893 ;
 1893—The Newport Printing Co. (=F. E. Liddiard, William Chave and William Robert Winter), 1893-1894.
- 1892—Charles Douglas Stentiford for The Newport Liberal Newspaper Company, Limited (now The South Wales Argus Company, Limited), 1892-1923—.
- 1892—Arthur C. Gronow & Miss Matilda Palmer as 'Arthur C. Gronow', 1892-1896 ;
 1896—Arthur C. Gronow, Miss Matilda Palmer, H. J. G. & Bernard Fussell, as 'The Maindee Printing Co.' and 'Fussell Bros.', 1896-1897 ;
 1897—Miss Matilda Palmer & H. J. G. Fussell as 'Fussell Bros.', 1897-1900 ;
 1900—Wright & Lee (=George Thomas Wright & William Ellis Lee), 1900-1923—.
- 1893—Ernest Richards, 1893-1896.
- 1894—Tom A. Barfoot, 1894.
- 1895—Arthur Ward Dawson, 1895-1898 ;
 1898—A. W. Dawson & Co., Ltd., 1898-1910 ;
 1910—A. W. Dawson & Son, 1910 ;
 1910—Alfred Whittaker & Co., Ltd., 1910-1913.
- 1895—Gould Bros. (=Harry & John Kennedy Gould), 1895-1906 ;
 1906—John Kennedy Gould as 'Gould Bros.', 1906-1923—.
- 1898—Charles Joyce, 1898-1902 ;
 1902—Charles Joyce & Sons (=Douglas, Claude & Cecil Joyce), 1902-1920 ;
 1920—Charles Joyce & Sons (Npt.) Ltd., 1920-1923—.
- 1901—Francis William Johns, 1901-1902.
- 1902—Arthur Thomas William James, 1902-1923—.
- 1903—The Williams Press, Ltd. (=Alfred Samuel Williams & Reginald Frank Kewer-Williams), 1903-1923—.
- 1904—William Jones [2nd], 1904-1912 ;
 1912—Claude Oakley Jones, 1912-1915 ;
 1915—John Walter Freeman Pope, 1915-1916 ;
 1916—Thomas & Pope (=Sydney P. Thomas & John Walter Freeman Pope), 1916-1917 ;
 1917—John Walter Freeman Pope, 1917-1923—.
- 1905—Fred D. Biddle, 1905-1923—.
- 1905—Peter Wilson Raffan & Co., Ltd., 1905-1914 ;
 1914—The Newport Printing Co., Ltd., 1914-1923—.
- 1906—Williams & Curnuck (=Ernest Williams & Edward Curnuck), 1906-1912 ;
 1912—Williams Bros. & Co., 1912-1919 ;
 1919—Williams & Curnuck, 1919-1923—.
- 1907—John Edward David Seary, 1907-1909 ;
 1909—J. Seary & Co. (=Frank Seary, John Edward David Seary & A. V. Seary), 1909-1923—.
- 1908—Harold Edward Lawton for The Newport and Monmouthshire Newspaper Company, Limited, 1908-1910 ;
 1910—Charles Isaac Mills for The Newport and Monmouthshire Newspaper Company, Limited, 1910-1922.
- 1910—Walter Iles, 1910-1923—.
- 1911—John George Cope, 1911-1923—.
- 1914—Henry Dight & Sons (=Albert Henry Dight and Alfred Dight), 1914-1923—.
- 1914—Thomas & Lumbard (=Sydney P. Thomas & John Hook Lumbard), 1914-1916 ;
 1916—John Hook Lumbard, 1916-1923—.
- 1921—Archibald Harry William Gregory, 1921-1923—.
- 1922—The Commercial Printing Co., 1922-1923—.
- 1923—Evan Williams (Printers), Ltd., 1923—.

1827—MAESYCWWR—Shôn Shincyn², 1827-1831.¹ See also under '1740—PONTYPOOL—1891' (*ante*).² See also List II. (1801—1819 and 1827).

- 1834**—USK—**George A. Clark and James Henry Clark**, 1834-1835 ;
 1835—James Henry Clark, 1835-1892 ;
 1892—James Henry Clark for the County Observer Newspaper and
 Printing Company, Limited, 1892-1913 ;
 1913—Eliza Blanche Clark as 'Clark & Co.', 1913-1923—.
- 1897—Tudor James Hayward, 1897-1923—.
- 1848**—TREDEGAR—**Thomas Gibbon**, 1848-1852 ;
 1852—Thomas Gibbon & Co., 1852-1858—.
- 1848—Charles Peaty, 1848-1893.
- 1854—John Thomas, 1854-1874 ;
 1874—John Thomas, [*junior*], 1874-1895.
- 1859—William Harris, 1859-1865.
- ‡1884—Daniel Morgan, ‡1884-1890 ;
 1890—David Jones, 1890 ;
 1891—David Jones and Alfred Prole, 1891 ;
 1891—John Prole, 1891-1901 ;
 1901—John Prole & Son (=Harry Llewelyn Prole),
 1901-1907 ;
 1907—Francis Edgar Powell, 1907-1923—.
- 1886—George Jenkin Jacobs, 1886.
- 1893—Elizabeth Swarbrick, 1893-1923—.
- 1905—David John Morgan, 1905-1923—.
- 1861**—GELLIGROES—**Aneurin Jones ('Aneurin Fardd')**, 1861-1864 ;
 1864—BLAENAU—William Roberts, LL.D. ('Nefydd'),
 1864-1872 ;
 1872—William Rowland Roberts, 1872-1873.
- 1867**—ABERTILLERY—**John Williams**, 1867-1895.
- 1868**—BLAENAVON—**Evan Probert**, 1868-1916 ;
 1916—John Whitney Probert, 1916-1923—.
- 1888—Edwin Hunt and James Thomas Ward, 1888-1891 ;
 1891—James Thomas Ward, 1891-1923—.
- 1868**—EBBW VALE—**John Davies**, 1868-1890 ;
 1890—Evan Evans, 1890-1899 ;
 1899—Harry Llewelyn Prole, 1899-1905 ;
 1905—John Prole & Son (=Harry Llewelyn Prole),
 1905-1923—.
- 1880—The Ebbw Vale Printing Company (=William Davies, William
 Morris, and Llewelyn Parry Lewis), 1880-1884 ;
 1884—Llewelyn Parry Lewis and William Morris as The
 Ebbw Vale Printing Company, 1884-1898 ;
 1898—Llewelyn Parry Lewis, 1898-1911 ;
 1911—George A. Haines & Son, 1911-1918 ;
 1918—The Ebbw Vale Iron Steel and Coal Company,
 Limited, 1918-1923—.
- 1922—George A. Haines, —1922-1923—.
- 1870**—RHYMNEY—**George Jenkin Jacobs**, 1870-1895 ;
 1896—George Jenkin Jacobs & Co., 1896-1908 ;
 1908—John Calvin Jacobs and William Arthur Jacobs, 1908-1923—.
- 1910—Harry Shepherd, 1910-1920 ;
 1920—Winifred Shepherd, 1920-1924.
- 1870**—PONTYMISTER, RISCA—**John Robert Taylor**, 1870-1877 ;
 1877—Thomas Yendall, 1877-1911 ;
 1911—Yendall & Co., Ltd., 1911-1916 ;
 1916—Mrs. Thomas Yendall as 'Yendall & Co., Ltd.'
 1916-1918 ;
 1918—T. E. Yendall & R. W. Yendall as 'Yendall & Co., Ltd.',
 1918-1923—.
- 1881**—PONTNEWYDD—**Thomas Cocker**, 1881-1891.
 1911—F. C. White, 1911.
- 1888**—ABERTILLERY—**Arthur Tilney**, 1888 ;
 1888—J. C. Durant, 1888-1889 ;
 1889—Alfred C. Durant, 1889-1892 ;
 1892—William Roderick Haylings¹, 1892-1902 ;
 1902—Peter Wilson Raffan & Co., Ltd., 1902-1913 ;
 1913—The South Wales Gazette, Ltd., 1913-1923—.
- 1897—William Phillips, 1897-1898 ;
 1898—William Phillips and John James, 1898-1911 ;
 1911—T. Raymond James as 'Phillips & James', 1911-1913 ;

¹See also List II. (1858-1902).

- 1888**—**ABERTILLERY**—*cont'd.*
 1910—William Jones, 1910-1923—.
 1923—Phillips & Co. (=William Phillips), 1923—.
1891—**LLANTHONY**—**The Rev. Cyprian Alston, O.S.B., and others**, 1891-1896—.
1901—**ABERCARN**—**Cyril Winmill**, 1901-1923.
1906—**CWMBRAN**—**Edward Charles Price**, 1906-1923—.
1908—**BLACKWOOD**—**James Edgar Roberts**, 1908-1923—.
1914—**NEWBRIDGE**—**Albert Harris**, 1914-1920—.
 1914—Frank Hunt, 1914-1923—.
1915—**CROSS KEYS, RISCA**—**Cyril Winmill**, 1915-1923—.

LIST IV.

PERIODICALS (1713-1923—) MENTIONED IN THIS WORK.

NEWSPAPERS.

- 1713**—'The Hereford Journal', 1713-1923—; Hereford.
1722—'The Gloucester Journal', 1722-1923—; Gloucester.
1741—'The Weekly History', 1741-1742; London.
1743—'Felix Farley's Bristol Journal', 1743-1853; Bristol.
1772—'The Shrewsbury Chronicle', 1772-1923—; Shrewsbury.
1794—'The Salopian Journal and Courier of Wales', 1794-1843; Shrewsbury;
 1843—'Eddowes's Journal', 1843-1868—; Shrewsbury.
1799—'The Hampshire Telegraph', 1799-1923—; Portsmouth.
1804—'The Cambrian', 1804-1923—; Swansea.
1808—'The North Wales Gazette', 1808-1827; Bangor;
 1827—'The North Wales Chronicle', 1827-1923—; Bangor.
1810—'The Carmarthen Journal', 1810-1923—; Carmarthen.
1814—'Seren Gomer',¹ 1814-1815; Swansea.
1831—'The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald', 1831-1923—; Carnarvon.
1832—'Cymro America', 1832; New York, U.S.A.
1832—'The Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecon Gazette, and Merthyr Guardian', 1832-1844; Merthyr; Cardiff;
 1845—'The Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian', 1845-1874; Cardiff.
1832—'The Welshman', 1832-1923—; Carmarthen.
1835—'Figaro in Wales', 1835-1836; Bangor;
 1836—'Philo-Figaro', 1836; Bangor.
1835—'Anti-Figaro', 1835-1836; Carnarvon.
1836—'The Cambrian Gazette, neu y Freinlen Gymroaidd', 1836; Aberystwyth.
1836—'The Silurian', 1836-1855; Brecon; Cardiff.
1839—'Y Protestant', 1839-1843; Mold; Bala.
1842—'The Illustrated London News', 1842-1923—; London.
1843—'Yr Amserau', 1843-1859; Liverpool; Isle of Man; Liverpool;
 1859—'Baner² ac Amserau Cymru', 1859-1923—; Denbigh; Aberystwyth.
1843—'Twr Gwalia', 1843; Bangor.
1843—'Yr Yspiwr', 1843-1845; Llangollen.
1844—'The Pembrokehire Herald', 1844-1923—; Haverfordwest.
1847—'The Swansea and Glamorgan Herald', 1847-1890; Swansea;
 1890—'The Swansea and Glamorgan Herald and Herald of Wales', 1890-1923—; Swansea.
1848—'The Llanelly Advertiser', 1848; Llanelly.
1848—'The Wrexham Advertiser', 1848—; Wrexham;
 1854—'The Wrexham Weekly Advertiser', 1854-1857; Wrexham;
 1857—'The Wrexham Advertiser', 1857-1923—; Wrexham.
1850—'The North Wales Gazette', 1850; Bangor.
1851—'Y Drych', 1851-1923—; Utica, New York, U.S.A.
 Incorporating, in 1855, 'Y Gwlyedydd Americanaidd'; in 1877, 'Baner America';
 in 1890, 'Y Wasg'; and in 1894, 'Columbia'.
1851—'Seren Cymru', 1851-1853; 1856-1923—; Carmarthen.
1852—'Y Gwron Cymreig',³ 1852-1856; Carmarthen; Aberdare;
 1856—'Y Gwron', 1856-1860; Aberdare;
 1860—'Y Gwron a'r Gweithiwr',⁴ 1860.
1853—'The Llanelly Telegraph', 1853-1867; Llanelly;
 1867—'The South Wales Press'; 1867-1923—; Llanelly.

¹ See also under 'Magazines' (1818). ² See also under 1857.³ See also under 'Magazines' (1838). ⁴ See also under 1858.

- 1854**—The Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph', 1854-1923—; Haverfordwest.
1854—The Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser', 1854-1923—; Newport, Shropshire.
1854—The Llangollen Chronicle', 1854; Llangollen.
1854—Y Gwilydydd Americanaidd' 1854-1855; Utica; New York. Incorporated with 'Y Drych' in 1855.
1854—'Y Wasg', 1854; Aberystwyth.
1855—The Cardiff and Merthyr Mercury, and Glamorgan Gazette', 1855; Cardiff.
1855—The Falmouth Packet', 1855-1923—; Falmouth.
1855—Yr Herald Cymraeg', 1855-1923—; Carnarvon.
1855—The Merthyr Telegraph', 1855-1881; Merthyr.
1855—Potter's Electric News', 1855-1869; Haverfordwest.
1855—The Wrexhamite', 1855-1856; Wrexham;
 1857—The Wrexham Telegraph' 1857-1863; Wrexham;
 1863—The Denbighshire and Flintshire Telegraph', 1863-1867; Wrexham.
1857—'Baner Cymru', 1857-1859; Denbigh;
 1859—'Baner ac Amserau Cymru', 1859-1923—; Denbigh; Aberystwyth.
1857—Cardiff Times', 1857-1923—; Cardiff.
1857—Udgorn y Bobl', 1857-1861; Denbigh;
 1861—'Baner ac Amserau Cymru' (Saturday edition), 1861-1914; Denbigh.
1858—Y Gweithiwr', 1858-1860; Aberdare;
 1860—Y Gwron a'r Gweithiwr', 1860; Aberdare.
1858—Y Gwladgarwr', 1858-1882; Aberdare.
1859—The Christian', 1859-1923—; London.
1859—The Merthyr Star', 1859-1872; Merthyr.
1860—The Cambrian News', 1860-1923—; Aberystwyth.
1860—The Llangollen Advertizer', 1860-1921; Llangollen.
1860—The Daily Western Mercury', 1860; Plymouth;
 1860—The Western Daily Mercury', 1860-1923—; Plymouth.
1860—The Merionethshire Herald', 1860-1864; Bala;
 1864—The Merionethshire Standard', 1864-1868; Bala;
 1869—The Cambrian News', 1869-23—; Bala; Aberystwyth.
1861—The Aberdare Times', 1861-1902; Aberdare.
1861—The Cambria Daily Leader', 1861-1923—; Cardiff; Swansea.
1861—The Falmouth and Penryn Times', 1861—; Falmouth.
1863—The Llanelly Guardian', 1863-1878—; Llanelly;
 1879—The Llanelly and County Guardian', 1879-1923; Llanelly.
1864—The Merionethshire Standard', 1864-1868; Bala.
1864—The Merthyr Express', 1864-1923—; Merthyr.
1865—The Cardiff Morning Express', 1865; Cardiff.
1866—The Brecon County Times', 1866-1893; Brecon;
 1894—The Brecon & Radnor County Times', 1894-1897; Brecon;
 1897—The Brecon County Times', 1897-1923—; Brecon.
1866—Cronicl Cymru', 1866-1872; Bangor.
1867—Y Tyst Cymreig', 1867-1870; Liverpool; Merthyr;
 1871—Y Tyst a'r Dydd', 1871-1892; Merthyr; Dolgelly;
 1892—Y Tyst', 1892-1923—; Merthyr.
—1868—The Brynmawr Chronicle',—1868—; Brynmawr.
1868—Y Dydd', 1868-1870; Dolgelly;
 1871—Y Tyst a'r Dydd', 1871-1872; Dolgelly;
 1872—Y Dydd', 1872-1891; 1892-1923—; Dolgelly.
1868—Y Fellten', 1868-1876; Merthyr.
1868—'Baner America', 1868-1877; Scranton, Hyde Park, Penn., U.S.A. Incorporated with 'Y Drych' in 1877.
1868—The Sussex Daily News', 1868-1923—; Brighton.
1869—The Cambrian News', 1869-1923; Bala; Aberystwyth.
1869—Y Goleuad', 1869-1923—; Carnarvon; Dolgelly; Carnarvon.
1869—Western Mail', 1869-1923—; Cardiff.
187—The Cosmopolitan', 187—; Merthyr.
1870—Y Dywysogaeth', 1870-1881; Rhyl;
 1881—Y Llan a'r Dywysogaeth', 1881-1919; Wrexham; Merthyr; Cardiff;
 Carmarthen; Lampeter;
 1919—The Church Family Newspaper and Y Llan';
 1919-1920; London;
 1920—Y Llan and Church News'; 1920-1923;
 Dolgelly;
 1923—Y Llan a'r Dywysogaeth', 1923—;
 Dolgelly.

- 1870**—'Potter's Newspaper', 1870-1872; Haverfordwest.
1870—'Y Twr', 1870-1873; Aberdare.
1870—'The Weekly Mail', 1870-1923—; Cardiff.
1871—'Y Wasg', 1871-1890; Pittsburg, Penn., U.S.A. Incorporated with 'Y Drych' in 1890.
1872—'South Wales Daily News', 1872-1918—; Cardiff;
 1918—'South Wales News', 1918-1923—; Cardiff.
1875—'Tarian y Gweithiwr', 1875-1914; Aberdare;
 1914—'Y Darian', 1914-1923—; Aberdare.
1876—'Yr Eryr', 1876-1886; Bala;
 1887—'Yr Wythnos a'r Eryr', 1887-1921; Bala.
1876—'The Monmouth Free Press', 1876-1877; Coleford.
1876—'The Southern Weekly News', 1876-1923—; Brighton.
1877—'The Hertfordshire Standard', 1877-1923—; Brighton.
1879—'The Cardiganshire Herald', 1879-1882; Carnarvon;
 1882—'The Cardiganshire & Merioneth Herald', 1882-1888; Carnarvon;
 Holyhead; Carnarvon;
 1888—'The Merioneth News & Herald'¹, incorporating
 'The Merionethshire News' (1888; Dolgelly),
 1888-1923—; Carnarvon.
1880—'The Evening Argus', 1880-1923—; Brighton.
188—'The Merthyr Echo', 188—; Merthyr.
1881—'Y Llan', 1881; Wrexham².
1882—'The Herald of Wales', 1882-1890; Swansea.
 1890—'The Swansea and Glamorgan Herald and Herald of Wales', 1890-
 1923—; Swansea.
1885—'Y Gweithiwr Cymreig', 1885-1889; Aberdare.
1885—'Y Seren', 1885-1923—; Bala.
1886—'Yr Wythnos', 1886-1887; Corwen;
 1887—'Yr Wythnos a'r Eryr', 1887-1921; Bala.
1888—'Columbia', 1888-1894; Emporia, Kansas; Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Incorporated
 with 'Y Drych' in 1894.
1888—'The Merionethshire News', 1888; Dolgelly.
1889—'The Brecon & Radnor Express', 1889-1923—; Brecon.
1893—'The Montgomery County Times', 1893-1923—; Welshpool.
1893—'Papur Pawb', 1893-1917; 1922-1923—; Carnarvon.
1893—'The South Wales Daily Post', 1893-1923—; Swansea.
1895—'The Glamorgan County Times', 1895-1923—; Pontypridd.
1896—'The South Walian', 1896-1899; Swansea.
1899—'The Welsh Gazette', 1899-1923—; Aberystwyth.
1902—'The Aberdare Leader', 1902-1923—; Aberdare.
1902—'The South Wales Graphic', 1902-1904; Bristol.
1902—'The Western Counties Graphic', 1902-1905; Bristol; Cardiff.
1904—'The Cardiff Journal of Commerce', 1904-1918; Cardiff;
 1918—'The South Wales Journal of Commerce', 1918-1923—; Cardiff.
1904—'The Maritime Review', 1904-1914; Cardiff.
1907—'The Cosmopolitan Financier', 1907-1910; London.
1907—'The Druid', 1907-1923—; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
1911—'The Llanelly Argus', 1911-1923—; Llanelly.
1912—'The Llanelly Advertiser', 1912-1913; Llanelly.
1914—'Y Cymro', 1914-1923—; Dolgelly.

MAGAZINES.

- 1735**—'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd', 1735; Holyhead.
1770—'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth, neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg', 1770; Carmarthen.
1773—'The Cambrian Magazine', 1773; Llandovery.
1792—'Cylch-grawn Cymraeg', 1792-1793; Trevecca; Carmarthen;
 1793—'Y Cylchgrawn', 1793-1794; Carmarthen.
1795—'The Miscellaneous Repository; neu Y Drysorfa Gymysgedig', 1795; Carmarthen.
1796—'The Cambrian Register', 1796; 1799; 1818; London.
1796—'Y Geirgrawn', 1796; Chester.
1799—'Trysorfa Ysrydol', 1799-1801; Chester;
 1809—'Trysorfa', 1809-1813; Bala;
 1819—'Y Drysorfa', 1819-1827; Bala; Chester.
1800—'Greal, neu Eurgrawn', 1800; Carnarvon.
1805—'Y Greal', 1805-1807; London.
1806—'Trysorfa Efangylaidd', 1806; Carmarthen.

¹A localized edition of 'The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald'.²See also under 1870

- 1807**—'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth. Neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg', 1807; Carnarvon.
1809—'Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd', 1809-1923—; Dolgelly; Llanfair Caereinion; Llanidloes; Bangor.
- 1813**—'The Cambrian Visitor', 1813; Swansea.
1814—'Cylchgrawn Cymru', 1814-1815; Chester; Dolgelly; Bala.
1817—'Greal y Bedyddwyr', 1817; Swansea.
1818—'Seren Gomer'¹, 1818-1865; 1880-1906; 1909-1923—; Swansea; Carmarthen; Aberdare; Blaenau; Tonypandy; Barmouth.
- 1818**—'Goleuad Cymru', 1818-1820; Chester;
 1820—'Goleuad Gwynedd', 1820-1830; Chester;
 1831—'Y Drysorfa', 1831-1923—; Chester; Holywell; Carnarvon.
- 1819**—'The Cambro-Briton', 1819-1822; London.
1821—'Y Dysgedydd Crefyddol', 1821-1839; Dolgelly;
 1840—'Y Dysgedydd', 1840-1923—; Dolgelly.
- 1822**—'The Cardiff Recorder', 1822-1825; Cardiff.
1822—'The Cardiff Reporter', 1822; Cardiff.
1822—'Y Gwyllydd', 1822-1837; Bala.
1823—'Yr Addysgydd', 1823; Carmarthen.
1825—'Eurgrawn Mon, neu Drysorfa Hanesyddawl', 1825-1826; Holyhead.
1825—'Trysor i Blentyn', 1825-1842; Dolgelly; Llanfair Caereinion; Llanidloes.
1826—'Yr Addysgydd', 1826; Carmarthen; Aberystwyth.
1826—'Yr Oes', 1826; Swansea;
 1827—'Lleuad yr Oes', 1827-1830; Aberystwyth; Swansea; Llandovery.
- 1826**—'Pethau Newydd a Hen', 1826-1829; Dolgelly.
1827—'Yr Athraw', 1827-1829; Merthyr Tydfil; Pontypool.
1827—'Athraw i Blentyn', 1827-1852; Llanrwst; Llangollen;
 1853—'Yr Athraw', 1853-1918; Llangollen.
- 1827**—'Cyfrinach y Bedyddwyr', 1827; Merthyr; Maescwmwr.
1827—'Greal y Bedyddwyr', 1827-1837; Cardigan; Cardiff.
1828—'Y Brud a Sylwydd', 1828; Carmarthen; Liverpool.
1828—'Trysorfa Ieuencyd', 1828; Aberystwyth.
1832—'Y Rhosyn', 1832-1835; Swansea.
1833—'Trysorfa Rhyfeddodau', 1833-1834; Dolgelly.
1834—'Cylchgrawn y Gymdeithas er Taenu Gwybodaeth Fuddiol', 1834-1835; Llandovery; Carmarthen.
- 1835**—'Cyfaill Plentyn', 1835-1837; Merthyr; Brynmawr.
1835—'Y Diwygiwr', 1835-1911; Llanelly.
1835—'Yr Haul', 1835-1923—; Llandovery; Carmarthen; Lampeter; London; Dolgelly.
- 1836**—'Y Cymedrolwr', 1836; Denbigh.
1836—'The Crickhowell Temperance Advocate' ('Y Cymmedrolydd'), 1836; Crickhowell.
1837—'Seren Ddirwest', 1837; Crickhowell.
1838—'Y Cyfaill o'r Hen Wlad', 1838-1880; Utica; New York; Rome (U.S.A.); Minneapolis.
 1881—'Y Cyfaill', 1881-1923—; Utica.
- 1838**—'Y Gwron Cymreig'², 1838-1839; Cowbridge;
 1840—'Y Gwron Odyddol', 1840; Cowbridge.
1838—'Trysorfa Grefyddol Gwent a Morganwg', 1838; Cowbridge;
 1838—'Trysorfa Grefyddol Gymreig', 1838-1839; Cowbridge.
1838—'Ystorfa Weinidogaethol', 1838; Cardiff;
 1838—'Ystorfa y Bedyddwyr', 1838-1841; Cardiff.
- 1840**—'Y Cenhadydd', 1840-1842; 1878; Merthyr; Cardiff.
1840—'Y Dirwestwr', 1840-1844; Dolgelly.
1840—'Y Dirwestydd Deheuol', 1840; Llanelly.
1842—'Y Gwir Fedyddiwr', 1842-1843; Cardiff;
 1844—'Y Bedyddiwr', 1844-1868; Cardiff; Newport; Celligroes; Aberdare; Blaenau.
- 1842**—'Yr Odydd Cymreig', 1842; Cardiff.
1843—'Cronicl y Cymdeithasau Crefyddol', 1843-1875; Dolgelly; Blaenau Ffestiniog.
 1876—'Y Cronicl', 1876-1910; Bala; Dolgelly; Bangor; Conway.
1843—'Y Cwmwl', 1843-1844; Aberystwyth.
1843—'Cydyraith y Bedyddiwr', 1843-1844; Cardiff.
1843—'Y Drysorfa Gynulleidfaol', 1843-1851; Swansea; Carmarthen.
1845—'Y Traethodydd', 1845-1860; 1862-1923—; Denbigh; Holywell; Carnarvon.
1847—'Y Geiniogwerth', 1847-1851; Denbigh;
 1852—'Y Methodist', 1852-1856; Llanidloes.

¹See also under 'Newspapers' (1814).²See also under 'Newspapers' (1852).

- 1847**—'Yr Ymofynydd', 1847-1854; 1859-1865; 1868-1923—; Carmarthen; Bridgend; Cardiff; Aberystwyth; Aberdare; Merthyr; Llandysul.
- 1848**—'The Wrexham Recorder', 1848-1849; Wrexham.
- 1848**—'The Wrexham Registrar', 1848-1849; Wrexham.
- 1850**—'Yr Adolygydd', 1850-1853; Cardiff; Llanelly.
- 1850**—'Ifor Hael', 1850; Carmarthen.
- 1851**—'Y Cylchgrawn', 1851-1855; 1862-1885; 1891-1893; Swansea; Llanelly.
- 1852**—'Y Greal', 1852-1918; Llangollen.
- 1853**—'Gedeon', 1853-1855; Aberystwyth; Tredegar.
- 1854**—'The Cambrian Journal', 1854-1865; Tenby.
- 1854**—'Yr Oenig', 1854-1856; Swansea.
- 1858**—'Y Brython', 1858-1863; Tremadoc.
- 1859**—'Y Beirniad', 1859-1879; Llanelly; Merthyr.
- 1861**—'Yr Ymgeisydd', 1861-1862; Brynmawr.
- 1862**—'Yr Arweinydd', 1862-1864; 1876-1881; Aberystwyth.
- 1862**—'Trysorfa y Plant', 1862-1923—; Holywell, Carnarvon.
- 1863**—'Yr Ardd', 1863-1869; Bethesda, Bangor; Dolgelly.
- 1864**—'The Treasury', 1864-1877; Llanelly; 1878-1884; Newport.
- 1870**—'Revue Celtique', 1870-1923—; Paris.
- 1871**—'Bye-Gones', 1871-1918; Oswestry.
- 1871**—'Dysgedydd y Plant', 1871-1923—; Dolgelly.
- 1873**—'Y Cymmrodor', 1873-1923—; London.
- 1873**—'Y Temlydd Cymreig', 1873-1878; Carnarvon; Dolgelly.
- 1878**—'Cronicl yr Ysgol Sabbothol', 1878-1884; Dolgelly.
- 1879**—'Y Frythones', 1879-1891; Llanelly;
1892—'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd a'r Frythones', 1892-1894; Llanelly.
- 1879**—'The Pembrokeshire Baptist', 1879-1880; Haverfordwest.
- 1880**—'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd', 1880-1891; Llanelly;
1892—'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd a'r Frythones', 1892-1894; Llanelly.
- 1881**—'Newyddion Da', 1881-1885; Holywell; 1892-1893; Newport.
- 1882**—'The Red Dragon', 1882-1887; Cardiff.
- 1883**—'Y Geninen', 1883-1923—; Carnarvon.
- 1885**—'Y Lladmerydd', 1885-1923—; Dolgelly.
- 1886**—'Old Brecknock Chips', 1886-1888; Brecon.
- 1888**—'Cymru Fydd', 1888-1891; Dolgelly.
- 1889**—'Carmarthenshire Notes', 1889-1891; Llanelly;
1892—'Caermarthenshire Miscellany', 1892; Carmarthen.
- 1889**—'The Library', 1889-1923—; London.
- 1890**—'Yr Hauwr', 1890-1923—; Aberdare.
- 1891**—'Cymru', 1891-1923—; Carnarvon; Wrexham.
- 1894**—'Wales', 1894-1897; Wrexham.
- 1896**—'Y Gymraes', 1896-1923—; Dolgelly.
- 1897**—'The Baptist Record', 1897-1923; Cardiff; Newport; Brecon.
- 1897**—'The Public Library Journal', 1897-1904; Cardiff.
- 1899**—'The Bibliography of Wales', 1899-1912; Cardiff.
- 1902**—'Llais Rhyddid', 1902-1920; Liverpool; Birkenhead.
- 1905**—'Old Wales', 1905-1907; Merthyr.
- 1910**—'The Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society', 1910-1923—; Carmarthen.
- 1911**—'Y Beirniad', 1911-1920; Liverpool.
- 1916**—'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfniaidd', 1916-1923—; Cardiff.
- 1922**—'The Pointer', 1922; Cardiff.

LIST V.

MONMOUTHSHIRE PERIODICALS (1827-1923—).

MAGAZINES.

- 1827**—'Cyfrinach y Bedyddwyr', 1827; Merthyr; Maesycwmwr.
1829—'Yr Athraw', 1829; Pontypool.
1831—'The Welchman', 1831; Newport.
1839—'The Newport Review', 1839; Newport.
1853—'Gedeon', 1853-1855; Aberystwyth; Tredegar.
1861—'Y Bedyddiwr'², 1861-1868; Newport; Gelligroes; Blaenau.
1864—'The Monthly Journal of the Newport Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute', 1864-1866; Newport.
1865—'The Philanthropic Quarterly Magazine', 1865-1867; Newport.
1875—'The Usk Gleaner and Monmouthshire Record', 1875-1878; Usk.
1878—'The Treasury',³ 1878-1884; Newport.
1886—'The Newport Temperance Mirror', 1886-1888; Newport.
1889—'The Monthly Tidings', 1889-1893; Newport.
1891—'The Brigade News', 1891-1893; Newport.
1892—'Southall's Newport A.B.C. Railway Guide', 1892-1908; Newport.
1892—'Newyddion Da', 1892-1893; Newport.
1893—'Gospel Temperance Bells', 1893-1895; Newport.
1896—'The Stepping-Stone', 1896-1897; Abertillery.
1897—'The Baptist Record', 1897-1923—; Cardiff; Newport; Brecon.
1902—'Waymarks', 1902-1903; Newport.
1904—'The Newport Free Churchman', 1904-1906; Newport.
1905—'Newport Christmas Annual', 1905-1923—; Newport.
1906—'The Newport Monthly', 1906; Newport;
 1907—'The Williams Monthly', 1907-1908; Newport.
1907—'The Christian Endeavour Optimist', 1907-1909; Newport.
1921—'The Ebbw Vale Works Magazine', 1921-1923—; Ebbw Vale.
1922—'The United Congregational Magazine', 1922-1923—; Newport.
1922—'The A.B.C. Time Table', 1922-1923—; Newport.

NEWSPAPERS.

- 1829**—'The Monmouthshire Merlin', 1829-1891; Monmouth; Newport.
1837—'The Monmouthshire Beacon', 1837-1923—; Monmouth.
1838—'The Newport Mercantile Presentment', 1838-1840; Newport;
 1840—'The Newport Mercantile Presentment and The Monmouthshire Advertiser', 1840-1841; Newport.
1841—'Morgan Llewelyn's Journal', 1841; Newport.
1849—'Monmouthshire Gazette', 1849-1852; Monmouth.
1852—'The Monthly Advertiser', 1852—; Newport;
 —1858—'The Newport Advertiser', —1858-1870—; Newport.
1852—'The Monmouth, Glamorgan and Brecon Herald, or The Star of Gwent', 1852-1853; Newport.
 1853—'The Newport and Monmouth Herald; or, The Star of Gwent', 1853-1854; Newport;
 1854—'The Star of Gwent: Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecon Herald', 1854-1868; Newport;
 1868—'The Star of Gwent and South Wales Times', 1868-1888; Newport;
 1888—'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent', 1888-1900; Newport;
 1900—'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent', 1900-1903; Newport;
 1877—'The Evening Star of Gwent and South Wales Times', 1877-1889; Newport;
 1889—'The South Wales Daily Times and Star of Gwent', 1889-1892; Newport;
 1892—'The South Wales Daily Star', 1892-1900; Newport;
 1900—'The South Wales Daily Telegraph', 1900-1903; Newport.
1854—'The Pontypool Advertiser', 1854; Newport.*
1855—'The Abergavenny Herald', 1855-1856; Abergavenny.
1855—'The Illustrated Usk Observer', 1855; Usk;
 1855—'The Usk Observer', 1855-1866; Usk;
 1867—'The County Observer', 1867-1907; Usk.

*See also List IV. (1827).

²*Ibid.* (1842).

³*Ibid.*, (1864).

- 1855**—'The Chepstow Weekly Advertiser', 1855-1916; Chepstow.
- 1857**—'The South Wales Times', 1857-1858; Newport;
 1861—'The Reformer and South Wales Times', 1861-1862; Newport;
 1862—'The South Wales Times', 1862-1868; Newport;
 1868—'The Star of Gwent and South Wales Times', 1868-1888; Newport;
 1888—'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent', 1888-1900; Newport;
 1900—'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent', 1900-1903; Newport;
 1877—'The Evening Star of Gwent and South Wales Times',
 1877-1889; Newport;
 1889—'The South Wales Daily Times and Star of Gwent',
 1889-1892; Newport;
 1892—'The South Wales Daily Star', 1892-1900; Newport;
 1900—'The South Wales Daily Telegraph', 1900-1903;
 Newport.
- 1857**—'The Newport Gazette', 1857-1870; Newport;
 1870—'The Weekly Gazette', 1870-1872; Newport;
 1872—'The South Wales Weekly Telegram', 1872-1891; Newport;
 1870—'The Evening Telegram', 1870-1872; Newport;
 1872—'The South Wales Evening Telegram', 1872-1876;
 Newport;
 1876—'The South Wales Daily Telegram', 1876-1891;
 Newport;
 1891—'The South Wales Evening Telegraph', 1891;
 Newport.
- 1858**—'The Cardiff Advertiser', 1858-1859; Newport.
- 1859**—'The Pontypool Free Press and Herald of the Hills', 1859-1909; Pontypool;
 1909—'The Free Press of Monmouthshire', 1909-1923—; Pontypool.
- 1861**—'The Newport Free Press and Weekly Echo', 1861-1874; Newport;
 1874—'The Monmouthshire Valleys Reporter', 1874; Newport.
- 1863**—'The Chepstow Mercury and Volunteer's Gazette', 1863-1867; Chepstow;
 1867—'The Chepstow and County Mercury', 1867-1874; Chepstow.
- 1863**—'Monmouth Telegraph', 1863-1885; Coleford.
- 1864**—'The Abergavenny Gazette', 1864—; Abergavenny.
- 1864**—'Scott's Colonial Circular', 1864; Newport;
 1864—'Scott's Circular and Commercial Journal', 1864-1865; Newport;
 1865—'Scott's Circular and Monthly Magazine', 1865-1866; Newport;
 1866—'Scott's Advertiser . . . with Scott's Circular and Monthly Magazine',
 1866-1868; Newport.
- 1865**—'The Advertiser of Wales', 1865-1866; Newport.
- 1865**—'The Cardiff Standard & County Chronicle', 1865-1867; Newport.
- 1865**—'The Chepstow Express', 1865-1866; Coleford.
- 1865**—'The Lydney Journal', 1865-1866; Coleford.
- 1865**—'The Tredegar Iron Times', —1865; Tredegar.
- 1867**—'Y Glorian', 1867; Newport.
- 1867**—'The Tredegar Times', 1867-1877; Tredegar;
 1877—'The Weekly News', 1877-1884; Tredegar.
- 1870**—'The Evening Telegram', 1870-1872; Newport;
 1872—'The South Wales Evening Telegram', 1872-1876; Newport;
 1876—'The South Wales Daily Telegram', 1876-1891; Newport;
 1891—'The South Wales Evening Telegraph', 1891; Newport.
- 1871**—'The Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Advertiser', 1871-1878; Abergavenny.
- 1871**—'The Abergavenny Chronicle', 1871-1923—; Abergavenny.
- 1871**—'The Blaenavon and Brynmawr Express', 1871-1873; Blaenavon.
- 1876**—'The Monmouth Free Press', 1876-1877; Coleford.
- 1879**—'The Abersychan and Blaenavon Critic', 1879; Newport;
 1879—'The Weekly Argus', 1879; Newport.
- 1883**—'Church of England Catholic Chronicle and Monastic Times', 1883-1885;
 Abergavenny.
- 1884**—'Chepstow Chronicle', 1884-1888; Coleford.
- 1885**—'The Monmouthshire and South Wales Trade Protection Gazette', 1885.
- 1886**—'The Tredegar Guardian And West Monmouthshire Advertiser', 1886; Tredegar.
- 1887**—'The Abergavenny Telephone', 1887; Abergavenny.
- 1887**—'The Western Valleys News', 1887; Abergavenny.
- 1888**—'The South Wales Gazette', 1888-1923—; Abertillery.
- 1892**—'Monmouthshire Weekly Post', 1892; Newport;
 1892—'Monmouthshire Evening Post', 1892; Newport.
- 1892**—'The South Wales Argus and Monmouthshire Daily Leader', 1892-1923—; Newport;
 1892—'The South Wales Weekly Argus', 1892-1923— Newport.
- 1892**—'The South Wales Morning News', 1892; Newport.

- 1894**—'Newport Skits', 1894; Newport.
1895—'The Business Register', 1895; Newport.
1896—'The West Monmouth Guardian', 1896; Rhymney;
1896—'The Monmouth Guardian', 1896-1923—; Rhymney.
1897—'The Abergavenny Echo', 1897; Brecon.
1901—'Phillips' Monthly Machinery Register', 1901-1923—; Newport.
1904—'The Bargoed and Caerphilly Observer', 1904-1923—; Rhymney.
1907—'The Usk Advertiser', 1907-1923—; Usk.
1908—'The Monmouthshire Evening Post', 1908-1922; Newport;
1908—'The Monmouthshire Weekly Post', 1908-1922; Newport.

INDEX.

* * * 'n' after a figure means a footnote.

A

'A B C, Yr', 40
 'Ab Cilydd'. See **Jones, Jeffrey**.
 Abel (afterwards Thomas), John, 113.
 Abel, Thomas, 113.
 Aberbeeg, 79.
 ABERCARN, 79, 285.
 Albion House, 285.
 Bridge Street, 285.
 Islwyn Street, 285.
 printer—
 Winmill, Cyril, 285.
 Public (The) Hall, 285.
 West End, 285.
 ABERDARE, 77, 174, 175, 176, 208, 254,
 260n, 276, 278, 281, 282.
 Cardiff Street, 278.
 periodicals—
 Newspapers—
 'Bedyddiwr, Y'. See Cardiff.
 'Seren Gomer'. See Swansea.
 'Ymofynydd, Yr', 42.
 Newspapers.
 'Aberdare (The) Leader', 278.
 'Gweithiwr, Y', 282.
 'Gwladgarwr, Y', 208, 260n, 278.
 'Gwron (Y) Cymreig', 282.
 'Tarian y Gweithiwr', 278.
 printers—
 Howell, Jenkin, 276, 277, 277n.
 Howell, Jenkin, junior, 277n.
 Jones, Josiah Thomas, 282.
 Lloyd, Walter, 260n.
 Pugh, William, & Rowlands, John Lewis,
 278.
 Thomas, Daniel Jones, 276.
 Aberdovey, 59.
 Aberduar, 74.
 Aberedwy, 123.
 Abererch, 158.
 ABERGAVENNY, 171, 221, 225, 232-235,
 275, 278, 284n.
 Angel Inn, 232, 234.
 Asylum, The, 279.
 Bridge House, 235.
 Cherry Villa, 235.
 Chicken Street, 235.
 'County (The) Works', 234.
 Cross Street, 232, 233, 234, 235.
 The Dispatch Printing Works, 235.
 Dorcas (The) Society, 232.
 Flannel Street, 235.
 Frogmore Street, 234, 235.

ABERGAVENNY—cont'd.
 'Guide to . . . Abergavenny', 234.
 Hamlet Cottage, 235.
 High Street, 232, 233, 244.
 Ladies' (The) Charity and Public Dispen-
 sary, 232.
 lighting, 232.
 Lion Street, 235.
 markets, 232.
 'Minerva Press', 232, 233.
 'Minerva (The) Printing Office', 233.
 Nevill Street, 233, 234, 235.
 Post Office, The, 232, 234.
 periodicals—
 Newspapers.
 'Abergavenny (The) and Monmouthshire
 Advertiser', 234.
 'Abergavenny (The) Chronicle', 234.
 'Abergavenny (The) Echo', 235.
 'Abergavenny (The) Gazette', 234.
 'Abergavenny (The) Herald', 233.
 'Abergavenny (The) Telephone', 235.
 'Church of England Catholic Chronicle
 and Monastic Times', 234, 284.
 'Western Valleys (The) News', 278.
 printers—
 Crockford, F. R., 233.
 Denton, Charles, 234.
 Dover & Co., 235.
 Dover, George William, 235.
 Edmunds, Henry John, 232, 233, 235.
 Finch, George and William, 235.
 Littlehales, Miss E. H., 233.
 Meredith, John Samuel, 234.
 Morgan, Edwin, 234, 284.
 Morgan, H. (Mrs. Edgar C. Straker), 235.
 Morgan, James Hiley, 232, 233, 243.
 Morgan, M., 234.
 Morgan, M. & Co., Ltd., 234.
 Morgan, Miss M., 235.
 Owen, Owen Jonn & Owen, Edwin
 Vaughan, 22, 233.
 Rees, Richard, 233.
 Rees, Richard, & Son, 233.
 Sergeant, Alfred, 234.
 Sergeant Bros., 233, 234, 278.
 Sergeant Bros., Limited, 234.
 Sergeant, Henry, 234.
 Sergeant, Percy Harry, 234.
 Sergeant, Stuart Campbell, 234.
 Straker, Edgar C., 235.
 Thomas, Henry, & Edmunds, Henry
 John, 232, 233, 235.
 Tong, Wallace John, 275.

ABERGAVERN—*cont'd.*

printers—*cont'd.*

Watkins & Son, 232.

Watkins, John Cheese, 167, 232, 236.

Wilson, Catherine, 235.

Quebec Chapel, 233.

Queen Street, 234.

ruling machine (James Hiley Morgan's), 232.

sewerage, 232.

Stamp (The) Office, 234.

Town (The) Council, 275.

'Usk Vale Works', 234.

Waterworks, 232.

Welsh (The) and English Baptist Education Society, 232*n*.

Abermeurig, 38.

Abersychan, 221, 222, 250.

'Abersychan and Blaenavon Critic' (= 'The Weekly Argus'), 250.

ABERTILLERY, 250, 263, 277, 275-279.

'Carlyle Printing Works', 279.

Carlyle Street, 278, 279.

Carmel Chapel, 277.

Carmel Street, 278.

King Street, 278.

Roseberry Terrace, 279.

periodicals—

Magazines.

'Stepping-Stone, The', 278.

Newspapers.

'South Wales (The) Gazette, Blaenavon Observer, and Abertillery Advertiser', 278.

printers—

Durant, Alfred C., 278.

Durant, J. C., M.P., 278.

Haylings, William Roderick, 277-278.

James, T. Raymond, 279.

Jones, William, 279.

Phillips, William, 279.

Phillips, William, & James, John, 279.

Raffan, P. Wilson, & Co., Ltd., 250, 263, 278.

Raffan, Peter Wilson, M.P., 278.

Tilney, Arthur, & Richards, 278.

Williams, John, 277.

Saw-Mills, The, 278.

Aberystroth, 48*n*, 216.

'Aberystroth, A Geographical . . . Account of', 48.

ABERYSTWYTH, 23, 170*n*, 186, 187, 189, 198, 201-208, 270.

'Aberystwyth and its Court Leet', 203, 206.

'Aberystwyth Guide', 205, 205*n*.

'Ailsa Craig', 206.

Alfred Place, 206.

Baker Street, 202.

Bethel Chapel, 202-204.

Bridge Street, 202, 205, 205*n*, 206, 207.

Cemetery, The, 206.

English Baptist Chapel, 206.

'Exhibition of Books . . . in the Public Library', 203.

Gray's Inn Road, 202.

Great Dark-Gate Street, 205.

Harbour, The, 206.

Haverfordwest (The) Baptist College, 205.

'Hen (Yr) Fanc', (= 'Ailsa Craig'), 206.

ABERYSTWYTH—*cont'd.*

Laura Place, 206.

'Miss Loveden's house', 202, 205.

National Library, 23.

periodicals—

Annual.

'Aberystwyth (The) Almanac', 203.

Magazines.

'Addysgydd, Yr', 206.

'Arweinydd, Yr', 206.

'Cwmwl, Y', 206, 206*n*.

'Lleud yr Oes'. See Llandovery.

'Trysorfa Ieuencyd', 206.

Newspapers.

'Cambrian (The) Gazette, neu Y Freinlen Gymroaidd', 206.

'Cambrian (The) News', 201.

'Welsh (The) Gazette', 205, 206*n*, 207*n*.

Princess Street, 205.

printers—

James, John, 202-204.

James, John, & Williams, Samuel, 202-204.

Jones, Robert ('Adda Frâs'), 202, 205, 206.

Thomas, Samuel, 169, 187, 202, 207.

Williams, Esther, 202, 205, 206.

Williams, Esther, & Son, 202, 205.

Williams, Philip, 187, 202, 205, 206, 207, 207*n*.

Williams, Samuel, 170*n*, 186, 202-205.

Williams, Samuel, & James, John, 202-205.

Public Library, 203.

'Smugglers' (The) House', 205, 206.

Tabernacle, The, 205, 206.

Terrace Road, 198, 201.

Theatre, The, 205.

Town Clock, 205.

Trefechan, 206, 206*n*.

'Ty Miss Loveden', 202, 205.

Upper Portland Street, 205.

Welsh Baptist Church (Bethel), 202-204.

Act of Parliament (1562-3), 14.

Adams, Roger, 56.

'Adda Frâs'. See Jones, Robert.

'Addysgydd, Yr', 206.

'Adolygydd, Yr', 35*n*.

'Admonition (An) to the People of England', 18*n*.

ADPAR, 31, 34, 34*n*.

printer—

Carter, Isaac, 34, 35, 38-42, 56.

'Advertiser (The) of Wales'. See Newport.

Adwy'r Clawdd, 124.

'Afalau Aur', 43*n*, 44.

'Agoriadau Datguddiad Credigath y Nefoedd', 59.

Albany, New York, 80.

'Albion' Press. See Presses.

Aldford, Anna, 117, 122, 122*n*, 123.

Alford, William, 123.

All Hallows Barking, 284*n*.

Allnutt, Mr. W. H., 9*n*, 118*n*, 119, 120, 165, 166, 240.

Allusion, An interesting, 1.

'Almanac Rhisierydyn', 90.

- Almanacs, 10, 10*n*, 11, 12*n*, 13, 40*n*, 44, 46, 52*n*, 54, 54*n*, 55, 55*n*, 56, 66, 66*n*, 69, 90, 113, 113*n*, 114, 119, 128, 131, 132*n*, 133, 136, 144, 149, 232, 234, 252, 272, 273, 275.
 'Almonry, The', 1, 2.
Alston, The Rev. Father Cyprian, O.S.B., 284.
 'Alun'. See Blackwell, The Rev. John ('Alun').
 America, 62, 136, 137, 156, 159, 168, 180, 184, 187, 187*n*, 209, 247, 269, 275, 275*n*.
 American Civil War, 283.
 Ames, Joseph, 5*n*, 9, 14-16.
 'Amser a Diwedd Amser', 36.
 'Amserau, Yr'. See Denbigh.
 Amsterdam, 68.
 '**Aneurin ab Brydydd Gwent**'. See Jones, Aneurin.
 '**Aneurin Fardd**'. See Jones, Aneurin.
 Anglesey, 30, 30*n*, 49, 56, 61, 80, 211, 273.
 'Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, Pedigrees of', 51*n*.
 Anglo-Benedictine Community, Caldey, 284*n*.
 Anian II., Bishop of St. Asaph, 4.
 'Annogaeth i Argraffu Llyfrau Cymraeg', 56.
 'Anti-Figaro', 67.
 '**Ap Nefydd**'. See **Roberts, William Rowland**.
 Arabic, 194.
 Arber's 'A Transcript of the Register of . . . Stationers', 14, 16*n*.
 reprint of Bishop Cooper's 'An Admonition', etc., 18*n*.
 'Archæologia Cambrensis', 14, 15, 35, 48, 130*n*.
 'Ardd, Yr', 153.
 'Argraffu Cymraeg, Englynion ar', 8.
 Arianism, 42.
 Arithmetic. See 'Rhyfydddeg . . .'.
 Armada (The) Spanish, 17.
 'Arminian (The) Heresy', 46.
 Arminianism, 42, 215.
 Armitage, Dr. Thomas, 210.
 'Arvonian Press', 158.
 'Arweinydd, Yr', 206.
 Ashmolean Museum, 36, 38.
 Ashton, Charles, 53, 56, 65, 67*n*, 116*n*, 135*n*, 146, 148, 149*n*, 160, 167*n*, 168*n*, 177*n*, 179*n*, 180*n*, 189, 189*n*, 190, 191, 202, 204*n*, 216, 227*n*, 235, 236.
 Aspeden, 13.
 Aston, 267.
 'Athenæ Oxonienses', 29, 29*n*.
 'Athravaeth Gristnogawl', 20, 24.
 'Athraw i Blentyn' (Llangollen), 66.
 'Athraw, Yr' (Merthyr), 153, 219, 219*n*.
 'Athrawiaethau Difinyddawl', 45.
 'Aubrey, Mr of Ashall (=Ash Hall, near Cowbridge), 95.
 Australia, 263.
 'Awen y Maen Chwyf', 266*n*.

B

 'Babylon'=Roman Catholicism, 17, 18.
Bailey & Son, Monmouth, 227, 231.
Bailey, Horace Thomas, Monmouth, 227.
Bailey, William, Monmouth, 227.
Bailey, William, & Horace Thomas Bailey, 227.
Bailey, H., 128.
Bailey, William R., Wrexham, 117, 126.
 bailiffs, 87, 87*n*, 88, 89.
Baker, J., 240.
 Baker, Mary, 238.
 BALA, 49, 57, 58, 60, 60*n*, 67, 82*n*, 149, 177-181, 196, 196*n*, 197, 211, 277.
 Barclays Bank, 178*n*.
 Berwyn Street, 180.
 Bond Street, 180.
 'Cambrian (The) Press', 179, 180, 180*n*.
 'Columbian Press', 181.
 cywydd, 57.
 High Street, 178*n*, 180*n*.
 lake, 57.
 periodicals—
 Magazine.
 'Gwyllydydd, Y', 49*n*, 52*n*, 67*n*, 121*n*, 181.
 Newspapers.
 'Eryr, Yr', 180.
 'Seren, Y', 180.
 'Wythnos, Yr', 180.
 'Wythnos (Yr) a'r Eryr', 180.
 printers—
 Charles, Thomas, 60, 177, 177*n*, 178, 178*n*, 179, 181, 196, 197.
 Davies, Robert John, & Evans, Robert, 177, 180, 181.
 Evans, Humphrey, 177, 181.
 Evans, Robert, & Evans, Robert John Stanley, 177, 181.
 Humphreys, George, 177, 180, 180*n*.
 Humphreys, George, & Williams, Lewis, 177, 180.
 Jones & Co., (=Thomas Jones & Thomas Charles), 60, 177, 177*n*, 178, 178*n*, 179, 181, 196, 197.
 Jones, Edward, 60, 177, 180, 180*n*.
 Rowland, John, 49, 56-63, 178, 180.
 Saunderson, Francis & Elizabeth Alicia, 177, 180.
 Saunderson, Robert, 60, 177, 177*n*, 178, 179, 180, 181, 190, 196, 196*n*.
 Saunderson, Robert, *junior*, 177, 180, 180*n*, 181.
 'Stryd Fach' (=Tegid Street), 180, 180*n*.
 'Stryd Fawr' (=High Street), 178*n*.
 ballads, 12, 13*n*, 34, 39, 42, 42*n*, 43, 43*n*, 59, 59*n*, 60, 60*n*, 61, 65*n*, 66, 69, 118, 120, 136*n*, 137, 146, 148*n*, 164*n*, 167, 241.
 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru'. See Denbigh.
 'Baner Cymru'. See Denbigh.
 BANGOR, 69, 70, 189, 192, 211.
 'Albion Office', 67.
 Auxiliary (The) Bible Society, 191*n*.
 Bank Place, 192.
 'Billiard, News & Reading Rooms', 192.
 Caellepa, 192.
 Castle Street, 191, 192.
 Cathedral, 190*n*.
 Cathedral Churchyard, 191.
 Cathedral Registry Office, 64.

BANGOR—*cont'd.*

- 'Caxton House', 192.
- Congregational (The) Theological College, 279.
- Friars' Place, 67, 68, 68*n*.
- Friars' Terrace, 68*n*.
- Frondeg Street, 67.
- 'Gwalia Printing Works', 154.
- High Street, 68, 191*n*, 192.
- James Street, 191.
- 'Minerva Printing Office', 192.
- Parry, Richard, bookseller, 49.
- Post (The) Office, 192.
- periodicals—

Magazine.

- 'Twr Gwalia', 68.

Newspapers.

- 'Cronicle Cymru', 192.
- 'Figaro in Wales', 67.
- 'North (The) Wales Gazette' (= 'The North Wales Chronicle'), 190, 191, 191*n*, 192, 211.
- 'Philo-Figaro', 67.
- 'Illustrated (The) North Wales Chronicle', 192.

printers—

- Broster, Charles, 189.
- Broster, John, 189, 190.
- Brown, John, 189, 191, 191*n*, 192, 196.
- Brown, John, *junior*, 189, 191, 191*n*, 192.
- Brown, John Robert, 189, 192.
- Brown, William & John, & Co., 189, 191, 191*n*.
- Douglas Bros., 189, 192.
- Douglas, John Kenmuir, 189, 192.
- Douglas, Kenmuir Whitworth, 180, 192.
- Douglas, Malcolm Percy, 189, 192.
- Jones, John Mendus, 132, 134, 139.
- Jones, Robert G. [riffith], 49, 68.
- Jones, Robert, 49, 67, 68, 68*n*, 69.
- Martin, Augustus Robert, 189, 192.
- North (The) Wales Chronicle Company, Limited, 189, 192.
- Thomas, Evan, 152, 154.
- Sackville Road, 154.
- Skerries (The) Inn, 67, 68.
- Tabernacle Street, 68.
- Upper Bangor, 192.
- Wesleyan (The old) Chapel, 191.
- York Place, 192.

Bangor Diocese, Bishop of, 11, 14.

- Baptists, 10*n*, 82, 83, 86, 131, 204, 209*n*, 210, 215-218, 265-270, 275, 276, 283, 284.

Cymdeithas Hanes Bedyddwyr Cymru, 10*n*.
History of,

- (Dr. Thomas Armitage's), 210.
- (The Rev. Dr. Ellis Evans's), 276.
- (The Rev. James Spintner James's), 170*n*.
- (David Jones's), 204*n*, 209*n*, 210*n*.
- (The Rev. William Roberts 'Nefydd' 's), 276.
- (The Rev. Joshua Thomas's), 37*n*, 40*n*, 45, 45*n*.

'Llawlyfr Undeb Bedyddwyr Cymru', 270*n*, 284*n*.

'barber', 150.

Barclay, James, 138, 139.

Barclay, James George, 138, 139.

- 'Bardd Glas Morganwg'. See Williams, Edward ('Iolo Fardd Glas').

'Bardd Mawddach'. See Jones, Robert.

Barfoot, Charles L., 261.

Barfoot, Tom. A., 260, 261, 264.

- 'Bargoed (The) and Caerphilly Observer'.
- See Rhymney.

Bargoed (The) Coal Co., Ltd., 172.

Barham, Lady, 187.

Barlow, Thomas, bishop, 29.

BARMOUTH, 136-137, 137*n*, 144, 159.

printer—

- Evans, Titus, 136-137, 137*n*, 144.

Barnes, Albert, his commentary, 199.

Barnes, Joseph, 19*n*.

Barry, 111.

'Basilius Philomusus', 29.

Baskerville, James, 123.

Basnet, Thomas, 33.

BATH, 77, 81.

- Bath (The) Harmonic Society, 25.

periodical—

Newspaper.

- 'Western (The) Vindicator' 229, 247.

Battersea, 111.

Bawdrip, 25.

Baxter's 'Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum', 38.

Bayley & Bradley, 117, 126, 126*n*.

Bayley & Co., 117, 126.

Bayley, Charles & Co., 117, 126.

Bayley, George, 117, 125, 125*n*.Bayley, William, 117, 125, 125*n*, 126.Beachley, 239*n*.

'Beadle of the Stationers', 17.

Beaufort, Duke of, 225.

Beaumaris, 49.

'Beauties (The) of Monmouthshire', 236-237.

'Beddelem [= Bethlehem], The Hospital of our Ladye of', 15.

Bedo Brwynllys, 1, 2.

'Bedo Llwyd'. See Lloyd, Meredith.

Bedwas, 264.

Bedwellty, 217.

'Bedyddiwr, Y'. See Cardiff.

'Beirniad, Y' (Liverpool), 61, 69.

'Beirniad, Y' (Llanelli), 282.

Bell, George, 258, 261, 264.

Bella. See Bala.

Bellan. See Bala.

Bellows, John, 257.

'Ben Starch', 164, 165.

'Benefactors and Encouragers', 43*n*, 118.

Beumorris. See Beaumaris.

Bennett, G. T. & Co., Monmouth, 231.

Bennett, Richard, 76, 78, 215.

Bere, The Rev. Thomas, 25, 26.

Bermondsey, 159.

Berriew, 165.

'Berry, Mr. and Mrs.', 103.

Berry, Henry Seymour, J.P., 201.

Berry, James Comer, J.P., 201.

Berse, 123.

Bersham, 124.

Berthelet, Thomas, 4, 6.

'Bertrandon de la Brocquiere, The Travels of', 183.

BETHESDA, BANGOR, periodical—

Magazine.'Ardd, Yr', 161, 161*n*.

printer—

Jones, William Ogwen ('Gwilym Ogwen'), 161.

Bethlehem Hospital. *See* 'Beddelem', etc.

Betws Bledrws, 36.

Betws, Bridgend, 187.

Betws Cedewain, 141.

Beulah, Breconshire, 91, 277.

Bevan, Madam Bridget, 177.

Bevan, Herbert Henry, 225.

Bevan, The Rev. T. D., M.A., 127.

Bevan, Thomas ('Caradawc y Fenni'), 171.

Beynon, James, 254.

Beynon, The Rev. Thomas, 38, 38*n*.

Bible, The, 143, 144, 265-268.

'Beibl Dr. Morgan', 153.

'Beibl (Y) Dwyieithog', 106, 106*n*, 186, 186*n*.

'Beibl yr Esgob Llwyd', 31, 32.

'Bibl John Canne', 79, 79*n*, 216.

'Beibl Moses Williams', 38.

'Beibl Peter Williams', 89*n*, 114, 114*n*,115, 134, 135, 143, 168, 190, 207*n*.'Beibl Samuel Clark', 121, 121*n*.

'Beibl Shôn Shincyn', 265-268.

* Bible (The) in Wales, 8*n*, 31*n*, 38*n*, 79*n*.106*n*, 114*n*, 121*n*, 134*n*, 143*n*, 144*n*,153*n*, 159*n*, 168*n*, 169*n*, 186*n*, 216*n*,265*n*, 266*n*, 268*n*.'Bibliographica', 22*n*.

* Bibliographical Account . . . by John Camden Hotten, 138.

* Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, 223.

Bibliographical Society, 16*n*.

* Bibliography (The) of Wales, 110.

* Bibliography (A) of Welsh Ballads, 41, 45, 46, 47, 63, 65, 72, 73, 74, 115, 137, 164*n*.**Biddle, Fred. D.**, 261, 263.**Biggs and Cottle**, Bristol, 183.

Billings, Dorothy, 197.

Billings, family of, 197.

Billings, Robert, 197.

Billings, Sir William, 197.

Bird, Ann, 100.

Bird, Charles Edwin, Coleford, 231, 240.

Bird, Eliza, 103.

Bird family, Cardiff, 94.

Bird, Frances, 100.

Bird, George Augustus, 103, 103*n*.Bird (*née* Davies), Hannah, 99.**Bird, Hugh**, 84, 107, 108, 108*n*, 109.

Bird, Hugh S., 110.

Bird, James Thomas, Coleford, 240.

Bird, John, 'Accomptant', 99.

Bird, John, Alderman, 84, 90-104.his diary, 92, 92*n*, 93, 95, 96, 96*n*, 99.Bird, John, father of **John Bird**, Alderman, 94, 95.Bird, John, *senior*, painter, 94, 95.

Bird, John, solicitor, 108.

Bird, John Davies, 84, 94, 99, 100, 101.

Bird, John Williams, 100.

Bird, Margaret, 94, 95.

Bird, Matthew, 231.

Bird, Philip Vaughan, 100.

Bird, Sarah, 100.

Bird, William, Alderman, 103, 104.

Bird, William, 84, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110.Bird, William & George, 84, 103, 103*n*.**Bird, William, & Son**, 84, 106, 107, 107*n*.

Birkenhead, Sir John, 29.

Birmingham, 204, 220, 277.

printers—

Cond Bros., 278.

'Black (The) Book of Conscience', 39, 39*n*.

Blacklay, 16.

black letter, 3, 6*n*, 21, 21*n*, 23, 51.Black (The) Mountains, 284*n*.

'Blackwell, Mr., in Wood's Close', 88.

Blackwell, The Rev. John ('Alun'), 46, 47, 118.

BLACKWOOD, 219, 285.

coalpit, 219.

High Street, 285.

printer—

Roberts, James E., 285.

Sirhowy Valley Printing Works, 285.

Blades, William, 1, 5.Blaenau (Y), Merionethshire, 54*n*, 152.**BLAENAU (Y)**, Monmouthshire, 217, 276-277, 281.

Albion Press, 276, 277.

Baptist (The) Church, 276.

Brynmyfyr, 276.

Heol Gobaith (= Hope Street), 276.

periodicals—

Magazines.'Bedyddiwr, Y', 97*n*, 276.

'Seren Gomer', 276.

printers—

Roberts, The Rev. William, LL.D.

Roberts, William Rowland ('Ap Nefydd'), 274*n*, 276, 277.

Russell Press, 276, 277.

BLAENAU FFESTINIOG, printers—

Evans, Humphrey, 181.

Jones & Evans, 181, 181*n*.

Blaenau Gwent, 267.

BLAENAVON, 279.

Broad Street, 279.

High Street, 279.

periodical—

Newspaper.

'Blaenavon (The) and Brynmawr Express', 279.

printers—

Hunt, Edwin, and Ward, James Thomas, 279.

Probert & Co., 279.

Probert, Evan, 279.

Probert, John Whitney, 279.

Ward, James Thomas, 279.

Blaengwili, 47.

Blaen Pennal, 38.

Blaen Porth, 37, 38.

'Blaeu' Press. *See* Presses.

'Blaguryn, Y', 154.

Blandford, 262.

Blashill, Thomas, 230.

'bled' (a) copy, 81*n*.

Blewitt, Edward, 228.

Blewitt, family of, 228.

Blewitt, Reginald James, 227, 228.

Blewitt, Reginald James, & Hough, Charles, 227, 228.

'Blodau Dyfed', 36, 37*n*.

'Blodeu-Gerdd Cymry', 63, 146.

Blosse, Sir Robert Lynch, Bart., 100.

'Blwyddiadur (Y) Cynulleidfaol', 181*n*.

BODEDIERN, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 69, 211.

printer—

Rowland, John, 49, 56-62, 178, 180.

Bodfari, 178*n*.

Bodleian Library, 70, 165.

Boleyn Castle, 22.

Bonaparte, Prince Louis-Lucien, 24, 27.

bonfire, a, 91.

Bonsall MS., 54*n*.

Bontddu, Y, 158, 160.

book, the first dated book printed in England, 1

'Book (The) of Homilies', 14.

'Book (The) of Resolution', 20.

booksellers, early, in North Wales, 49, 51.

Bosley = Burwardsley, 190.

Bourke, Stephen, 177, 181.

Bournemouth, 176, 248.

Boughton, 196.

Boverton, 150.

Bowen (*née* Price), Elizabeth, 25.

Bowen, The Rev. John, 25, 26.

Bowen, Miss M., 237.

Bowen, Thomas, 25.

Brabant, 1.

Bradley, John, 96, 96*n*.

Bradney, Sir Joseph Alfred, 224, 224*n*, 225*n*, 235.

brain-sucking, 236.

'**Brân ap Ilyr**'. See **Williams (Thomas)**.

BRECON, 40, 117, 117*n*, 132, 168, 168*n*, 169, 171, 172, 193-195, 220.

Bulwark, The, 133, 168, 171, 172, 173.

canal boats, 133.

Church Register, 193.

Christ College School building, 117.

High Street, 168*n*, 193, 194.

Lion Street, 133.

Llanfaes, 244.

periodical—

Magazines.

'Old Brecknock Chips', 83*n*, 117*n*, 133*n*, 172*n*, 194*n*, 232*n*.

Newspaper.

'Brecon (The) and Radnor Express', 235.

'Brecon (The) County Times', 272.

'Silurian, The', 168, 168*n*, 172, 229, 230.

printers—

'Brecon (The) & Radnor Express Company', 235.

Clark, William Henry, 272.

Evans, Evan, 112, 117, 117*n*.

Evans, J., 117, 117*n*.

Hughes, Mrs. Alley, & Son, 193.

Hughes, Henry, 193, 193*n*, 194, 195, 220.

Hughes, Henry [2*nd*], 193.

Hughes, Priscilla, 193, 193*n*, 194, 195, 220.

Morgan, James Hiley, 232.

North, George, 132, 132*n*, 133.

BRECON—*cont'd.*

printers—*cont'd.*

North, William, 132, 132*n*, 133.

North, William and George, 132, 132*n*, 133, 194.

Parker, 232.

Partridge, James, 244.

Webb, William, 193, 194.

Williams, John, 83, 167, 168*n*, 171, 172, 172*n*, 173.

Williams, William, 83, 167-173.

Priory Churchyard, 193.

St. Mary's Church, 133.

stage wagons, 133.

Ship Street, 83, 168*n*.

Struet, The, 117, 117*n*, 133, 193, 193*n*.

Struet (The) Mill, 194.

Brecon (The) & Merthyr Railway, 172, 173.

BRECONSHIRE—

'Brecknockshire (The) Agricultural Society', 76, 76*n*.

'History of the County of Brecknock', 133, 133*n*, 194.

'Illustrated History . . . of Brecknockshire', 78*n*.

Militia, 78, 83, 83*n*.

poet (Bedo Brwynllys), 1.

printing-offices, 211.

Breden, John, 43, 44.

Breeze, The Rev. Samuel, 204, 205*n*.

'Brenin Prussia', 59.

Brereton, John, 124.

Brethren, The, 271.

Breton New Testament, 269.

Brewer, William Southwood, 131.

Bridgend, 103, 187, 204, 208.

Bridges, Dr. John, 16*n*.

Bridgewater, 25, 36, 264.

Bridgnorth Grammar School, 125.

Bright, Ann, 13.

Bright, Thomas, 13.

BRIGHTON, 258, 259, 278.

periodicals—

Newspapers.

'Evening (The) Argus', 259.

'Southern (The) Weekly News', 259.

'Sussex (The) Daily News', 259.

Brigstocke, John Lewis, 158.

Brinkly, Stephen, 20, 22.

Brinsdon, Ellen, 258.

BRISTOL, 25, 56, 91, 92, 93, 109, 123*n*, 183, 184, 215, 216, 219, 237, 238, 240, 248, 257.

Baptist College, 204, 220, 268.

Broad Street, 240.

Corporation, The, 237.

periodicals—

Newspapers.

'Felix Farley's Bristol Journal', 90.

'South (The) Wales Graphic', 259.

'Western (The) Counties Graphic', 259.

printers—

Baker, J., 240.

Biggs and Cottle, 183.

Burleigh, Limited, 259.

Evans, John, & Co., 238, 238*n*.

Farley, Samuel, 218*n*.

Farley, Samuel & Felix, 215, 216.

BRISTOL—*cont'd.*

- Redland, 222.
 Stapleton, 247.
 'Britannus Merlinus Liberatus', 40*n*, 132*n*.
 Brithdir, 162.
 British (The) and Foreign Bible Society. *See*
 Societies.
 British (The) and Foreign National School
 Society, 276.
 'British Antiquities revived', 30.
 British Columbia, 232.
 'British (The) Magazine', 116.
 British Museum, 3, 15, 23, 27, 32, 36*n*, 55*n*.
 Catalogue of Printed Books, 15, 23*n*.
 Lansdowne MSS., 14*n*, 32.
 MSS., 3, 32, 36*n*, 50, 50*n*, 55, 62, 86*n*, 87,
 182*n*.
 'British (The) Printer', 261.
 Brittany, 105, 269.
 Broadfoot, John, 119.
 broadside, a, 3, 60.
 broadside, an Elizabethan, 14, 15.
 Brodie, Robert, 264.
 Bromley's paper mills, 124.
 Bronllys, 79.
 Brooklyn, 80.
 Broster & Poole, 189.
 Broster, Charles, 189, 190, 190*n*, 191, 191*n*.
 Broster, family of, 190.
 Broster, John, 189, 190, 190*n*, 191, 191*n*.
 Broster, John, & Son, 190, 190*n*.
 Broster, Peter, 190, 191.
 Broster, Richard, 190.
 Broster, Thomas, 190.
 Broster. *See* Lawton and Broster.
 Brown, Ira, 259.
 Brown, John ('Christopher Cobbe-Webbe'),
 129.
 Brown, John, 189, 191, 191*n*, 192, 196.
 Brown, John, junior, 189, 191, 191*n*, 192.
 Brown, The Rev. John Jenkyn, 220.
 Brown, John Robert, 189, 192.
 Brown, William, Bangor, 189, 191, 191*n*, 192.
 Brown, William, Newport, 258.
 Brown, William & John, & Co., 189, 191,
 191*n*.
 Browne, Edmund, 256.
 'Brud (Y) a Sylwydd', 144.
 'Brutus'. *See* Owen, David.
 Brynberian, 38.
 Bryn Eisteddfod Estate, 147.
 BRYNMAWR, 170, 170*n*, 235, 274, 276, 277,
 280-281.
 Bailey Street, 235.
 Beaufort Buildings, 282.
 Beaufort Street, 280, 281.
 'Caxton House', 281.
 Cemetery, 277.
 'Columbian Office', 280.
 Davies Street, 235, 275, 275*n*.
 Gwaunhelygen, 170*n*.
 King Street, 280, 281.
 Market Square, 235.
 periodicals—
 Annual.
 'Tong's Illustrated Almanac', 275.
 Magazine.
 'Ymgeisydd, Yr', 280.

BRYNMAWR—*cont'd.*

Newspaper.

- 'Brynmaur (The) Chronicle', 282.
 printers—
 Davies, John, 280-281.
 Davies, John, junior, 280-281.
 Davies, Sophia, and Davies, W. W., 281.
 Dover & Co., 235.
 Dover, George William, 235.
 Lewis, William, 276, 277, 281.
 Roderick, Stephen Jenkin, & Son (John
 Thomas Roderick), 280-281.
 Stephenson, David, 282.
 Tong, Wallace John, 275.
 Williams, Thomas ('Brân ap Llyr'), 170,
 170*n*.
 BRYN PYLL ISAF. *See* TREFRIW.
 'Brython, Y', 36*n*, 85.
 Buckley, Mr., Abersychan, 250.
 Bulth, 171.
 'Bulkely, Mr.', 50.
 Bulkeley, Richard, 30.
 Bull, George, Bishop of St. David's, 11.
 Bunyan, John, 43, 47.
 Burke's 'Landed Gentry', 183.
 Burleigh, Limited, 259.
 Burton, Catherine, 121.
 Burton, Hugh, 121.
 Burton, John, 121.
 'Business (The) Register', 261.
 'Butcher's Cardiff District Directory'. *See*
 Directories.
 Butcombe, 25.
 Bute, Baron, 4th Earl, 1st Marquess, 92, 93,
 93*n*, 96, 97, 97*n*, 98.
 2nd Marquess, 98, 99, 107, 110.
 4th Marquess, 110.
 Butt & Co., Ltd., 119*n*.
 Butt, A. W., 119.
 'bwdran', 169, 169*n*.
 Bwlchnewydd, 38*n*.
 Bwlch-y-rhiw, 37.
 Bwlch-y-Sais, 47.
 'Bwyd Enaid', 42.
 'Bye-Gones'. *See* Oswestry.
 Byrd, Mr., 94.
 'Bywyd a Marwolaeth yr Annuwiol', 44.
- C**
- Cader Idris, 154.
 Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, 37, 42, 47, 48.
 'Cadrawd'. *See* Evans, Thomas Christopher.
 Caeau, Y, near Wrexham, 52*n*.
 Cae, (Y), Glâs, 152.
 Caer Baddon. *See* Bath.
 Caerddigoll (= Shrewsbury), 54, 54*n*.
 Caerleon, 242, 255.
 'Caer-odor-nant-Baddon' (= Bristol), 25.
 Caeronen, 38.
 Caerphilly, 79, 96.
 Caerwys, 178*n*, 197.
 Parish (The) Register, 197.
 'CAES NEWYDD' (= NEWPORT), 240.
 Cae Talhaearn, 54.
 Caffrey, Jeremy Peter, 231.
 Caio, 37.
 Calcraft, J. W., 99.
 Caldey, 284.
 C.[aleb], 87*n*.

- California, 156, 156*n*, 275, 283.
 Callan Mill, 266.
 Calvinism, 215.
 Calvinistic Methodists, 60, 69, 75, 76, 80, 162, 177, 197, 198, 199, 200, 208, 215-219, 256, 277.
 Camberley, 284*n*.
 Camborne, 142.
 'Cambrian, The'. See Swansea.
 'Cambrian Bibliography', 10, 10*n*, 11*n*, 12*n*, 23, 27, 28, 28*n*, 33, 35*n*, 37*n*, 38, 40, 44, 46, 52*n*, 54*n*, 55*n*, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 72, 73*n*, 76, 77, 81, 84, 85*n*, 89, 90, 91, 93, 112, 113, 113*n*, 115, 117, 118, 118*n*, 119, 120, 120*n*, 122*n*, 127, 127*n*, 134, 134*n*, 136, 136*n*, 137, 137*n*, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148*n*, 149, 149*n*, 151, 153*n*, 164, 166, 177*n*, 183, 184*n*, 216, 217, 217*n*, 218*n*.
 'Cambrian (The) Daily Leader', 277*n*.
 'Cambrian (The) Gazette, neu Y Freinlen Gymroaidd', 206.
 'Cambrian Gleanings', 25.
 'Cambrian (The) Journal', 45*n*.
 'Cambrian (The) Magazine', 91.
 'Cambrian (The) Messenger, And Public Advertiser', 237.
 'Cambrian (The) News', 201.
Cambrian (The) Newspaper Co., Ltd., 184, 188.
 'Cambrian (The) Register', 30, 39*n*, 116*n*.
 'Cambrian (The) Visitor', 134*n*.
 'Cambrian Literature, A list of', 33.
 Cambridge, 21.
 'Cambro-Briton, A'. See Davies, The Rev. Edward, M.A.
 'Cambro-Briton, The', 30.
 Cameron, Colonel, his Loughor Collieries, 186.
 Campian, Edmund, 22.
 Canada, 261.
 Cân ar Fesur Triban ynghylch Cydwybod a'i Chyneddau', 34.
 'Cân Ddiddarfod', 93.
 'Can o Senn iw hên Feistr Tobacco', 34.
 Canisius, Dr. Peter, 27.
 Canne, John, 79*n*, 216.
 'Canterbury Tales', 5.
 'Cantref Meirionydd', 161*n*.
 'Canwyll y Cymru', 73, 74*n*, 86, 89, 91, 91*n*.
 Cape Horn, 156.
 Capel Isaac, 36, 36*n*.
 Capel-y-ffin, 284.
 Capper, Colonel James, 96, 100.
 'Caradawc y Fenni'. See Bevan, Thomas.
 'Caradoc', 63*n*.
CARDIFF, 84, 90-96, 96*n*, 99, 101-105, 107, 110, 111, 129, 138, 158, 172, 221, 241-246, 250*n*, 256, 259, 260, 266, 267-271, 275-277, 280, 282.
 Aldermen, 97, 98.
 Angel (The) Inn, 96.
 Angel Street, 101, 101*n*, 105, 106, 107, 269.
 Athenæum, The, 172*n*.
 'Aviary (The) Cardiff', 98, 98*n*.
 Bailiffs, 97, 98, 101*n*, 102.
 Blue (The) Bell Hotel, 105.
 Book-Society, The, 104.
 Bridge Street, 271.
 Broad Street, 101, 101*n*.
CARDIFF—cont'd.
 Bunch (The) of Grapes Inn, 106.
 Burgess Roll, 97*n*.
 Burial Register, 104.
 Butcher's directory, 109, 110.
 Bute Estate Office, 93, 105, 105*n*, 106.
 Bute Street, 104, 105, 105*n*, 260, 269, 277*n*.
 Canal, The, 107.
 'Cardiff (The) Advertiser', 253.
 Cardiff (The) Arms Inn, 101*n*.
 'Cardiff in the Fifties', 107*n*.
 'Cardiff Guide and Directory' (1829), 103, 104, 105, 105*n*, 107.
 'Cardiff Records', 94, 95, 98*n*, 100.
 'Cardiff Rental', 93, 103.
 Cardiff Savings' Bank, 103, 104, 104*n*.
 'Cardiff (The) Year Book', 262.
 Castle, 92, 92*n*, 93, 96, 99.
 Castle Gate, 92, 92*n*, 93, 94, 97, 98.
 Castle Parade, 93.
 Castle Street, 97, 100, 105, 105*n*, 269.
 Castle Wall, 92, 93, 101, 110, 269.
 Cattle Markets and Fairs, 95.
 Cemetery, 104, 107, 110, 270, 271.
 Charles Street, 103, 104, 108, 111, 172*n*.
 Charlotte Street, 260.
 'Charters', 101*n*, 102.
 Church Street, 99, 102, 256, 272.
 'Coach business', 95.
 'Columbian Press'—'Eagle' Press, 106.
 'Company of Cordyners', 95.
 'Complete (A) Directory and Guide to Cardiff', 92, 92*n*, 93, 95, 102*n*.
 Co-operative (The) Society Warehouse, 271.
 Corner (The) House, 96.
 'County Tea Warehouse', 108, 108*n*.
 'David Stewart's Survey', 93, 103.
 Crockherbtown, 108.
 Duke Street, 97, 97*n*, 101*n*, 103-111, 244, 245, 269-271.
 Dumfries Place, 270.
 electric power, 110.
 Elliott's bonded stores, 106.
 Elms Place, 172.
 Ely Factory, 271.
 'Ewen's Guide and Directory', 97*n*.
 Fairwater Road, Ely, 271.
 first (The) daily newspaper, 277*n*.
 first (The) journalistic venture, 101.
 'Furnival machine', 109.
 Gaol, The, 151.
 Great Frederick Street, 245, 282.
 'Gun-powder tea', 110.
 Hayes, The, 106, 270, 271.
 High Street, 93, 100, 101, 101*n*, 102, 241, 272.
 House (The) of Lewis, 92*n*, 99, 108, 109.
 'House (The) of Lewis, History of', 92*n*, 99.
 John Street, 246, 277*n*.
 Lanstow (The) Monotype, 110.
 Lewis, The House of, 92*n*, 99.
 Libraries' Report, 108*n*, 127.
 map, plan and chart mounting, 108, 109.
 Masonic (The old) Hall, 271.
 Mill Lane, 260.
 Neville Street, 109.
 Ninian Road, 271.

CARDIFF—*cont'd.*

Ordnance Map Office, 108*n*.
 Parish bells, 98, 98*n*.
 'Parish organ', 98, 98*n*.
 Park Place, 168, 173.
 Penarth Road, 97, 105, 111.
 Post (The) Office, 96, 96*n*, 97, 103, 104, 107.
 periodicals—

Annals.

'Blwyddiadur (Y) Cynulleidfaol', 181*n*.
 'Cydymaith y Bedyddiwr', 270.

Magazines.

'Adolygydd, Yr', 35*n*.
 'Bedyddiwr, Y', 79*n*, 247, 269, 270, 274*n*, 275, 276.
 'Bibliography (The) of Wales', 110.
 'Cardiff (The) Recorder', 98, 101, 101*n*.
 'Cardiff (The) Reporter', 97, 101, 101*n*, 102.
 'Cenhadydd, Y', 269.
 'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfnaid', 44*n*, 76, 78, 79, 79*n*, 80*n*, 83, 216*n*, 217*n*.
 'Greal y Bedyddwyr', 267, 269.
 'Gwir (Y) Fedyddiwr' (= 'Y Bedyddiwr'), 269, 270*n*.
 'Odydd (Yr) Cymreig', 269.
 'Pointer, The', 92*n*, 99*n*.
 'Public (The) Library Journal', 40, 110.
 'Red (The) Dragon', 17, 17*n*, 18*n*, 85, 166.
 'Wawr, Y', 179*n*, 180*n*.
 'Ystorfa Weinidogaethol' (= 'Ystorfa y Bedyddwyr'), 269.

Newspapers.

'Cambria Daily Leader', 277*n*.
 'Cardiff (The) and Merthyr Guardian' (= 'The Glamorgan . . . Gazette', etc.).
 See Merthyr Tydfil.
 'Cardiff (The) & Merthyr Mercury, and Glamorgan Gazette', 172.
 'Cardiff (The) Journal of Commerce' (= 'The Cardiff and South Wales Journal of Commerce'), 260, 260*n*.
 'Cardiff (The) Morning Express', 277.
 'Cardiff (The) Standard & County Chronicle', 246.
 'Cardiff Times', 108, 246*n*.
 'Maritime (The) Review', 97*n*.
 'Silurian, The', 172.
 'South Wales Daily News' (= 'South Wales News'), 103, 171*n*, 175*n*, 208*n*, 220, 253*n*, 259, 277.
 'Western Mail', 17*n*, 107, 173*n*, 176*n*, 246*n*, 249*n*, 260, 275.

printers—

Bird, Hugh, 84, 107, 108, 108*n*, 109.
 Bird, John, 84, 90*n*, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 98*n*, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107.
 Bird, John Davies, 84, 94, 99, 100, 101.
 Bird, William, 84, 97, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 158.
 Bird, William, & Son, 84, 107, 107*n*, 108.
 'Cardiff (The) and Merthyr Guardian Newspaper and Printing Company (Limited)', 246.

CARDIFF—*cont'd.*printers—*cont'd.*

Chapple & Kemp, 109.
 Cheese, John, & Colwell, J., 243.
 Clark, James Henry, 272.
 Colwell, J., 243.
 David, Llewelyn & Philip, 84, 102, 106.
 David, Philip, 84, 102, 106, 107.
 Dobbins, E. Lloyd, & Sons, 260, 260*n*.
 Etheridge, Samuel, 241.
 Jenkins, John & Llewelyn, 105, 105*n*, 268, 269.
 Jenkins, Llewelyn, 105, 105*n*, 269, 280.
 Jones, Eliza, 270.
 Jones, Herbert William, 270.
 Jones, William, 266, 270.
 Kemp, John Frederick, 109.
 Lewis, Sidney William, 84, 111.
 Lewis, William, 84, 103, 109, 110, 111.
 Lewis, William, & Williams, John, 84, 104*n*, 108, 108*n*, 109.
 Lloyd, Daniel, 84, 102, 105.
 Lloyd, Richard, 84, 98, 98*n*, 100, 101, 101*n*, 102, 103, 104, 106, 241.
 Locke & Sons, 263.
 M'LAY, A., & Co., Ltd., 271.
 M'LAY, Archibald, & Co., Ltd., 271.
 M'LAY, Archie, 271.
 M'LAY, Cyril E., 271.
 M'Lode, Daniel, 101, 101*n*, 102.
 Martin & Co., 260.
 Murrell, Frank, 84, 111.
 Owen, The Rev. William, 270.
 Owen, The Rev. William, & Roberts, Robert, 270.
 'South (The) Wales and Monmouthshire Company (Limited)', 256.
 Tibbins, John, 243.
 Walters, John Young, 245, 282.
 Ward, Captain William James, 97, 97*n*.
 Webber, Henry, 220, 245-246, 282.
 Western Mail, Ltd., 262.
 William Lewis (Printers), Ltd., 84, 97, 97*n*, 103, 106, 107, 111.
 Williams, John, 83, 167, 168*n*, 171, 172, 172*n*, 173.
 Williams, John, of Lewis & Williams, 84, 108, 109.
 Queen's Hall, 110.
 Queen Street, 97, 103, 106, 111.
 Queen-Street Arcade, 109, 110.
 'Quick Press', 260.
 Richmond Road, 107, 110.
 Rose (The) and Crown Inn, 103.
 St. John's Church, 99.
 St. John's Churchyard, 101.
 St. John's Parish, 99, 101.
 St. John's Parish day-school, 98*n*.
 St. John's Parish Register, 94, 99, 99*n*, 100, 101.
 St. John's Street, 109.
 St. John's Square, 106, 272*n*.
 St. Margaret's Churchyard, 99, 100.
 St. Mary's Parish, 99.
 St. Mary's Street, 129, 172, 272.
 Sandringham Hotel, 172.
 Shoemakers' Street, 97, 97*n*.
 Smith Street, 106.
 Speed's plan of, 97*n*.

CARDIFF—*cont'd.*

- 'Steam Printers', 108*n*.
- Tabernacle, The, 269.
- theatre, 99.
- Town Council, 104.
- Town Hall, 101.
- University College, Salisbury Collection, 33*n*, 40, 44, 47, 57.
- 'Wakeford's Cardiff Directory', 97*n*.
- Walk, The, 102, 106, 106*n*.
- Ward (The) House, 97, 97*n*.
- Welsh (The) Library, 1*n*, 9*n*, 23, 24, 29, 30*n*, 36*n*, 37*n*, 39*n*, 40, 42, 43, 43*n*, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50*n*, 51*n*, 54*n*, 55, 55*n*, 57, 59, 60, 83, 85, 87*n*, 88*n*, 89, 90, 91, 92*n*, 93, 94, 102*n*, 122*n*, 123*n*, 127, 128*n*, 131, 132, 140, 146, 168*n*, 169*n*, 173*n*, 181, 183*n*, 224*n*, 240, 241*n*, 276, 277*n*.
- 'Western Mail' offices, 107.
- Wharf, The, 107.
- 'Wharfedale' printing machine, 108, 110.
- Windsor Place, 173.
- Working Street, 271.

CARDIGAN, 35, 38, 204.

- Gaol, 169.
- magazine—
 - 'Greal y Bedyddwyr', 51*n*, 105*n*, 267, 267*n*, 269.
- Cardigan Boroughs, 34*n*, 37.
- 'Cardigan (The) History . . . of the County of', 34*n*, 36*n*, 183.
- Cardiganshire, 34, 35, 36, 38, 56, 58, 60, 60*n*, 75, 137, 182, 183*n*.
- printing-offices, 211.
- Careswell, George, 205.
- caricatures, 67.

CARLISLE, printers—

- Thurman & Co., 121.
- CARMARTHEN, 34, 35, 36, 54, 72, 72*n*, 84, 105, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 117*n*, 134, 135, 141, 143, 144, 145, 150, 168*n*, 169, 170*n*, 175, 189, 189*n*, 190, 190*n*, 202, 209-211, 218*n*, 265, 268, 271.
- 'Yr Argraffdy Omeraid' (= 'The Gomerian Printing House') 150, 150*n*.
- Bridge Street, 170*n*.
- 'Carmarthen and its neighbourhood', 210*n*.
- Cemetery, The, 210.
- Dark Gate, 189, 189*n*.
- 'Early Carmarthen Printers', 33.
- Exchange, The, 36.
- foundry, 114.
- Gaol, 169.
- 'Gomerian Printing-house', 150, 150*n*.
- Guildhall, The, 143.
- Guildhall Square, 145, 145*n*, 210.
- Hall Street, 134.
- Heol Awst. *See* Lammas Street.
- King Street, 42, 72, 72*n*, 114*n*, 134, 134*n*, 189, 189*n*, 209, 209*n*, 210.
- Lammas Street, 84, 85, 112, 112*n*, 114, 114*n*, 144, 145, 145*n*, 158.
- Lower Market Street, 134, 134*n*, 143, 150, 150*n*, 265.
- Market Street, 36, 134, 134*n*, 143.
- 'Oak-tree, The' (= 'Y Dderwen'), 209, 209*n*.

CARMARTHEN—*cont'd.*

- 'Patent Medicine Warehouse', 135, 143.
- Penuel Chapel, 210.
- periodicals—
 - Magazines.*
 - 'Brud (Y) a Sylwydd', 144.
 - 'Caermarthenshire (The) Miscellany', 39, 42.
 - 'Cylch-grawn Cynmraeg', 78, 79, 80, 80*n*, 137, 209.
 - 'Cylchgrawn y Gymdeithas er Taenu Gwybodaeth Fuddiol', 145.
 - 'Haul, Yr.' *See* Llandovery.
 - 'Journal (The) of the Welsh Bibliographical Society', 59, 60, 85.
 - 'Seren Gomer'. *See* Swansea.
 - 'Trysorfa Efangylaidd', 72*n*, 144, 268*n*.
 - 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth. Neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg', 91, 113*n*, 115.
 - Newspaper.*
 - 'Carmarthen (The) Journal', 104, 135, 138, 144, 144*n*, 145, 145*n*, 146*n*, 211.
- Presbyterian (The) College, 36, 37, 48.
- printers—
 - Breden, John, 43, 44.
 - Brigstocke, John Lewis, 158.
 - Carter, Isaac, 39, 40, 42, 44, 56, 73.
 - Daniel, John, 114, 114*n*, 115, 134, 135, 137, 143, 144, 189.
 - 'Daniel & Ross', 112, 114, 115, 134, 135, 137.
 - Evans, David, 141, 144.
 - Evans, John, 137, 141, 143, 145, 158, 189, 265, 268.
 - Evans, John, *junior*, 141, 144, 145, 145*n*.
 - Evans, William, 141, 144, 145.
 - Evans, William, & Co., 141, 145.
 - Harris, Daniel, 189, 190, 190*n*.
 - Harris, Jonathan, 188, 189, 189*n*, 190, 190*n*.
 - Jones, James, 202, 209.
 - Jones, The Rev. Josiah Thomas, 158.
 - Lewis, Samuel, 72, 72*n*, 73, 74, 218*n*.
 - Lloyd (of Watkins & Lloyd), 202, 209, 209*n*.
 - Morris, Zecharias Bevan, 140, 149, 149*n*, 150*n*, 151, 265, 265*n*, 266.
 - Powell, David, 72, 74.
 - Powell, Evan, 72, 73, 74, 74*n*.
 - Powell, Evan and David, 72, 74.
 - Rees, David, 135.
 - 'Ross, Daniel', 134.
 - Ross, John, 84, 89*n*, 112, 112*n*, 113, 113*n*, 114, 114*n*, 115, 115*n*, 116, 117, 134, 137, 143, 189.
 - 'Ross and Daniel', 112, 114, 115, 134, 135, 137.
 - Scott, Ann, 114, 116.
 - Spurrell, Walter, 42, 42*n*.
 - Spurrell, William, 42, 42*n*, 134, 135, 135*n*.
 - Spurrell, William, & Son, 42, 42*n*.
 - Thomas, Nicholas, 33-36, 38, 40, 48, 54, 54*n*, 56, 73, 74, 216*n*.
 - Thomas, Nicholas, and John Williams, 34, 44, 45, 54*n*.
 - Thomas, Rhys, 74, 84, 85, 85*n*, 86, 86*n*, 87, 87*n*, 88, 88*n*, 89, 90, 91, 112, 113, 134, 135.

CARMARTHEN—*cont'd.*printers—*cont'd.*

- Thomas, Rhys, and John Ross, 84, 112, 112n.
 Thomas, William ('Gwilym Mai'), 170, 170n.
 Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, 202, 209, 209n, 210.
 Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, & Jones, James, 202, 209.
 Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, & — Lloyd, 202, 209, 209n.
 White, George White, 210.
 White, Hannah, 202, 210.
 White, Hannah, & Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, 202, 209, 209n, 210.
 White, Hannah, & Sons, 210.
 White, Isaac White, 210.
 Williams, John, 44, 45.

Priory Street, 74, 74n, 84, 114, 114n, 143, 143n, 209, 209n.

Reading-Room and Library, 210.

Red Lion Court, 145, 145n.

St. David's churchyard, 210.

St. Peter's Church, 114, 114n.

St. Peter's churchyard, 47, 158, 210.

St. Peter's parish register, 33, 35, 47n.

Scott Terrace, 114.

Sheriffs, 116.

Spilman Street, 144.

Town Hall, 135.

Vicarage, The, 144.

Water Street, 114.

Waterloo Parade, 210.

Carmarthenshire, 79, 134.

printing-offices, 211.

'Carmarthenshire (The) Antiquarian Society, Transactions of'. *See Societies.*

'Caermarthenshire (The) Miscellany', 39, 42.

Carmelite (A) of Doncaster, 27.

CARNARVON, 81, 146, 147, 158, 158n, 159, 199, 205.

'Arvonian Press', 158.

Bangor Street, 146n.

Bridge Street, 158, 162.

Castle Square, 147.

High Street, 147.

Paternoster Buildings, 146.

Pendist, The, 147, 158.

periodicals—

Magazines.

'Cymru'. *See* Wrexham.

'Drysorfa, Y', 79n, 80n.

'Geninen, Y', 66n, 136, 136n, 137n, 160n, 189n.

'Greal, neu Eurgrawn', 148.

'Temlydd (Y) Cymreig', 162, 162n.

'Traethodydd, Y'. *See* Denbigh.

*Trysorfa Gwybodaeth, neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg', 148.

Newspapers.

'Anti-Figaro', 67.

'Carnarvon (The) & Denbigh Herald', 33, 156, 156n, 158, 163.

'Goleuad, Y', 82n, 160n, 161n, 162, 162n, 163, 163n, 178, 180, 181, 199n.

'Herald (Yr) Cymraeg', 159n.

CARNARVON—*cont'd.*Newspapers—*cont'd.*

'Merioneth (The) News and Herald', 163.

'Papur Pawb', 186n, 187n, 207n, 208, 208n, 209n.

printers—

Davies, John ('Gwyneddion'), 67n, 162, 191.

Evans, Peter, 146, 146n, 147, 148.

Humphreys, Hugh, 77, 146, 146n, 148, 159.

Humphreys, Robert, 152, 159.

Jones, Ellis, 158, 159.

Jones, Lewis Evan, 66, 65, 147, 158, 158n, 159, 160.

Potter, W., & Co., 159.

Roberts, Mary, 146, 147, 147n, 148.

Roberts, Mary, & Williams (R.), 146, 147, 148.

Roberts, Thomas, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 82n, 146, 147, 147n, 148.

Welsh (The) Calvinistic-Methodist Connexion, 198.

Williams, R., 146, 147, 148, 148n.

Williams, R. & W., 146, 148, 148n.

'upper (an) room', 147.

Carnarvonshire, 61.

'Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families', 51n.

printing-offices, 211.

Carnes, Edward, 146, 146n, 177n.

'Carnes, T.', 149n, 177n.

Carnes, William, 146.

'Carnhuanawc'. *See* Price, The Rev. Thomas.

'Carolau a Dyriau Duwiol', 10.

Carter (*née* Lewis), Ann, 34.

Carter, Anne, 35.

Carter, Anthony, 35.

Carter, David, 35.

Carter, Elizabeth, 35.

Carter, Isaac, 34, 35, 38-42, 56.

Carter, Jacob, 35.

Carter, John, 35.

Carter, Margaret, 35.

Carter, Nicholas, 34.

Carter, William, 34, 35.

Cascomb, 123, 169n, 173.

'Casgliad o Hymnau' (The Rev. John James's), 203.

'Caslychwr' (= Loughor), 25.

Cassey's directory. *See* Directories.

Castella, 95, 96n.

'Catalogue of the Library of . . . Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte', 27.

Catechism, The Shorter, 36, 38n, 44, 45.

'Catechismau, i'w dysgu gan Blant', 44, 46n.

Catholic (The) Record Society, 19n, 20.

Cauliaco, Guido de. *See* Guido de Cauliaco.

'caue in Northwales', 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 49n.

Caxton, William, 1, 2, 2n, 5, 27.

his office, 1, 2.

Cefn-coed-y-cymer, 171, 175, 219, 219n, 266, 282n.

Cefn Pennar, 266.

'Ceinion Alun', 46, 119n.

'Ceinion Llenyddiaeth Gymreig', 69.

Cellan, 38.

'Celtic Davies'. *See* Davies, The Rev. Edward.

- 'Celtic Remains', 49*n*, 50.
 Celynin, 161.
 Cemmaes 54, 54*n*, 55*n*.
 Parish Register, 55, 55*n*.
 Cenarth, 34, 43, 43*n*.
 Church Register, 34, 48.
 'Cenhadydd, Y'. See Cardiff.
 'Cerdwyson'. See Morgans, David.
 Chambers's 'Encyclopædia', 68*n*.
 Channel Islands, 103.
 'chapel', 1, 2.
 'chapel, father of', 2.
Chapple & Kemp, 109.
 Charity Schools, The Welsh Circulating,
 177, 179*n*.
Charles (*née* Jones), **Sarah**, 177, 178, 178*n*,
 179, 179*n*, 180.
Charles, The Rev. Thomas, Bala, 60, 75*n*,
 83, 177, 177*n*, 178, 178*n*, 179, 181, 196,
 196*n*, 197.
 Chartism, 102, 102*n*, 229. See also Newport.
 Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales', 5.
Chave, William, 260.
Cheese, John, 243, 243*n*, 244.
Cheese, John, & Colwell, J., 243.
CHELTENHAM, 109, 111, 262, 278.
 Orphan Asylum, 123*n*.
 printers—
 Hailing, William, 278.
 Willey, Thomas, 278.
 'Who's Who in Cheltenham', 262.
CHEPSTOW, 189, 236-240, 271.
 Back Street, 239.
 Bank Square, 239, 239*n*.
 Bank Street, 239.
 Beaufort Arms, 239.
 Beaufort House, 239.
 Beaufort Square, 239.
 Bridge Street, 239.
 'Cambrian Printing Office', 236, 238.
 'Chepstow (The) Press', 239.
 Church Street, 240.
 Churchyard, The, 238.
 Circulating Library, 239.
 George (The) Hotel, 239.
 High Street, 239, 240.
 Hillman's Directory, 240.
 Library, The, 239.
 Moor Street, 236, 237, 239.
 Nelson Street, 240.
 Parish Church Register, 238*n*.
 Pembroke House, 239.
 periodicals—
 Annual.
 'Willett's Astronomical Tide-Table',
 237.
 Newspapers.
 'Cambrian (The) Messenger, And Public
 Advertiser', 237.
 'Chepstow (The) and County Mercury'
 (= 'The Chepstow Mercury and Vol-
 unteer's Gazette'), 239-240.
 'Chepstow Chronicle: with which is
 incorporated the "Working Man's
 Advocate"' (= 'The Chepstow
 Chronicle, and Advocate of Progress'),
 240
 'Chepstow (The) Express', 240.

- CHEPSTOW—cont'd.**
 Newspapers—cont'd.
 'Chepstow (The) Weekly Advertiser',
 239, 260.
 'Lydney (The) Journal', 240.
 printers—
 Clark and Son, 239.
 Clark, James, 238, 239, 271.
 Clark, William Edward, 239.
 Clark, William Edward New, and Clark,
 Emmeline, 239.
 Farror, T. P., 249.
 Griffiths, Ellen A., 239.
 Griffiths, Hannah, 239.
 Griffiths, Thomas, 239.
 Hillman, Alfred, 239.
 Hillman & Co., 240.
 Lambert, W., 236-238, 238*n*.
 Major, Thomas, 238.
 Quinton, Robert, 240.
 Rogers, S., 189, 237.
 Taylor, Robert, 239, 239*n*.
 Wansbrough, J., 238.
 Willett, Mark, 189, 236-238, 240.
 Williams Bros., 239.
 Williams, Enoch, 239.
 Williams, Frederick, 239.
 St. Mary Street, 238.
 Cheshire, 198, 198*n*, 284*n*.
CHESTER, 33, 47, 61, 87, 113, 122, 149, 149*n*,
 177, 177*n*, 178, 178*n*, 190, 190*n*, 191.
 Bridge Street, 178, 178*n*.
 Bridge-Street Row, 178, 178*n*.
 Parish Register of . . . Trinity, 178.
 periodicals—
 Magazines.
 'Drysorfa, Y', 79*n*, 80*n*.
 'Geirgrawn, Y', 146.
 'Goleuad Gwynedd' (= 'Goleuad
 Cymru'), 197*n*.
 'Gwladgarwr, Y', 121*n*.
 'Trysorfa Ysprydol' (= 'Trysorfa'), 75*n*,
 178*n*, 196.
 printers—
 Adams, Roger, 56.
 Broster & Poole, 189.
 Broster, Charles, 189, 190, 190*n*, 191, 191*n*.
 Broster, John, 189, 190, 190*n*, 191, 191*n*.
 Broster, John, & Son, 190, 190*n*.
 Broster, Peter, 190, 191.
 Crane, Thomas, 177, 177*n*, 178.
 Harvie, John, 114.
 Jones, William Collister, 177, 177*n*,
 178, 178*n*, 190, 191, 196.
 Jones, William Collister, & Crane, T.,
 149, 149*n*, 177, 177*n*, 178.
 St. Peter's Churchyard, 177, 178*n*.
 Trinity Church, 198.
 Chichester Cathedral Library, 3.
 Chilton Trinity, 36.
 Chippenhams, 226.
 Chirbury, 165.
 'Christ, a Christian's Life', 215, 216, 218.
 'Christ Revealed', 76.
 'Christian, The', 233.
 'Christian (The) in Compleat Armour', 196.
 'Christian Looking Glass'. See 'Drych (Y)
 Cristianogawl'.

Christians, early, in Jerusalem, 76.
 'Christian (Y) Cyffredin', 40.
 'Christopher Cobbe-Webbe'. *See* Brown, John.
Christophers, William, 172, 229, 230, 250, 250*n*, 277.
Christophers, William, & Son, 172, 230, 250, 278.
Christophers, William, & Sons, 172, 230, 250, 263.
 Church (The) of England, 247.
 'Church of England Catholic Chronicle, and Monastic Times', 234, 248.
 Church Stretton, 221.
 Cilcain, 38, 38*n*.
 Cilfynydd, Llangattock, 268.
 Cilgwyn, 37, 38, 45, 46.
 Circulating Charity Schools, 177, 179*n*.
 Cirencester, 176.
 Civil War, 28*n*.
Clapperton, Henry, 248, 249.
Clapperton, Henry, & Oliver, Thomas (2*nd*), 249.
Clark & Co., 273.
Clark, Eliza Blanche, 273.
Clark, Emmeline, 239.
Clark, George A., & Clark, James Henry, 271.
 Clark, George Thomas, 26*n*, 150.
Clark, James, 238, 271.
Clark, James, & Son, 239.
Clark, James Henry, 238, 238*n*, 271-273.
 Clark (*née* Baker), Mary, 238.
 Clark (*née* Howell), Sophia, 272.
Clay, Son and Taylor, 102.
Clark, William Edward, 239.
Clark, William Edward New, & Clark, Emmeline, 239.
Clark, William Henry, 272.
 Cleaton's School, Shrewsbury, 33.
Cleaver, William Bath, 255.
 Clement VII., Pope, 4.
 Clifton, 267, 279.
 'Clirrow Court', 123*n*.
 'Clorianau Aur', 203.
Clowes, Ltd., 159.
Clowes & Sons, 162.
 Clun, last Recorder of, 142.
 Clwyd, Vale of, 198.
 'Clwydian Press' (= 'Clwyd-Wasg'), 198, 198*n*.
 Clydach-on-Tawy, 284.
 Clynog, Dr. Morus, 20.
 'Cobbe-Webbe, Christopher'. *See* Brown, John.
Cocker, The Rev. Thomas, 283-284.
Codington, W., 146.
 Coedmor, 37.
 Coed-cae-tyle, 267.
 'Coelbren y Beirdd', 26.
 'Cofrestr o'r holl Lyfrau Printjedig', 10, 10*n*, 11, 19*n*, 23, 27, 35*n*.
 Colchester, Priory of the Holy Cross, a letter of indulgence, 3, 4, 5, 6.
 Cole, Sir Christopher, 100.
COLEFORD, 222, 231, 238, 240.
 Poolway, 238.
 St. John Street, 240.

COLEFORD—cont'd.

periodicals—

Newspapers.

'Chepstow Chronicle: with which is incorporated the "Working Man's Advocate"' (= 'The Chepstow Chronicle, and Advocate of Progress'), 240.
 'Lydney (The) Journal', 240.
 'Monmouth (The) Free Press', 231.
 'Monmouth Telegraph', 231.
 printers—
Bird, Charles Edwin, 231, 240.
Bird, Matthew, 231.
 St. John Street, 240.
 Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, 226.
 'Collections for the History of Worcestershire', 9.
 'Collection (A) of Loyal Songs', 223.
Collingwood, S., 189.
 Collins, Edward, Chepstow, 238.
'Collins', William Collister, 177*n*.
 Collins, Victor, 27.
Colwell, J., Cardiff, 243, 243*n*.
Commercial (The) Printing Co., 264.
 Commonwealth reprint of 'Hay any worke for Cooper', 18*n*.
 Concordance, The first Welsh, 37.
Cond Bros., 278.
 'Conobium-Press', 67, 68.
 'Conscience the best Friend upon Earth', 36.
 'Constellation', steamship, 156.
 Conway, Charles, 219, 219*n*.
CONWAY, 67, 70.
 'Conobium-Press', 67, 68.
 printers—
 Jones, Hugh, 49, 69, 69*n*.
 Jones, Robert, 49, 65, 68, 68*n*, 69.
 'Vale of Conway Spa', 60.
 Conwil, 44*n*.
 Cooper, Bishop, 18, 18*n*.
 Cope, Emily Williamson, 233.
Cope, John George, 264.
 Cope, The Rev. Richard, LL.D., 233.
 Corbett, E. W. M., 93.
Corner, George W., 255, 258.
 Cornwall, 142, 171, 222.
 Corwen, 10.
 Cosmeston, 107.
 'Cosmopolitan', The, 174.
 'Cosmopolitan (The) Financier', 258.
Cossens, Henry, 229, 250, 250*n*.
Cottle, Joseph, 183.
 Cotton, Dr. Henry, his 'Typographical Gazetteer', 223.
Cotton, John, & Joshua Eddowes, 8, 12, 12*n*.
 'County (The) Observer Almanac', 272.
 'County (The) Observer and Monmouthshire Central Advertiser' = 'The Illustrated Usk Observer' = 'The Usk Observer' = 'The County Observer', 239, 264, 272.
'County (The) Observer Newspaper and Printing Company, Limited, 272.
COWBRIDGE, 84-95, 103, 108, 117, 127, 138, 158.
 auction, an, 91.
 bailiffs, 87, 87*n*, 88, 89.
 bonfire, a, 91.
 'Caleb', 87*n*.

COWBRIDGE—*cont'd.*

- Cottle's Court, 90.
 'Glamorgan-press, The', 85*n*.
 Grammar (The) School, 186.
 Gwaun-y-Gaer, 91.
 printers—
 Jones, The Rev. Josiah Thomas, 158.
 Thomas, Rhys, 54, 84-91, 117.
 Thomas, Rhys, & Daniel, 84, 85, 85*n*,
 86, 91, 92.
 Walters, Henry, 84, 89, 90, 91.
 Stallingdown, The, 91.
 Cowper's 'Steam Press Machine', 185.
 Coxe, The Ven. William, 223, 237.
 'Craddock, Walter, The Works of', 178*n*.
Crane, Thomas, 149, 149*n*, 177, 177*n*, 178.
 Crawnnon, Vale of, 170, 268, 269.
 'Credadyn (Y) Buchedol', 60.
 credit-filching, 236.
 Cribyn, 37*n*.
CRICKHOWELL, 167, 170, 195, 280.
 High Street, 170.
 Parish Church, 170*n*.
 periodicals—

Magazines.

- 'Crickhowell (The) Temperance Advo-
 cate', 170.
 'Cyfaill Plentyn', 170, 170*n*.
 'Cymmedrolydd, Y', 170.
 'Seren Ddirwest', 170.
 printers—
 Williams, Ann, 167, 170.
 Williams, Thomas ('Brân ap Llyr'),
 167, 170, 170*n*, 171, 280.
 Tower Street, 170.

- Crimean (The) War, 272.
 criminal law, 186.
 'Cristion (Y) mewn Cyflawn Arfogaeth', 196.
 'Cristion o fewn ychydig', 40, 40*n*.
Crockford, F. R., 233.
 'Crockford's Clerical Directory'. *See* Direct-
 ories.

- Croespenmain, 265, 266.
 Croft Castle, 183.
 'Cronicl Cymru', 192.
 'Cronicl y Cymdeithasau Crefyddol', 161.
 'Cronicl yr Ysgol Sabbothol', 163.
CROSS KEYS, printer—
 Winmill, Cyril, 285.
CROYDON, periodical—

Newspaper.

- 'Surrey (The) Daily Argus', 278.
 printer—
 Smith, F. M., & Co., 278.
 Crucifixion, woodcuts of, 6.
 Crug-y-bwbach, 169.
 Crug-y-maen, 38.
 Crumlin, 285.
 crwth, a Welsh, 59.
 'Crynnodeb o addysg Gristionogawl', 27.
 Crystal Palace Company's Printing Works,
 106.
 Culham, 111.
 Culceth, T., 45*n*.
 Culm, River, 175.
 Cumberland, George, 182*n*.
 Cuning, Anne, 35.
 Cuning, David, 35.

Cuning, Frances, 35.

Cuning, John, 35.

Cuning, John, *junior*, 35.

Cuning, Mary, 35.

Curnuck, Edward, 263.

CWMBRAN, 284, 285.

Oak Street, 285.

Post Office, 285.

printer—

Price, Edward Charles, 285.

Ventnor Road, 285.

Cwmdu, 35, 37, 37*n*.'Cwmwl, Y', 206, 206*n*.

'Cwrtiau bach, Cywydd y', 57.

'Cydwylbod y cyfaill goreu ar y ddacae', 36, 36*n*.

'Cydymaith y Bedyddiwr', 270.

'Cydyymaith i'r Allor', 36, 38.

'Cyfaill' (=Holyhead and other almanacs), 66.

'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd', 207, 208, 208*n*.

'Cyfaill y Cymru', 93.

'Cyfaill Manteisiol', 66.

'Cyfaill mewn Llogell', 135.

'Cyfaill (Y) o'r Hen Wlad', 219, 219*n*.'Cyfaill Plentyn', 170, 170*n*.

'Cyfaill (Y) Rhydd', 66.

'Cyffes Ffydd' (1721), 41.

'Cyfrif (Y) Cywiraf o'r Pechod Gwreiddiol',
40.

'Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain', 173.

'Cyfrinach y Bedyddwyr', 267, 267*n*.'Cylchgrawn, Y', 207, 207*n*.'Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hanes y Method-
istiaid Calfnaid'. *See* Cardiff.'Cylch-grawn Cynmraeg', 78, 79, 80, 80*n*,
209.'Cylchgrawn Cymru', 153, 158*n*.Cymdeithas Hanes Bedyddwyr Cymru, 10*n*.

Cymdeithas Llên Cymru, 110.

'Cymedrolwr, Y', 198, 198*n*.

'Cymmedrolydd, Y', 170.

'Cymmorth i'r Criston', 44.

'Cymmrodor, Y', 1, 19*n*, 20*n*, 23, 24, 25, 27,
31, 60*n*.Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of.
See London. Constitutions. *See* London.Cymric love-poems, 1*n*.

'Cymro, Y', 163.

'Cymro America', 187.

'Cymru'. *See* Wrexham.

'Cymru Fydd', 163.

'Cynhwysiad Byr O Feddylliau'r Eglwys', etc.,
60.'Cywydd i ael merch' (Bedo Brwynllys), 1.
cywyddau, 55, 57.'Cywyddau Dafydd ap Gwilym a'i Gyfoeswyr',
1*n*.

'Cywyddau, Llyfr', Shôn Rhydderch, 55.

D

D.[afid], R.[hys], 40, 40*n*.'Dafydd ap Gwilym a'i Gyfoeswyr' 1*n*.'Dafydd Ddu Eryri'. *See* Thomas, David.'Dafydd Ionawr'. *See* Richards, David.Dafydd, Ishmael, 1st, 64, 64*n*.

Dafydd, Owain, Dolgelly, 233.

Dafydd, Shôn, 65*n*.'Dafydd Shôn Dafydd'. *See* Jones, David.

Daniel, Ann, 135.
Daniel, John, 114, 114*n*, 115, 134, 135, 137, 189.
 'Daniel & Ross', 112, 114, 115, 134, 135, 137.
 David, Miss Annie, 102, 107*n*.
David, Llewelyn, & Philip, 84, 102, 106.
 David, Mary, 107.
David, Philip, 84, 102, 106, 107, 107*n*.
 Davies, Adam, Wrexham, 122.
Davies, Arthur Owen, 253.
 Davies, Catherine, Aberystwyth, 204.
Davies, David ('Dewi Alaw'), 277, 277*n*.
 Davies, The Rev. David ('Dewi Emlyn'), 35*n*.
Davies, David, 184, 188.
 Davies, David, 38.
 Davies, David, Carmarthen, 135.
 Davies, The Rev. David, Swansea, 144.
 Davies, David, Tredegar, 274, 475.
Davies, David Thomas, & Son, 167, 175.
 Davies, The Rev. Edward, M.A. ('ACambro-Briton'), 237, 237*n*.
 Davies, The Rev. Edward ('Celtic Davies'), 88*n*.
 Davies, Elizabeth, Carnarvon, 157.
 Davies, Hannah, 99.
 Davies, Hugh, Machynlleth, 157*n*.
 Davies, Hugh, shoemaker, 50.
Davies, Ishmael, 49, 63, 63*n*, 64, 65, 65*n*, 66.
 Davies, The Rev. J. D., M.A., 150.
 Davies, Principal J. H., M.A., 40, 45, 47, 65, 73, 74, 134, 137, 164*n*.
 Davies, James ('Iago ap Dewi'), 36, 37, 37*n*.
 Davies, The Rev. James, 38.
 Davies, Jane, Carnarvon, 157.
 Davies, Dr. John, of Mallwyd, 37.
 Davies, The Rev. John, 38, 38*n*.
 Davies, John 'Gwyneddon', 67*n*, 162, 191.
 Davies, John, Aberystwyth, 115*n*.
Davies, John, Ebbw Vale, 280-281.
Davies, John, junior, Ebbw Vale, 280-281.
 Davies, Margaret, Llaneltyd, 54*n*.
 Davies, Maurice, 157.
 Davies, Owen, 58, 59.
 Davies, Rhys, 76*n*.
 Davies, Dr. Richard, Bishop, 14*n*.
 Davies, Richard, 165.
 Davies, Robert, Llansannan, 61.
Davies, Robert John, & Evans, Robert, 177, 180, 181.
Davies, Sophia, and Davies, W. W., 281.
 Davies, Thomas Essile ('Dewi Wyn o Essyllt'), 280.
 Davies, Thomas, bookseller, Denbigh, 49.
 Davies, Mrs., W. H., Cardiff, 107.
Davies, W. W., 280-281.
 Davies, The Rev. Walter, M.A. ('Gwallter Mechain'), 37*n*, 46, 47, 113.
 Davies, The Rev. William, Mynydd Bach, 36.
Davies, William, Beaufort, 281.
 Davies, William Hall, 107.
 Dawlish, 183.
Dawson, A. W., 261.
Dawson, A. W., & Co., Limited, 261, 262, 264.
Dawson, A. W., & Son, 260, 261.
 'Dechreuad . . . Y Dadl rhwng Pobl America a'r Llywodraeth', 62.
 Deluge (The), date of. 64.
 De la Bere family. 25.

DENBIGH, 49, 177, 193, 196-201.
 Beacon's Hill (= BrynDisgwyllfa), 196, 196*n*.
 'Capel (Y) Mawr', 198.
 Castle Hill, 200.
 'Clwydian (The) Press' (= 'Clwyd-Wasg'), 198, 198*n*.
 Fronallt, Y, 197, 200.
 Grammar (The) School, 200.
 Hall Square, 197.
 'Hen (Yr) Ffactri' (= Factory Lane), 197.
 'Lôn Jams Melyn' (= Melling's Lane), 197.
 'Lôn Swan' (= Swan Lane), 197.
 New Cemetery, 200.
 periodicals—

Magazines.

'Cymedrolwr, Y', 198, 198*n*.
 'Geiniogwerth, Y', 199.
 'Traethodydd, Y', 12, 19*n*, 23, 28*n*, 42, 50*n*, 51*n*, 53, 54*n*, 55, 59, 60*n*, 61, 62, 65*n*, 67, 67*n*, 68*n*, 70, 76, 76*n*, 77, 77*n*, 78*n*, 79*n*, 113*n*, 115, 146, 146*n*, 147*n*, 148, 148*n*, 158*n*, 167, 167*n*, 170*n*, 178*n*, 187*n*, 191, 191*n*, 192*n*, 199, 199*n*, 207*n*, 217.

Newspapers.

'Baner Cymru' (= 'Baner ac Amserau Cymru'), 125*n*, 161*n*, 197, 199, 199*n*, 200*n*, 201.
 'Udgor y Bobl', 199.

printers—

Gee & Son, 193, 201.
 Gee & Son, Ltd., 193, 201.
 Gee, John Howell, 193, 200, 200*n*.
 Gee, Thomas, senior, 190, 193, 196-198.
 Gee, Thomas, junior, 157, 161*n*, 193, 198-200.
 Gee, Thomas, & Son, 193, 200.
 Jones, The Rev. Thomas, 193, 196.
 St. Marcellus (= Whitchurch) Churchyard, 197.

'Stryt y Capel' (Chapel Street), 197, 201.
 Vale Street, 197, 200.

Denbighshire printing-offices, 211.
 'Deonglydd yr Ysgrhythurau', 46.

Denton, Charles, 234.

De Selfac, John, 165.

Devonshire, 16, 97*n*, 175, 183, 210.

Devynnock, 36.

'**Dewi Alaw**'. See Davies, David.

'Dewi Emlyn'. See Davies, The Rev. David.

'**Dewi Fardd**'. See Jones, David.

'Dewi Wyn o Eifion'. See Owen, David.

'Dewi Wyn o Essyllt'. See Davies, Thomas Essile.

Diamond, Captain, 184.

'Dices or Sayengis of the Philosophers', 1.

'Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe', 8.

'Dictionary of Dates, Haydn's', 68*n*.

'Dictionary of National Biography', 2*n*, 5, 16*n*, 23*n*, 28*n*, 45, 49*n*, 56, 76, 88*n*, 99, 169*n*, 173*n*, 183, 195, 284*n*.

'Dictionary of Printers and Printing'. See Timperley (C. H.).

'Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers', 49.

'Diddanwch Teuluaid', 51*n*, 60, 65.

Dight, Albert Henry, 264.

Dight, Alfred, 264.

Dight, Henry, & Sons, 264.

Dinas Mawddwy, 85.

Dinnis, Richard Ramsey, 227.

DIRECTORIES—

Butcher & Co.'s, 109, 110.

'Cardiff Guide and Directory' (1829), 103-105, 105*n*, 107.

Cassey's, 126.

'Complete (A) Directory and Guide to Cardiff' (1796), 92, 92*n*, 93, 95, 102*n*.

Crockford's Clerical Directory, 111.

'Directory for Newport and its Vicinity', 250.

'Ewen's Guide and Directory to Cardiff', 97*n*, 104*n*, 107*n*, 172*n*.

Hillman's Directory, 240.

Hunt & Co. s 106*n*, 107*n*, 129, 133*n*, 193, 194, 202, 273*n*.

'Johns's Directory of Pontypool', 251.

'Johns's Newport Directory', 251.

Kelly's, 130, 131*n*, 175*n*, 188*n*, 225*n*, 231, 231*n*, 240.

Lascelle's, 226, 227*n*.

Llanelly (The) Directory, 208*n*.

Matthews's, 187*n*, 188*n*.

Mercer & Crocker's, 283*n*.

Morris & Co. s, 126, 227.

Pigot & Co.'s directory, 65, 67, 68, 69*n*, 97*n*, 101*n*, 104, 104*n*, 105*n*, 107, 124*n*, 125*n*, 128, 130, 130*n*, 131, 133*n*, 138, 138*n*, 139, 139*n*, 142*n*, 145, 145*n*, 146, 150*n*, 154*n*, 156, 158*n*, 159*n*, 160*n*, 164, 164*n*, 167, 170*n*, 171*n*, 173*n*, 174*n*, 185, 186, 188, 190*n*, 192*n*, 181*n*, 172*n*, 174*n*, 185, 186, 188, 190*n*, 192*n*, 193, 194, 197*n*, 205*n*, 206, 206*n*, 207*n*, 210*n*, 225, 227*n*, 228*n*, 232*n*, 235*n*, 238, 239*n*, 244, 244*n*, 245*n*, 247*n*.

Putrier's, 187*n*.

Scammell & Co.'s, 107*n*, 129, 172*n*, 175*n*, 244*n*.

Slater's, 65, 68, 68*n*, 107*n*, 108, 122*n*, 124*n*, 125, 131, 131*n*, 133*n*, 142*n*, 157*n*, 162*n*, 164, 170, 170*n*, 173*n*, 180*n*, 185*n*, 191, 192, 192*n*, 194, 194*n*, 197*n*, 206*n*, 227*n*, 235*n*, 239, 244*n*.

Sutton's, 192.

'Tong's Annual Local Directory', 275.

Trades' Directory, 285.

'Universal (The) British Directory', 92, 93, 95, 128, 129*n*, 130*n*, 132*n*, 140.

'Wakeford's Cardiff Directory', 97*n*, 107*n*, 108.

'Wales (The) Register and Guide', 126*n*.
Webster & Co.'s, 108*n*, 175*n*, 245*n*, 246*n*, 277*n*.

Worrall's, 131*n*, 250*n*.

'Dirgelwch i rai i'w Ddeall', 33, 35.

'Dirwestwr, Y', 153.

Dissent, The history of ('Nefydd' 's), 276.

'Dives a Phawper' (= 'Dives and Pauper'), 26, 27.

'Diwygiwr, Y'. See Llanelly.

'Diwygywr, Merthyrion, a Chyffeswyr Eglwys Loegr', 196.

Dobbin, Edwin, 272, 272*n*.

Dobbins (*née* Lloyd), Annie, 260*n*.

'**Dobbins, E. Lloyd**'. See Dobbins, Edward.

Dobbins, E. Lloyd, & Sons, 260.

Dobbins, Edward, 255, 259-260, 260*n*.

Dobbins, George, 259.

Dolanog, 142.

Dolbenmain, 158.

Dolerw, 162*n*.

DOLGELLY, 54*n*, 89, 113, 152, 153, 154, 156, 156*n*, 158, 159, 159*n*, 160, 160*n*, 161, 162, 169, 180, 181, 233.

Angel (The) Hotel, 160.

Bridge Street, 160*n*.

Brynteg, 161.

Cae Ceirch, 113.

'Caxton House', 160.

Coedcymmer, 158*n*.

Eldon Row, 160, 162.

Eldon Square, 160, 160*n*, 162*n*.

Felin (Y) Uchaf, 162.

Finsbury Street, 161.

'Gomer-Wasg' (= 'Gomerian Press'), 156, 156*n*.

Greenwich House, 160, 160*n*.

Ivy House, 161.

Lawn House, 163.

Mervinian House, 161, 162.

Meurig Street, 161.

Nonconformist burial-ground, 163.

Mount Pleasant, 161.

Parish Church, 153, 160, 161.

Parliament Street, 162.

Pen-ucha'r-dre, 162.

Pläs (Y) Newydd, 160*n*.

periodicals—

Magazines.

'Ardd, Yr', 161, 161*n*.

'Cronicl y Cymdeithasau Crefyddol', 161, 181*n*.

'Cronicl yr Ysgol Sabbothol', 163.

'Cylchgrawn Cymru', 153, 158*n*.

'Cymru Fydd', 163.

'Dirwestwr, Y', 153.

'Dysgedydd (Y) Crefyddol', 153, 153*n*, 155*n*, 161, 161*n*, 162, 162*n*, 180*n*, 181, 233.

'Dysgedydd y Plant', 162.

'Eurgrawn (Yr) Wesleyaidd', 152*n*, 153, 153*n*, 154, 154*n*, 156, 156*n*, 157, 157*n*, 158, 159, 159*n*, 160, 160*n*.

'Gymraes, Y', 163.

'Haul, Yr'. See Llandovery.

'Lladmerydd, Y', 163.

'Pethau Newydd a Hen', 153.

'Temlydd (Y) Cymreig', 162, 162*n*.

'Trysorfa Rhyfeddodau', 153.

'Trysor i Blentyn', 153.

Newspapers.

'Cymro, Y', 163.

'Dydd, Y', 162, 233.

'Goleud, Y', 82*n*, 162, 162*n*, 163, 163*n*.

'Llan (Y) and Church News', 163.

'Llan (Y) a'r Dywysogaeth', 163.

'Merionethshire (The) News', 163.

printers—

Evans, Evan William, 152, 163.

Evans, E. W., Ltd., 152.

Hughes Bros., 152, 162, 163.

Hughes, William, 152, 162.

Hughes, William & Co., 152, 162.

DOLGELLY—*cont'd.*printers—*cont'd.*

- Hughes, William, & Son, 152, 162.
 Jones, Abraham, 152, 157, 158.
 Jones, Catherine, 152, 153*n*, 160, 160*n*, 162.
 Jones, David Humphrey, 152, 160, 161, 162, 163.
 Jones, Evan, 152, 160, 161.
 Jones, Goronwy, 152, 161.
 Jones, Isaac Francis, 152, 156, 156*n*, 157, 158.
 Jones, Jabez G., 152, 157, 158, 158*n*.
 Jones, Jacob, 152, 157, 158.
 Jones, Margaret Ogwen, 152, 161, 162.
 Jones, Margaret Ogwen, & Co., 152, 161.
 Jones, Richard, 89*n*, 152-163, 169, 219, 235, 256.
 Jones, Richard, *junior*, 152, 157, 157*n*, 158.
 Jones, William Ogwen ('Gwilym Ogwen'), 152, 161.
 Jones, William, 152, 157.
 Owen, Dafydd, 233.
 Pugh, John ('Ieuan Awst'), 152, 161, 161*n*.
 Rees, Owen, 152, 152*n*, 160, 160*n*.
 Rees, Elizabeth, 152, 160.
 Richards, Robert, 152, 159.
 Williams, Edward ('Llew Meirion'), 60, 152, 160, 161.
 Williams, John, 152, 161, 162.
 Williams, Thomas, 152, 152*n*, 160, 161.
 Williams, Thomas, and Jones, Richard, 152, 152*n*.
 Ship (The) Hotel, 161.
 Smithfield Lane, 162, 163.
 'Uffern (Yr) Fach', 160.
 Upper Mill, 162.
 'Victoria (The) Printing Works', 160.
 'Wasg (Y) Omeraid', 156, 156*n*.
 Waterloo Street, 162.
 Well Street, 160.
 Zion Chapel, 160.

'Don Glan Towy'. See **Williams, John A.**

Doncaster, A Carmelite of, 27.

Dorset, 225, 262.

'Dosparth Byrr ar y rhann gyntaf i ramadeg cymraeg', 20, 21, 31.

Douay, 22.

Douglas Bros., 189, 192.**Douglas, John Kenmuir**, 189, 192.**Douglas, Kenmuir, Whitworth**, 189, 192.**Douglas, Malcolm Percy**, 189, 192.**Dover & Co.**, 235.**Dover, E. E.**, 235.**Dover, George William**, 235.

Dowlais, 175, 268.

first (The) Baptist church, 268.

Dowling, Edward, 172, 228-230, 247, 248, 250, 250*n*.**Downing, Joseph**, 38.Drewen, Y, 35, 37, 37*n*.'Drink swallower', 170*n*.'Druid, The', 275*n*.

'Druid (The) Press', 120.

'Druidical Remains . . . in Glamorgan', 25, 26.

Drych, Y'. See *Utica*.'Drych y Cristion', 53*n*.'Drych (Y) Cristianogawl', 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 24*n*, 25, 26, 34, 49*n*.

in manuscript 'from hand to hand', 21.

complete (3 pts.) in MS., 24, 24*n*, 25, 26, 27.

'Drych y Prif Oesoedd', 36.

'Drysorfa, Y'. See *Chester*.

'Drysorfa (Y) Gynulleidfaol', 187.

DUBLIN, 56, 58, 66.

Dame Street, 57.

'Dublin', fictitious imprints, 66.

periodical—

Magazine.

'Dublin (The) University Magazine', 99.

printers—

P.[otts], J.[ames], 49, 57, 58.

'Powell, J.', 49, 53, 53*n*, 58.P.[owell], S.[tephen], 49, 53*n*.Powell, S.[tephen], & Son, 49, 53*n*.

Theatre (The) Royal, 99.

type foundry, 66.

Dudley, 166.

DUELYN. See *Dublin*.Duff, Mr. E. Gordon, 2*n*, 4, 5, 7.'Dull Priodas Ysprydol', 36*n*.

Dunk, The Rev. J. W., 259.

Dunraven Castle, 96.

Durant, Alfred C., 278.**Durant, J. C., M.P.**, 278.**Durston, Thomas**, 10, 11, 11*n*, 54*n*, 56, 118, 119.

Dutch-press, 50, 51, 59.

Dwnn's 'Heraldic Visitations', 197*n*.'Dwysfawr Rym Buchedd Grefyddol', 36*n*, 37*n*, 39.

'Dyddiadur y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd', 208.

'Dydd, Y', 162.

'Dydd y Farn Fawr', 37, 43.

'Dyfyrrwch i'r Cymru', 57.

Dyke, Thomas, 231.

'Dyrefawr', 91.

'Dywysogaeth, Y', 157.

E

earliest (the) printed matter connected with Wales, 3.

early booksellers in North Wales, 49.

'Early Carmarthen Printers', 133.

'Early Illustrated Books', 6.

'Early Printed Books', 2*n*, 5.

'Early Welsh Typography', 15.

East Ham, Greenstreet House (=Boleyn Castle), 22.

East Hendred, 111.

East India Company's Stationers, 168.

Easton, Pennsylvania, La Fayette College, 220.

EBBW VALE, 48, 176*n*, 217, 268, 274, 276, 280-282.

'Albion Office', 280.

Bethcar Street, 280, 281.

Chapel Town, 281.

'Holiness (The) Mission', 281.

James Street, 281.

Market Street, 281.

Newtown, 281.

Post Office (The) Buildings, 281.

EBBW VALE—*cont'd.*

periodical—

Magazine.

'Ebbw Vale (The) Works Magazine', 282.

printers—

Davies, John, 280-281.

Davies, John, *junior*, 280-281.

Ebbw Vale (The) Iron Steel and Coal Company, Limited, 282.

Ebbw Vale (The) Printing Company (= William Davies, William Morris & Llewelyn Parry Lewis), 281.

Evans, Evan, 280.

Haines, George A., 282.

Haines, George A., & Son, 282.

Lewis, Llewelyn Parry, 276, 281.

Lewis, Llewelyn Parry, & Morris, William, 281.

Prole, Harry Llewelyn, 274, 280.

Prole, John, & Son, 274, 280.

Tredegar Road, 281.

Victoria Road, 280.

Eddowes, Joshua, 8, 12, 12*n*.**Eddowes, Joshua & William**, 8, 12, 12*n*.**Eddowes, William**, 8, 12, 12*n*.

Edgbaston, 220.

Edinburgh, North, 278*n*.

Edisbury, J., 121.

Edmunds, Henry John, & Thomas, Henry, 232, 233.

Edward VI., 9.

Edwards, Ann, 165.

Edwards, Professor D. Miall, M.A., 193.

Edwards, The Rev. David, 38.

Edwards, Elizabeth, 129, 129*n*.

Edwards, John ('Meiriadog'), 66.

Edwards, John, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Glamorgan, 95.

Edwards, The Rev. Lewis, D.D., 115, 199, 205, 277.

Edwards, Lewis, Newport, 228, 228*n*.

Edwards, The Rev. Roger, 199.

Edwards, Samuel, 124.

Edwards, Thomas ('Twm o'r Nant'), 80.

Edwards, The Rev. William, B.A., D.D. Cardiff, 221.

Edwards, William, Wrexham, 164, 165.

Edwards, William, Pontypool, 222.

'Efanglydd, Yr'. See Llandovery.

'Eglurhaad o Gatechism Byrraf y Gymanfa', 36*n*, 38, 44.

Eglwys Bach, 147.

Eglwyswrw, 40*n*, 183.

Einion, John, 47.

Election address, 101*n*.

Election address of Thomas Wyndham, M.P. 96.

electric power, 110.

Elfe, Anne, her 'Original Poems' and her 'Lays of Caruth', 236, 237.

Elfed. See Gwynionnydd and Elfed, Com-mote of.

Elizabeth, Queen, 14, 17*n*, 18, 19, 26.

Elizabethan broadside, an, 14, 15.

Ellesmere, 165.

Ellis, F. S., bookseller, 15.

ELY, 271.

'Ely Factory', 271.

Fairwater Road, 271.

printers—

M'Lay, A., & Co., Ltd., 271.

'Eminent Welshmen', 62, 183.

'Encyclopædia (The) Cambrensis', 196*n* 198*n*, 199, 199*n*, 276.

English school-books and psalters to book-sellers in Wales, 49.

'Englynion ar argrafu Cymraeg', 8.

englynion urging the printing of Welsh books, 30.

'Enguerrand de Monstrelet, The Chronicles of', 183.

'Enwogion Ceredigion', 37*n*, 38*n*, 45, 45*n*, 46.'Epic (The) of Hades', 49*n*.'Epistle to the terrible Priests', etc., 16*n*, 17, 18.'Epitome, An', etc., 16*n*, 17, 18.eponym, a popular, 1*n*.

Erasmus's 'Exhortacyon to the dylygent study of scripture', 6.

'Eryr, Yr'. See Bala.

Esteney, John, Abbot, 1.

Estyn (= Hope), 125*n*.**Etheridge, Samuel ('Hampden')**, 102, 229, 240-245, 246, 247.**Etheridge, Samuel ('Hampden'), and Prosser**, —, 242.

'Eurgrawn Cymraeg'. See 'Trysorfa Gwybodath'.

'Eurgrawn (Yr) Wesleyaidd'. See Dolgelly.

'Eur-Wasg' (= 'Golden Press'), 159.

'Evangelical (The) Magazine', 179*n*.

Evan, John, 'o Bistill Meugan', 40.

Evan Williams (Printers), Ltd., 256, 264.**Evans, Adam**, 156, 157, 157*n*.Evans, Alban, 38*n*.**Evans & Son**, Swansea, 127, 128, 232*n*.

Evans, Catherine, 160.

Evans, Christmas, Gelligroes, 275.

Evans, Chancellor Daniel Silvan, 27, 28*n*, 37*n*, 42, 43, 52*n*, 55*n*, 56, 93, 134, 166, 184*n*, 190, 199.

his 'English and Welsh Dictionary', 199.

Evans, Daniel, Swansea, 127, 128.Evans, Daniel, *junior*, Swansea, 127.**Evans, David**, 141, 144.

Evans, Captain David, 13.

Evans, David, bookseller, 36.

Evans (*née* Jones), Ellinor, 136, 137, 137*n*.

Evans, Mrs. Erasmus, 113.

Evans, Evan, Brecon, 112.**Evans, Evan**, Ebbw Vale, 280.

Evans, The Rev. Evan, Nantyglo, 219.

Evans, Evan William, 152, 163.**Evans, E. W., Ltd.**, 152, 163.

Evans, George Eyre, 203, 206.

Evans, Henry, 253, 256, 256*n*.**Evans, Henry Russell**, 255, 257.Evans, Henry Tobit, J.P., 135*n*.**Evans, Humphrey**, 177, 181.Evans, The Rev. Ifor, 277*n*.Evans (*née* Davies), Jane, Carmarvon, 157.

Evans, Jane, Newport, 245.

Evans, Dr. John, 37*n*, 38*n*.Evans, The Rev. John, 202*n*, 203, 204.

Evans, John, Aberystwyth, 206.

Evans, John, Carmarthen, 137, 141, 143, 145, 158, 189, 265.
Evans, John, junior, 141, 144, 145, 145n.
Evans, John, Machynlleth, 157, 157n.
Evans, John, Swansea, 127-129.
Evans, John, & Co., Bristol, 238, 238n.
Evans, Dr. John Gwenogvryn, 30n.
Evans, John T., Llanrwst, 66, 70.
Evans, John Harries Lewis, 258.
Evans, The Rev. Lewis, 258.
Evans, Lewis, 160.
 'Evans, M., Machynlleth', 137.
Evans, Mrs. M. A., 245.
Evans, Margaret, Cenarth, 48.
Evans, Margaret, Machynlleth, 157, 157n.
Evans, Mary, 13.
Evans, Morgan, 245.
Evans, Peter, 146, 146n, 147, 148n.
Evans, Dr. Richard, 50, 50n, 51, 51n, 56.
Evans, Robert, 177, 180, 181.
Evans, Robert, & Evans, Robert John Stanley, 177, 181.
Evans, The Rev. Theophilus, 35, 36, 37, 168, 218.
Evans, The Rev. Thomas, 204.
Evans, Thomas, Swansea, 127, 129.
Evans, Thomas Christopher ('Cadrawd'), 85, 86, 86n, 87n, 88, 90, 94.
Evans, Titus, 136, 136n, 137, 137n, 144.
Evans, The Rev. William, Carmarthen, 36, 37.
Evans, The Rev. William, Wesleyan minister, 157.
Evans, William, Carmarthen, 141, 144, 145.
Evans, William, & Co., Carmarthen, 141, 145.
Evans, William, Swansea, 127, 129.
 'Evening (The) Argus', 259.
 'Evening (The) Picayune', 156n.
 'Evening (The) Star of Gwent'. See Newport.
 'evening' press, South Wales, 255.
 'Evening (The) Telegram'. See Newport.
 'Ewen's Guide and Directory'. See Directories.
 'Exemple of vertu', 4.
 'Exhortacyon to the dylygent study of scripture', 6.
 'Exhortation vnto the gouernours, and people of Wales', 16, 17, 17n, 18n.
 'Explicatory Catechism', 38.
 'Expositiones terminorum', 6.
Eyre & Spottiswoode, 158.

F

'Falmouth (The) Packet', 259.
 'Falmouth (The) Penryn Times', 259.
 family, A studios, 35.
Farley, Felix, 90.
Farley, Samuel, 218n.
Farley, Samuel & Felix, 215, 216.
Farrant, Robert, & Frost, Benjamin Richard Southey, 167, 175, 175n.
Farror, A., 227.
Farror, Charles, 227.
Farror, James, 227.
Farror, T. P., 239.
Farror, Thomas, 227, 230.
Farror, Thomas, & Co., 227.
Farror, William, 227.

'father (The) of the newspaper press', 186.
 'Fauonis, lathroi', 19, 19n, 20, 22, 23.
 Felinfoel, Y, 208.
 Felinganol, Y, 270.
 'Felix Farley's Bristol Journal', 90.
 'Fellten, Y', 282.
Fenwick, George Lee, 190n, 198n.
FFESTINIOG, 153.
 'Ffymgwiv', 47.
 fictitious imprints, 19, 19n, 22, 26, 27, 66.
 'Figaro in Wales', 67, 68.
Finch, George and William, 235.
 first (The) book printed in Welsh, 8.
 first (The) English newspaper in North Wales, 190-192.
 first (The) English newspaper in Wales, 184-188.
 first (The) half-penny daily in Wales, 255.
 first (The) newspaper in Welsh, 149.
 first (The) press established on Welsh soil, 34-40.
 first (The) press in North Wales, 49, 52, 52n, 60n.
 first (The) press in Wales, 31, 38.
 first (The) printed Welsh grammar in Cymraeg, 20.
 first (The) ruling machine, 128, 232, 232n.
 'first (The) thing ever printed in Wales', 28.
 'first (The) thing printed at Pontypool', 215, 216, 218.
Fisher, Henry, bookseller, Wrexham, 49.
Fishguard, landing of the French, 96, 129n.
Fletcher, Mr. J. Kyrle, 218.
Flinton, George, 20.
Flintshire, 68, 167, 197.
 printing-offices, 211.
 'Flores Poetarum Britannicorum', 37.
 flummery, 169, 169n.
Flushing, 274.
 'Formosa, History of', 5.
Foulkes (née Williams), Anne, 198.
Foulkes, Isaac ('Llyfribryf'), 53n, 124n, 169, 200n.
Foulkes, Jane, 178n, 179.
Foulkes, John, Wrexham, 122.
Foulkes, Mary, 198.
Foulkes, Robert, 198.
Foulkes, The Rev. Thomas, 178n, 179.
Fox, John, 36.
France, 5, 19, 20, 22, 186, 186n, 187.
Francis, Abel, 47.
Francis, The Rev. Enoch, 40, 44, 47.
Francis, The Rev. James, Newport, 246.
Franke, Professor August Herman, 75, 75n.
Fraser, The Rev. Prebendary James, M.A., 3.
Frederick II., 'the Great', 59.
Free (The) Church of Scotland, 271.
 'Free (The) Press of Monmouthshire'. See Pontypool.
 'Free (Welsh) School', 51.
French chronicles, 182.
 millimeters, 23n.
 Revolutionaries, 209.
Friends, The Society of, 257.
Froissart's Chronicles, 182, 183.
 Life, 183.
Frost, Benjamin Richard Southey, 167, 175, 175n.

Frost, Benjamin Richard Southey, & Smith, Thomas Ernest, 167, 175, 175*n*.

Frost, C., Bristol, 240.

Frost, John, 102, 102*n*, 241-247, 247*n*.

'Frost, Old, the cordwainer', 247.

Frost, Mr. Reginald, 176*n*.

Frost, Sarah, 247.

'Frythones, Y', 208.

'Fryer Rush', 18.

Fussell, H. J. G., 260-261.

Fussell (H. J. G. & Bernard) Bros., 260-261.

Fychan, Robert (= Robert Vaughan), 30, 31.

G

Gabalva, 100.

'Gair i Gymru', 41.

'Gair yn ei Bryd', 44, 46*n*.

GALLT GELLIAU'R GWELLT, 265.

'Argraffdy'r Beirdd' (= The Bards' Printing House), 265.

'Galwedigaeth ddifrifol i'r Crynwyr', 35.

Gammon, The Rev. John, 215, 216, 218.

Gamwell, S. C., 187.

Ganllwyd, Y, 161.

'Gardd o Gerddi', 80.

Garth, Breck., 277.

Garth, Mon., 230.

Gautress, —, 156.

gazetteer (A) Welsh (= 'Y Parthysyllwyd'), 266, 266*n*.

'Gedeon', 273.

Gee, family of, 198.

Gee & Son, 193, 201.

Gee & Son, Ltd., 193, 201.

Gee, Thomas, & Son, 193, 200.

Gee, Henry, 198.

Gee, John Howell, 200, 200*n*.

Gee (née Foulkes) Mary, 198.

Gee, Dr. Robert, 198.

Gee, Thomas, 190, 193, 196-198.

Gee, Thomas, junior, 157, 161*n*, 193, 198-200.

Gee, Thomas, cooper, 198.

Gee (née Hughes), Susannah, 200.

'Geiniogwerth, Y'. See Denbigh.

'Geirgrawn, Y', 146.

'Geiriadur (Y) Ysgrythyrol' (**Thomas Charles's**), 179, 180*n*.

'Geir-Lyfr Ysgrythurol', 53*n*.

Gelli Beblig, 187.

Gelligaer, 266, 267.

GELLIGROES, 275.

'Bedyddiwr (Y) Office', 275.

Halfway (The) House Inn, 275.

Penllwyn Mills, 275.

periodical—

Magazine.

'Bedyddiwr, Y', 79*n*, 275.

printer—

Jones, Aneurin ('Aneurin Fardd', or 'Aneurin ab Brydydd Gwent'), 275, 276.

Gelli Lyfdy MSS., 30.

Gelli Onnen, 112, 115.

'Geninen, Y'. See Carnarvon.

'Gentleman's (The) Magazine'. See London.

George III., 210.

George, Henry, his ideas, 278.

George, Watkin, 266.

Georgia, Orphan House, 75, 75*n*.

Germany, 75, 75*n*.

Gernos, 36.

Gethin, 'Sir' Lewis, 8, 8*n*, 30.

Gibbon, Thomas, 273.

Gibbon, Thomas, and Co., 273.

Gillard, William, 127, 131.

Gillbanks, Benjamin Hadwin, 167, 174.

'Giraldus'. See Rowland, John.

'Glamorgan (The), Monmouth, and Brecon Gazette, and Merthyr Guardian'. See Merthyr.

'Glamorgan-Press, The', 85*n*.

'Glamorgan (The) Times'. See Pontypridd.

Glamorganshire, 54, 77, 94, 95, 96, 110, 127, 150, 204*n*, 272.

Glamorganshire Banking Establishment, 150.

Glamorganshire Clerical Charity, 90*n*.

printing-offices, 211.

Vale of, 94.

Glan-aber Welsh Library, 33.

'Glanmor'. See Williams, The Rev. John.

Glanusk, Lord, 133*n*.

Glasgow, 271, 278.

'Glasynys'. See Jones, The Rev. Owen Wynne.

Glens Falls, New York, 80.

'Glorian, Y', 254.

GLOUCESTER, 221, 227, 228, 238, 243, 257, 262, 271.

periodical—

Newspaper.

'Gloucester (The) Journal', 76, 184, 215-217, 238.

printers—

Bellows, John, 257.

Hough, Charles, 227.

Washbourn, J., & Son, 243.

Westgate Street, 227.

'Who's Who in Glo'ster', 262.

Gloucestershire, 225, 239.

cheap (The) press of, 239.

glue, 170.

Glyn Dŵr, Owen, 141.

Glyn Fach, 284.

Gogerddan, 142.

Golden Grove Estate, 91.

'Golden Press', 159.

'Golden Pystle', 6.

'Goleuad, Y'. See Carnarvon.

'Goleuad Gwynedd' (= 'Goleuad Cymru'), 178*n*, 197*n*.

'Golwg ar y Beiau', 46*n*.

'Golwg ar y Byd', 43, 46*n*.

'Gomer'. See Harris, The Rev. Joseph.

Goodere, R., 132.

Goodere, Thomas, 132.

Goodere, Thomas, and Co., 132.

Goodman's 'Penitent Pardon'd', 40.

Good Templars, 162.

Gordon (The) Riots, 134.

'Gospel Temperance Bells', 250.

Gosport, 238.

Gould Bros. (= Harry & John Kennedy Gould), 262.

- Gower, 25, 187.
 'Historical Notices of West Gower', 150.
 Gwerton, 275.
 grammar, first printed Welsh, 20.
 Grantham, 264.
Grant, William B., 231.
 'Greal, Y'. See London.
 'Greal, neu Eurgrawn', 148.
 'Greal y Bedyddwyr', 51*n*, 105*n*, 267*n*, 267*n*, 269.
 Great Boughton, 197.
 Greek (A) grammar in Welsh, 268.
 'Greek Types', 51.
 Greek-Welsh (A) dictionary, 268.
 Greenstreet House, East Ham, 22.
 Green, William Henry, 227.
Gregory, Archibald Harry William, 264.
 'Griffies, Lewis', 42.
Griffith, —, Trevecca, 75, 77, 79, 81.
 Griffith, David, 75, 77, 79.
 Griffith, Edward, J.P., 158*n*.
 Griffith, John, Trosnant, 217.
 Griffith, John Edwards, 51*n*.
 Griffith, The Rev. John T., D.D., 78*n*, 209*n*, 210*n*.
 Griffith, The Rev. Morgan, 217*n*.
 Griffith, The Rev. William, Ph.D., B.D., 278.
Griffith, William, 16.
Griffiths, David James, & Bell, George, 258.
Griffiths, Ellen A., 239.
Griffiths, Evan ('Ieuan Eblig'), Swansea, 25, 184, 187, 187*n*.
Griffiths, Evan & John, 184, 187, 187*n*.
Griffiths, George, 117, 125.
Griffiths, George Charles, 117, 125.
Griffiths, Hannah, 239.
 Griffiths, Mary Ann, 165.
Griffiths, Thomas, 239.
 Griffiths, Thomas, 165.
 Grinling, Mrs., 3.
 'grocer, printer and stationer', 110.
 'Gronoviana', 66.
Gronow, Arthur C., & Miss Matilda Palmer, 260, 261.
Gronow, Arthur C., Miss Matilda Palmer & Fussell Bros., 260.
 Gronow, Owen, 64.
 'Gronyn o Had Mwstard', 42.
 'Gruffydd, Sion', 30, 30*n*, 31.
 Gruffydd, Ifan, 37, 37*n*.
 Gryffydd Siôn o Bant yr Haidd, 44, 47.
 Guernsey, 103.
 Guido de Cauliaco, 6.
Guillaume de Talleur, 5, 22.
 guitar, a, 59.
 'Gunpowder' tea, 110.
 Gurnall, William, 196.
 Guyse, The Rev. John, 82.
 'Gwahaddiad Taer i Sion', 43, 43*n*.
 'Gwaith a Gwobr', etc., 40.
 'Gwalchmai'. See Parry, The Rev. Richard.
 'Gwallter Mechain'. See Davies, The Rev. Walter, M.A.
 Gwaunhelygen, 170*n*.
 Gwaun-y-gaer, 91.
 'Gweithiwr, Y'. See Aberdare.
 Gwent, See of, 272.
 'Gwerfyl'. See James, The Rev. Humphrey, 254.
 Gwerneirin, 165.
 Gwerthonor, 268.
 'Gwilym Cawrdaf'. See Jones, William Ellis.
 'Gwilym Lley'n'. See Rowlands, The Rev. William.
 'Gwilym Mai'. See Thomas, William.
 'Gwilym Marles'. See Thomas, The Rev. William, M.A.
 'Gwilym Morganwg'. See Williams, Thomas.
 'Gwilym Ogwen'. See Jones, William ('Gwilym Ogwen').
 'Gwinwryf' (= 'Gwyndodwryf'), 66.
 'Gwir (Y) Fedyddiwr'. See Cardiff.
 Gwithel, 123*n*.
 'Gwladgarwr, Y' (Aberdare), 208, 260*n*.
 'Gwladgarwr, Y' (Chester), 121*n*.
 'Gwlad yr Haf' (= Somerset), 25.
 'Gwron (Y) Cymreig'. See Aberdare.
 'Gwyalchen o'r Cwm'. See Jones, Morris.
 'Gwyddoniadur (Y) Cymreig', 196*n*, 198*n*, 199, 199*n*.
 'Gwylledydd, Y'. See Bala.
 'Gwyndod-Wryf', 65, 66.
 Gwynedd, 52.
 'Gwyneddion'. See Davies, John.
 Gwyneddigion (Y) Society. See Societies.
 'Gwynionydd'. See Williams, The Rev. Benjamin.
 Gwynionydd and Elfed, Commote of, 38.
 'Gymraes, Y', 163.

H

- HAFOD UCHTRYD**, 151, 177, 181, 182, 182*n*, 183.
 Eglwys Newydd, 181.
 mansion, 182, 182*n*.
 Pendre, 182, 183.
 Pesaro Library, 182, 182*n*.
 printers—
 Henderson, James, 177, 182, 183.
 Johnes, Colonel Thomas, 177, 181, 182, 182*n*, 183.
 Pwll Peiran, 182.
Hailing, William, 278.
Haines, George A., 282.
Haines, George A., & Son, 282.
 Haines, William, 223*n*, 224*n*, 225, 225*n*, 236.
 half-penny 'evening' press, 255.
 Hall, Mrs., Haverfordwest, 131.
 Hall, The Rev. Benjamin, B.D., 94.
 Hall, Benjamin, M.P., 100.
 Halle, 75, 75*n*.
 Halywell, The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, 15.
 Hamilton, Emma, Lady, 224.
 'Hampden'. See Etheridge, Samuel.
 'Hampshire (The) Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle', 238.
Hancock, William, 264.
 'Hanes Cymru', 170.
 'Hanes Cymry America', 187*n*.
 'Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru', 36*n*, 37*n*, 38*n*, 48, 187*n*.
 'Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig'. See Ashton, Charles.

- 'Hanes Plwyf Llangeler a Phenboyr', 36*n*, 37*n*
- 'Hanes Teulu Trefecca', 76*n*, 77*n*.
- 'Hanes Trefriw', 53*n*, 61, 63.
- 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr'. *See* Baptists.
- 'Hanes Ymneilldueth', 37*n*.

Hanley, 79*n*.

Harrhy, David, 250.

Harrhy, Edraund, 250.

Harrhy, Edward A., 222, 250.

Harri, John, 216, 216*n*.

Harri, Miles, 215-218, 222.

Harris, Daniel, 189, 190, 190*n*.

Harris, Daniel, Swansea, 190.

Harris, Howell, 47, 75, 76, 76*n*, 77*n*, 78, 78*n*, 81, 82, 83, 215-218.

Harris, 'John', 189*n*.

Harris, John, almanacer, 128, 131, 149.

Harris, John Ryland ('Ieuan Ddu o Lan Tawy'), 186, 187, 207.

Harris, Jonathan, 188, 189, 189*n*, 190, 190*n*.

Harris, The Rev. Joseph ('Gomer'), 106, 144, 149, 153, 184*n*, 186, 186*n*, 207, 249*n*, 274.

Harris, 'Joseph', 189*n*.

Harris, William, 273, 274.

Harrison, A. E., 201.

Harrison, James, 264.

Harrison, John, 252, 253.

Harry, Henry, 100.

Hartlebury, 223.

'Haul, Yr'. *See* Llandovery.

hautboy, a French, 59.

HAVERFORDWEST, 127, 129, 130, 186, 270.

The Baptist College, 205.

Billiard Rooms, 130.

Bridge Street, 130, 131.

Circulating Library, 130.

Dew Street, 131.

High Street, 129, 130, 130*n*, 131.

Machpelah Chapel, 270.

Market Street, 131, 131*n*.

periodicals—

Newspapers.

'Haverfordwest (The) & Milford Haven Telegraph', 130, 131.

'Pembrokeshire (The) Herald', 129, 130, 130, 130*n*, 131.

'Potter's Electric News', 130, 130*n*.

'Potter's Newspaper', 130, 130*n*.

printers—

Brewer, William Southwood, 131.

Gillard, William, 127, 131.

James, Thomas Lewis, 127, 129, 129*n*, 130, 131.

Lewis, William, 127, 130, 131.

Morris, C. Dudley, 131.

Morris, Thomas James, 131.

Norman & Lewis, 127, 130.

Perkins, William, 127, 131, 131*n*.

Potter, E. J., 127, 130.

Potter, Elizabeth, 127, 130.

Potter, John, 127.

Potter, John Theophilus, 127, 129, 129*n*, 130.

Potter, Joseph, 127, 130, 131.

Potter, Joseph & John, 127.

Thomas, James, 127, 131, 138.

Thomas, John, 131.

HAVERFORDWEST—*cont'd*,

Reading Room, 130.

St. Martin's Parish Register, 129, 129*n*.

St. Mary's Church, 131.

Tower Hill, 131.

Hawys's 'Exemple of vertu', 4.

'Hay any worke for Cooper', 18*n*.

Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates', 68*n*.

Haylings, Paul Roderick, 278.

Haylings, William Roderick, 277-278, 285.

Haynes, Mr., Swansea, 184.

Hayward, Tudor James, 273.

Heath, Charles, 138, 223-226, 237*n*.

his daughters, 226.

his first publication, 224, 225, 225*n*.

Heath, Charles, *junior*, 226.

Heath, Elizabeth, 226.

'Helaethrwydd o Ras', 47.

Hemyock, 175.

Henderson, James, 177, 182, 183.

Hendref Blaen Pennal, 38.

HENFFORDD, *See* Hereford.

'Hen Gerddi y Cymry'. *See* Jones, John ('Myrddin Fardd').

HENGOED, 40*n*, 150, 217*n*, 265, 267, 268, 269.

Cross (The) Keys Inn, 268.

thanksgiving (a) service, 268.

Hengwrt MSS., 30.

Henllan, 38*n*, 48*n*.

Henllys, 284.

Henley-on-Thames, 22.

'Hen Lyfrau y Cymry', 19*n*.

Henry Hughes Newspapers, Ltd., 193, 194, 220, 221.

Henry, The Rev. Matthew, his catechism, 36, 37.

his commentary, 153, 186, 187, 187*n*.

'Herald (Yr) Cymraeg', 159*n*.

'Heraldic Visitations' (Dwnn's), 197*n*.

Herbert, Philip, Earl of Montgomery and 4th Earl of Pembroke, 28, 28*n*, 29.

Herbert, William, 5*n*, 6, 9, 14, 14*n*, 15, 16*n*.

Hereford, Bishop of, 11, 14.

HEREFORD, 123*n*, 232.

Barrs Court Technical College, 176.

periodicals—

Newspapers.

'Hereford (The) Journal', 133*n*.

'Hereford (The) Times', 80.

printers—

Parker, 232.

Phillips, Major W. J., 142.

Thomas, Nicholas, 34, 45, 46.

Thomas, Simon, 34, 45*n*, 46, 46*n*.

'Hermit (The Cowbridge)'. *See* Walters, Henry.

Hertford, Marquis of, 28.

'Hertfordshire (The) Standard', 259.

Higham, Arthur Parnell, 255.

Hill, Charles, 181, 181*n*.

Hillman, Alfred, 239, 240.

Hillman & Co., 240.

'Hir Einioes ac Jechyd i Ddyn, ac Anifail', 73.

historical research movement in Wales, 276.

'Histori Nicodemus', 118, 118*n*, 119.

'Histori yr Heretic Pelagius', 46.

'Histori yr Iesu Sanctaidd', 61, 62.

- 'History (The) . . . of the County of Cardigan', 34*n*, 36*n*, 38*n*.
 'History (The) of the Cymbri', 45*n*.
 'History of Formosa', 5.
 'History (The) of the Diocese of St. Asaph', 8*n*.
 'History of The House of Lewis'. *See* Cardiff.
 'History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales', 36*n*, 37*n*, 38*n*.
 Hobday, B., Carmarthen, 135.
 'Holiness (The) Mission', 281.
 Holland, 33.
 'Holl Ddyledswydd Dyn', 33, 118.
 Holliday, The Rev. E., Carmarthen, 135.
 Hollier, Henry, 92, 94, 96.
 HOLYHEAD, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 70, 211.
 periodicals—
 Annual.
 'Cyfaill —', 66.
 Magazine.
 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd', 52, 53, 53*n*, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 68, 91, 115*n*.
 printers—
 Morris, Lewis ('Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn'), 49-63, 65, 68, 69, 70.
 Roberts, John (2*nd*), 67.
 Roberts, Robert, 67.
 HOLYWELL, 146, 146*n*, 149*n*.
 periodicals—
 Magazines.
 'Drysorfa, Y'. *See* Chester.
 'Traethodydd, Y'. *See* Denbigh.
 'Trysorfa y Plant', 200*n*.
 printer—
 Carnes, Edward, 146, 146*n*, 177*n*.
 Homfray, Jeston, 105.
 Homilies, Book of, 14.
 Honddu, River, 284.
 Hope, 125*n*.
 Hopkin, Richard, 95.
 Horsfall-Turner, E. R., 159*n*, 182, 183*n*.
 Hotten, John Camden, 138.
 Hough, Charles, 227-228, 228*n*.
 'House (The) of Lewis, History of'. *See* Cardiff.
 Howell, John, 167, 173, 173*n*, 175.
 Howell, Jenkin, 276, 277, 277*n*.
 Howell, Jenkin, junior, 277*n*.
 Howell, Sophia, 272.
 Howell, William, 272.
 Howell, William, hymnist, 47.
 Howells, Thomas, 167, 174.
 Howy, River, 275.
 'Hughes and Phillips', 124.
 Hughes & Son, Pontypool, 220, 221, 285.
 Hughes & Son, Wrexham, 124, 125.
 Hughes, Albert Llewelyn, 125.
 Hughes, Alfred Ernest, 162.
 Hughes, Mrs. Alley, & Son, Brecon, 193.
 Hughes, Ann, Brecon, 193.
 Hughes, Ann, Talgarth, 83.
 Hughes (née Aldford), Anna, 117, 122, 122*n*, 123.
 Hughes Bros., 152, 162, 163.
 Hughes, Charles, 124, 125.
 Hughes, Charles Evans, LL.D., 80.
 Hughes, Charles Tudor, 125.
 Hughes, Colonel, M.P., 89.
 Hughes, David, 79.
 Hughes, The Rev. David Charles, D.D., 80.
 Hughes, David William, 193, 220, 221.
 Hughes, Elizabeth, 79.
 Hughes, Evan, 79, 83.
 Hughes family, of Brecon and Pontypool, printers, 193.
 Hughes, Frank E., Pontypool, 221.
 Hughes, Harry Llewellyn, 193, 193*n*, 194, 221.
 Hughes, Harry Thomas, 193, 193*n*, 194, 221.
 Hughes, Henry, senior, Brecon, 193.
 Hughes, Henry, junior, Brecon, 193, 193*n*, 194, 195, 220.
 Hughes, Henry [2*nd*], Brecon, 193.
 Hughes, Henry, senior, Pontypool, 193, 194, 220, 221.
 Hughes, Henry, junior, Pontypool, 193, 194, 220-222.
 Hughes (Henry) Newspapers, Ltd., 193, 194, 220, 221.
 Hughes, The Rev. Howell Harris, B.A., B.D., 79, 80.
 Hughes, Hugh, 79.
 Hughes, The Rev. Hugh J., 75*n*, 76, 77*n*, 78*n*.
 Hughes, J., Wrexham, 117, 122, 123, 138.
 Hughes, J. W., Carmarthen, 135.
 Hughes, John, Dolgelly, 162.
 Hughes, John, Plâs Coch, Llangynhafal, 200.
 Hughes, The Rev. John, Wrexham, 125.
 Hughes, John, & Son, 258.
 Hughes, John G., Pontypool, 221.
 Hughes, The Rev. John Richard, 79*n*.
 Hughes, Joseph Roberts, 79.
 Hughes, M. Esther, Pontypool, 221.
 Hughes, Margaret, 168.
 Hughes, M.[aurice], 75, 78*n*, 79, 79*n*, 81, 82, 83, 146.
 Hughes, M.[aurice] & Co., 75, 83.
 Hughes, Nathan, 75, 79, 80, 81.
 Hughes, Priscilla, 193-195, 220.
 Hughes (née Watkins), Rebecca J., 221.
 Hughes, Richard, 124, 125.
 Hughes, Richard, & Son, 124, 125, 162.
 Hughes, Susannah, 200.
 Hughes, William, 152, 162.
 Hughes, William, & Co., 152, 162.
 Hughes, William, & Son, 152, 162.
 Humphreys, George, 177, 180.
 Humphreys, George, & Williams, Lewis, 177, 180.
 Humphreys, Hugh, 77, 146, 146*n*, 148.
 Humphreys, The Rev. John, 121, 178, 178*n*.
 Humphreys, Richard, 152, 154.
 Humphreys, Robert, 152, 159.
 Hunt & Co.'s directory. *See* Directories.
 Hunt, Arthur P., 279.
 Hunt, Edwin, 279.
 Hunt, Edwin, and Ward, James Thomas, 279.
 Huntingdon, Selina, Countess of, 75.
 Hurcott, 223, 225*n*.
 Hurst, Mary, 119.
 Huth Sale Catalogue, 4.

- * Hymnau : ar amryw achosion', 47.
- * Hymnau . . . [by Shôn Rhobert Lewis], 53*n*.
- * Hymnau Cymmwys', 37*n*.
- * Hymnau Duwiol', 217, 218, 218*n*.

I

- * Iago ap Dewi'. See Davies, James.
- * Iathroi Fauonis', 19, 19*n*, 20, 22, 23.
- * Idrisyn'. See Jones, The Rev. John.
- * Ieuan Awst'. See Pugh, John.
- * Ieuan ap Robert' (= John Roberts), 26.
- Ieuan Caereinion, 141.
- * Ieuan Ddu o Lan Tawy'. See Harris, John Ryland.
- * Ieuan Eblig'. See Griffiths, Evan.
- * Ieuan Fardd Du'. See Thomas, John.
- * Ifor Ceri', See Jenkins, The Rev. John ('Ifor Ceri'), 46, 118.
- Ignatius, Father, 234, 284, 284*n*.
- Ilar, Hundred of, 182.
- Iles, Walter, 264.
- * Illustrated (The) London News', 99.
- * Illustrated (The) North Wales Chronicle', 192.
- * Illustrated (The) Usk Observer'. See Usk.
- * Image of Governance', 6.
- imprints, fictitious, 19, 19*n*, 22, 26, 27, 66.
- indenture, Philip David's, 106.
- india-rubber-faced type, 273.
- indulgence, a letter of, 3.
- indulgences, 3.
- industries. See Trevecca.
- ink, 1, 86, 87, 88, 104, 194.
- * interesting' (an) fiction, 223.
- * Ioan ap Gwilym'. See Williams, John, St. Athan's.
- * Iolo ap Iorwerth Gwilym'. See Williams, Edward ('Iolo Fardd Glâs').
- * Ioan Brydydd Gwent'. See Jones, John.
- * Ioan Emlyn'. See Jones, The Rev. John Emlyn.
- * Iolo Fardd Glâs'. See Williams, Edward.
- * Ioan Pedr'. See Peter, The Rev. John.
- * Ioan Tegid'. See Jones, John.
- * Iolo Morganwg', See Williams, Edward.
- * Iorthryn Gwynedd'. See Thomas, R. D.
- Ipswich, 9.
- printer—John Oswen, 8, 9.
- Ireland, 56.
- Isaac, Dafydd, 47.
- Iscoed Higher and Lower, 38.
- Islip, [Adam], Dean, 1.
- * Islwyn'. See Thomas, The Rev. William.
- Italian type, 21.
- Italy, 19.
- * Ivon'. See Jones, John.

J

- J., T., 38.
- Jackson & Co., 230, 259.
- * Jacobin, The Welsh'. See Rhys, The Rev. Morgan John.
- * Jacobite poems, 223.
- Jacobs, G. J., & Co., 282, 283.
- Jacobs, George Jenkin, 274, 275, 282, 283.
- Jacobs, John Calvin, 283.
- Jacobs, William Arthur, 283.

- James II., 31.
- James, Mrs., Abergavenny, 233.
- James, A. T. W., 262, 264.
- James (née Davies), Catherine, 204.
- James, Charles Herbert, M.P., 174.
- James, Charles Russell, 174*n*.
- James, Christopher, 173, 174.
- James, Christopher, & Son, 173*n*.
- James, Christopher, junior, 173, 174.
- James (née Jones), Elizabeth, Aberystwyth, 204.
- James, Frank, 175.
- James, H. E. H., 138*n*.
- James, The Rev. Humphrey ('Gwerfyl'), 254.
- James, Ivor, 17, 17*n*.
- James, James, 204.
- James, The Rev. James Spinther, 171*n*, 215, 216, 217, 218*n*, 266*n*.
- James, Dr. Job, 167, 168, 168*n*, 173, 173*n*, 174, 175.
- James, The Rev. John, Aberystwyth, 202-204.
- James, The Rev. John, & Williams, Samuel, 202-204.
- James, John, Abertillery, 279.
- James, Dr. John Williams, 167, 174, 174*n*, 175.
- James, Maria, 174*n*.
- James, Morgan, J.P., 270*n*.
- James, Philip J., 231.
- James, Richard, Llanychaïarn, 204.
- James, Robert John, 167, 174, 174*n*.
- * James Sanker', 20.
- James, T. Raymond, 279.
- James, Thomas, Llanychaïarn, 204.
- James, Thomas Lewis, alderman, 129, 130, 131.
- James, William, 173, 174.
- James, Sir William Milbourne, Lord Justice, 173.
- James (later Whitefield), Mrs., 233.
- James (née Davies), Catherine, 204.
- * Jedburgh (The) Press', 120.
- Jeffery, Joseph, Trefechan, 206, 206*n*.
- Jenkin, The Rev. David, 38.
- Jenkin, David, 184*n*, 266.
- Jenkins, Albert, 188.
- Jenkins, The Rev. Alfred Llewelyn, Morlaix, 269.
- Jenkins & Co., Merthyr (= Shôn Shincyn, Williams, Thomas ('Gwilym Morganwg'), & Jones, Richard), 152, 155, 267.
- Jenkins, Benjamin, 266, 267.
- Jenkins, Eliza & Georgina Haynes, 188.
- Jenkins, Elizabeth, 188, 188*n*.
- Jenkins, Georgina Haynes, 188.
- Jenkins, The Rev. John, D.D. (= Shôn Shincyn). See Shôn Shincyn.
- Jenkins, The Rev. John ('Ifor Ceri'), 46, 118.
- Jenkins, The Rev. John, Cardiff and Morlaix, 105, 105*n*, 266, 268-270.
- Jenkins, John & Llewelyn, 105, 105*n*, 266, 268, 269.
- Jenkins, Llewelyn, 105, 105*n*, 266, 268, 269-270, 280.
- Jenkins, Thomas, 103, 184, 185, 185*n*, 188.
- Jenkins, The Rev. Titus, 266, 267, 270.
- Jeremy, Walter B., 36*n*.
- Jerusalem, 76.

- Jesuit publications, 19, 19*n*, 20, 22.
 Jesus, The Society of, 20, 27.
 John, James David, 204.
 'John, Llewelyn' (= Llewelyn Shôn), 25, 26.
 John, Lord de Joinville, Memoirs of, 182.
 'John Lyon', 22.
Johnes, Colonel Thomas, M.P., 177, 181, 182, 182*n*, 183.
 Johnes, Thomas, Llanfair Clydogau, 183.
Johns Brothers, 251.
 Johns's Directory of Newport. *See* Directories.
 'Johns's Directory of Pontypool', etc. *See* Directories.
Johns, Francis William, 252, 255, 262.
Johns, Philip, 251, 252, 255.
Johns, Philip & Co., Ltd., 252.
Johns, R. H., & Co., Ltd., 248, 255, 261, 263.
Ellis, Richard Holland, 251, 255.
Johns, Robert Stanley, 252.
Johns, William Nicholas, 251, 252, 254-257, 262*n*, 279.
 'Joinville, Memoirs of John, Lord de', 182.
 Jones, Dr., Bala, 179.
 Jones, Mr., o Ystradffin', 91.
Jones, Abraham, 152, 157, 158.
Jones & Co., 60, 177, 177*n*, 178, 178*n*, 179, 181, 196.
Jones & Evans, Blaenau Ffestiniog, 181, 181*n*.
 Jones, Andrew, 39*n*.
Jones, Aneurin ('Aneurin Fardd', or 'Aneurin ab Brydydd Gwent'), 275, 275*n*, 276.
 Jones, A. P., 93.
Jones, Arthur Vyrnwy, 256.
 Jones (*née* Pierce), Barbara, 153.
Jones, Benjamin, 251.
 Jones, Benjamin, Llandudno, 70.
Jones, Catherine, Dolgelly, 152, 153*n*, 160, 160*n*, 162.
 Jones, Catherine, *junior*, Dolgelly, 157, 158.
Jones, Catherine, Llanrwst, 70.
 Jones (*née* Evans), Catherine, 160.
 Jones (*née* Hughes), Catherine, 158.
 Jones, Charlotte, Dolgelly, 158.
Jones, Claude Oakley, 263.
 Jones, Crispianus, 36, 36*n*.
Jones, D. Lewis, 152, 157.
Jones, D. W., 277.
 Jones, Daniel, alderman, 270.
 Jones, Daniel, Croespenmain, 265, 267.
 Jones, Daniel E., 36*n*.
 Jones, The Rev. David, of Y Maes, 37.
Jones, David ('Dewi Fardd', or Dafydd Shôn Dafydd), 49, 50, 50*n*, 55, 55*n*, 60-69, 70, 71, 118.
 Jones, David, hymnist, 47.
 Jones, David, alderman, 270.
 Jones, David, Bala, 178*n*.
 Jones, David, Dolanog, 142.
 Jones, David, baker, Dolgelly, 162.
 Jones, David, china dealer, Dolgelly, 162*n*.
 Jones, David, his 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr', 204*n*, 209*n*.
Jones, David, Merthyr, 167, 171, 171*n*.
Jones, David, Tredegar, 274.
 Jones, David, Wallington, 86*n*, 90.
 Jones, David E., 36*n*.
Jones, David Humphrey, 152, 160, 161, 162, 163.
 Jones (*née* Billings), Dorothy, 197.
 Jones, The Rev. Edmund ('The Old Prophet of the Tranch'), 48, 48*n*, 72, 240, 277*n*.
 Jones, The Rev. Edward, M.A., 71.
Jones, Edward, Bala, 60, 177, 180, 180*n*.
 Jones, Edward, Bryncrug, 156.
 Jones, The Rev. Edward, Llantysilio, 154.
 Jones, Edward, Penuchaf, 197.
 Jones, Edward, *junior*, Penuchaf, 197.
 Jones, Edward, Port Dinorwic, 67, 68, 191, 192*n*.
Jones, Eliza, 270.
 Jones, Elizabeth, Aberystwyth, 204.
 Jones, (*née* Thomas), Ellen, 152.
 Jones, Ellenor, 157, 158.
 Jones, Ellinor, 136, 137, 137*n*.
 Jones, Ellis, *senior*, 158, 160.
Jones, Ellis, 152, 158, 159.
 Jones, Ellis, 'o Llan-gower', 59.
 Jones, The Rev. Evan, Cardigan, 204.
Jones, Evan, Dolgelly, 152, 160, 161.
Jones, Evan, Portmadoc, 49, 61, 68.
 Jones, Evan E., Dolgelly, 156.
Jones, Goronwy, 152, 161.
 J.[ones], G.[riffith]. *See* Siôn, Gryffydd, o Bant yr Haidd.
 Jones, Griffith, of Llanddewi, 47.
 Jones, The Rev. Griffith, Llanddowror, 47, 177.
 Jones, The Rev. Dr. Griffith Hartwell Jones, 70, 71.
Jones, Herbert William, 270.
Jones, The Rev. Hugh, 49, 69, 69*n*.
 Jones, Hugh, Maesglasau, 152.
 Jones, Hwmffra, 162.
Jones, Isaac Francis, 152, 156, 156*n*, 157, 158, 280.
Jones, Jabez G., 152, 157, 158, 158*n*.
Jones, Jacob, 152, 157, 158.
Jones, James, Carmarthen, 202, 209.
 Jones, The Rev. James Rhys Kilsby, 169, 187*n*.
 Jones, Jane, Bala, 178*n*, 179.
Jones, Jeffrey ('Ab Cilydd'), 152, 154, 167, 169, 169*n*, 170.
 Jones, The Rev. Jenkin, Llwynrhydown, 37*n*, 42, 43, 44, 46*n*, 47.
 Jones, The Rev. Jenkin, Llwynrhys, 37, 38.
 Jones, Jennie, 183.
 Jones, The Rev. John, M.A. ('Ioan Tegid'), 27.
 Jones, John ('Ivon'), 202, 202*n*.
 Jones, John ('Myrddin Fardd'), 12, 42*n*, 59, 59*n*, 60*n*, 65*n*, 164*n*, 167.
Jones, John ('Pyll Glan Conwy'), 49, 61, 65-71, 274.
 Jones, John ('Shôn o'r Felin', or 'Ioan Brydydd Gwent'), 275.
 Jones, John, o'r Caeau, almanacer, 52*n*, 54*n*.
 Jones, John, 65.
 Jones, John, bookbinder, Llanrwst, 69, 69*n*.
 Jones, John, Gelli Lyfdy, his MSS., 30.
 Jones, John, publisher, Merthyr, 155.
 Jones, John, publisher, Swansea, 187, 187*n*.
 Jones, John, Wrexham, 122*n*, 125*n*, 126.
 Jones, John, Ysceifiog, 197.
 Jones, Mrs. John, Dolgelly, 160.
Jones, John Davies, 49, 68, 70, 70*n*.

Jones, John Mendus, 152, 154, 159.
Jones, The Rev. John Emlyn ('Ioan Emlyn'), 266n.
Jones, The Rev. Jonathan, 177n, 178n, 179n, 196, 196n, 197, 197n.
Jones, The Rev. Josiah Thomas, 158, 282.
Jones, Lewis, hymnist, 47.
Jones, Lewis Evan, 66, 67, 147, 152, 158, 158n, 159, 160.
Jones, Margaret, 275n.
Jones, Margaret Ogwen, 152, 161, 162.
Jones, Margaret Ogwen, & Co., 152, 161.
Jones, Mary, of Brynchrug, 156, 157.
Jones, Mary, 142.
Jones, Mary Anne, 235.
Jones, Maryanne, Dolgelly, 158.
Jones, Morris ('Gwyalchen o'r Cwm'), 53n, 55, 57, 61.
Jones, The Rev. O.B., 79n.
Jones, The Rev. Owen ('Meudwy Môn'), 69.
Jones, Owen ('Owain Myfyr'), 86, 86n, 87, 88.
Jones, The Rev. Owen, Llansantffraid, 177n, 179n, 180n.
Jones, Owen Evans, & Co., 49, 66, 66n, 70.
Jones, The Rev. Owen Wynne ('Glasynys'), 254.
Jones, The Rev. Rees Jenkin Jones, M.A. ('T.[recynon] C.[hapel] U.[nitarian]'), 39, 42.
Jones, Rhys, Y Blaenau, Merionethshire, 54n, 152.
Jones, Richard, 59.
Jones, Richard, Dolgelly, 152-163, 169, 219, 235, 256.
Jones, Richard, junior, 70, 70n, 152, 157, 157n, 158.
Jones, Richard, Y Tyddyn Du, 160.
Jones, Richard (sic Robert), 68n.
Jones, Robert ('Adda Fräs'), 202, 205, 206.
Jones, Robert ('Bardd Mawddach'), 152, 154, 159, 159n, 256.
Jones, Robert, 49, 67, 68, 68n, 69.
Jones, Robert, vintner, 124.
Jones, Robert G. [riffith], 49, 68.
Jones, Roger W., B.A., 79n.
Jones, 'Sally', Bala. See Charles (née Jones), Sarah.
Jones, Samuel Nathan, 79n.
Jones, Sarah, Chester, 178.
Jones, The Rev. Theophilus, New Court, 235.
Jones, Theophilus, 133, 194.
Jones, The Rev. Thomas, 60, 177, 177n, 178, 178n, 179, 179n, 181, 193, 196, 196n, 197, 197n.
Jones, Thomas, almanac-maker, 8, 9, 10, 10n, 52n.
Jones, Thomas, 'the Girdler's Shop', 30.
Jones, Thomas, of Llangollen, 49, 69n, 70.
Jones, Thomas Gwynn, M.A., 197n.
Jones, W. H., 129n, 151, 188n.
Jones, William, Abertillery, 279.
Jones, William, Bryntirion, 158, 160.
Jones, William, Cardiff, 266, 270.
Jones, William, Chester, 178.
Jones, William, Dolgelly, 152, 157.
Jones, William, Llanfachreth, 152.
Jones, William, Newport, 256, 260, 260, 263, 264.

Jones, William [2nd], Newport, 263.
Jones, William, stonemason, 183.
Jones, William Collister, 177, 177n, 178, 178n, 190, 191, 196.
Jones, William Collister, and Crane, T., 149, 149n, 177, 177n, 178.
Jones, William Ellis ('Gwilym Cawdrad'), 105, 152, 158, 158n, 159.
Jones, William Ellis, junior, 152, 158.
Jones, William Ogwen ('Gwilym Ogwen'), 152, 161.
 'Josephus, Holl Weithiau', 153.
 'Journal (The) of the Welsh Bibliographical Society', 59, 60, 85, 129.
 journalism, the first Cardiff venture, 101.
Joyce & Sons (Npt.) Ltd., 262.
Joyce, Cecil, 262n.
Joyce, Charles, 262.
Joyce, Charles, & Sons, 262.
Joyce, Claude, 262n.
Joyce, Douglas, 262, 262n.

K

Kammershead. See Llannerchymedd.
 Kannershmedd. See Llannerchymedd.
 Keel, Mont., 141.
Kelly, William Lancelot, 250.
 Kelly's directory. See Directories.
Kemp, John Frederick, 109.
 Kenrick, James, 124.
 Kenyon, Lord, 120.
 Kettlewell's 'Practical Believer', 60.
 Kidderminster, 223, 225n.
 Kilmacthomas, 99.
 Kilsby. See Jones, The Rev. James Rhys Kilsby.
 King, Adam, 27.
 'King's Printer at Shrewsbury', 9, 9n.
 Kirby's 'Pictorial Handbook of Newport', 246n.
 Knolton, 25.
 Knowstone, 210.

L

Labrosse, M. Henri, 22n.
 La Fayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, 220.
Lambert, W., 236-238, 238n.
LAMPETER, 36-38.
 magazine—
 'Haul, Yr'. See Llandovery.
 lampoons, Royalist, 29.
 'Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society', 190n, 191n, 193n.
 'Lancet, The', 277.
 Landor, Walter Savage, 184.
 'Landwor' (= Rowland), 120.
 Langford, Martha, 165.
 Langford, Robert, 165.
 Lansdowne MS., 14n, 31.
 'Lanston (The) Monotype', 110.
 La Roncière, M. Charles de, 22n.
 Lascelle's directory. See Directories.
Lathrop, Richard, 8, 10, 12, 12n.
 Lathrop, Robert, 12n.
 Latin (A) veil-phrase, 22.
 La Trobe, Benjamin, 79, 81.
 Laud, William, archbishop, 28.
 Laugharne, 177.

- Lavernock, 107.
 Law-suit, **Rhys Thomas's**, 86, 86*n*, 87.
 Lawton and Broster, 87.
Lawton, Harold Edward, 264.
 Leathart, William Davies, 88.
 'Leaves (The) of the Tree of Life', 72.
 Lee, Sir Sidney L., 2*n*, 16*n*, 28*n*.
Lee, William Ellis, 261.
 'Legygowan', 116.
 Leominster, 257.
 Le Saltere, 165.
 'Letter (A) from Oxford', 29.
 Leventhorpe, Stafford, 13.
 Lewes, 208.
 Leweses of Llysnewydd, 36.
 Lewes, William, o'r Llwynderw, 36, 36*n*, 37, 39.
Lewis, Ann, Cenarth, 34.
Lewis, The Rev. D., Abersychan, 221.
Lewis, David, Merthyr, 167, 174.
 Lewis, Enoch, 125.
 Lewis, The Rev. Erasmus, B.A., 36.
Lewis, Evan, 240, 241, 243.
 Lewis, The Rev. Henry, B.A., 111.
Lewis, Henry, Haverfordwest, 127, 130*n*, 138, 139.
 'Lewis, History of The House of'. See Cardiff.
 Lewis, The House of. See Cardiff.
 Lewis, The Rev. James, 37, 40.
 Lewis, Captain John, 36.
Lewis, John, London, 217.
 Lewis, Sir John Herbert, 197.
Lewis, John Price ('Melltenydd'), 282*n*.
 Lewis, Lewis William ('Llew Llwyfo'), 254.
Lewis, Llewelyn Parry, 276, 281.
Lewis, Llewelyn Parry, & Morris, William 281.
Lewis, Mary, Cowbridge, 87, 87*n*.
Lewis, Morgan, Carmarthen, 135.
Lewis, Rees, 282, 282*n*.
Lewis, Samuel, 72-74, 218*n*.
 Lewis, Samuel, 182*n*.
 Lewis, Shôn Rhobert. See Roberts, John.
Lewis, Sidney William, 84, 111.
 'Lewis the Counsellor', 50.
Lewis, T., Mold, 146, 167.
 L[ewis], T.[homas], Cenarth, 43, 43*n*.
 Lewis, The Rev. Thomas, Newport, 209.
Lewis, Thomas, overseer, 105, 106.
 Lewis, W. H., 115.
 Lewis, William, J.P., Abersychan, 250.
Lewis, William, Brynmawr, 276, 277, 281.
Lewis, William, Cardiff, 84, 103, 109, 110, 111.
Lewis, William, Haverfordwest, 127, 130, 131, 131*n*.
Lewis, William, & Williams, John, 84, 104*n*, 108, 108*n*, 109.
 Lewisburg (The) University, 269.
 Lewys, The Rev. David, 37, 42, 47, 48.
 Leycester, Louisa Genevieve, 284*n*.
 Leycester, George Hanmer, 284*n*.
 Leycesters of Tabley, 284*n*.
 Lhuyd, Edward, 36.
 'Liber Miscellaneorum', 91.
 'Library, The', 16, 17, 19*n*, 49, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 146.
 licence to print, **John Oswen's**, 9.
 Lichfield and Coventry, Bishop of, 31.
Liddiard, F. E., 260.
 Liere, in Brabant, black cloth of, 1.
 'Limbus Patrum Morganiae', etc., 26*n*, 150.
 Litany in Welsh, 14.
 'Literature (The) of the Kymry', 276.
Littlehales, Miss E. H., 233.
 LIVERPOOL, 59, 69, 79, 80, 107, 141, 142, 144, 156, 178, 192, 198, 210.
 periodicals—
 Magazines.
 'Beirniad, Y', 61, 69.
 'Brud (Y) a Sylwydd', 144.
 'Llais Rhyddid', 66.
 Newspaper.
 'Amserau, Yr', 199.
 printer—
 Foulkes, Isaac ('Y Llyfrbryf'), 53*n*, 124*n*, 169, 200*n*.
 Welsh (The) National Society, 169.
 'Lladmerydd, Y', 163.
 'Llaeth (Y) Ysprydol', 47.
 'Llais Awen Gwent a Morganwg', 268*n*.
 'Llais y Durtur', 60.
 'Llais Rhyddid', 66.
 'Llan (Y) and Church News', 163.
 'Llan (Y) a'r Dywysogaeth', 163.
 Llanarmon, Carnarvonshire, 158.
 Llanarmon-in-Yale, 68.
 Llanarth, 35.
 Llanbadarn Fawr, 49*n*, 61, 204, 206.
 Llanbadarn Odwyn, 37.
 Llanbeblig, 147, 148, 158, 159.
 Llanbedr-Goch, 51*n*.
 Llanbrynmair, 215.
 Llandaff, 95, 108.
 Llandaff, Bishop of, 11, 14, 88*n*, 95.
 Llandaff Cathedral, 26*n*, 85*n*.
 Llanddaged, 62.
 Llanddowror, 177.
 Llandegla-in-Yale, 8, 8*n*.
 LLANDEILO, 277.
 printer—
 Jones, D. W., 277.
 Llandinam, 165.
 Llandingad, 170*n*.
 Llandough, 85*n*, 87, 87*n*, 88, 89, 90.
 Parish Register, 88*n*.
 LLANDOVERY, 84-92, 154, 167, 169, 169*n*, 276, 281.
 High Street, 169, 169*n*.
 periodicals—
 Magazines.
 'Cambrian (The) Magazine', 91.
 'Cylchgrawn y Gyndeithas er Tacnu Gwybodaeth Fuddiol', 145.
 'Efanglydd, Yr', 169.
 'Haul, Yr', 71, 169*n*, 180*n*, 190, 207*n*, 210*n*.
 'Lleud yr Oes', 154*n*, 169, 169*n*, 170, 170*n*, 187.
 printers—
 Jones, Jeffrey ('Ab Cilydd'), 152, 154, 167, 169, 169*n*, 170.
 Rees, David Rice & William, 145, 167, 169*n*, 170, 170*n*.
 Rees, William, 91, 135, 145, 276.

LLANDOVERY—*cont'd.*printers—*cont'd.*

Thomas, Daniel, 84, 85, 85*n*, 86, 91, 92, 117.

Thomas, Rhys, 74, 84-91, 134, 135.

Thomas, Rhys & Daniel, 84.

Stamp (The) Office, 169*n*, 173.

Tonn, The, 170, 170*n*, 276.

Llandrindod, 270.

Llandudno, 70.

Llandyfriog, 34, 36.

Llandygydd, 36, 37.

Llandysiliogogo, 159.

Llandysul, 36, 37, 40*n*, 159.

Llanedi, 85*n*.

Parish Register, 85*n*.

Llanegryn, 161.

Llanegwad, 36, 190.

Llanellen, 232, 235.

Llanelly, Breconshire, 48, 279.

'Company (The) Shop', 279.

LLANELLY, 185, 187, 202, 207-210, 235, 277, 282.

Capel Als, 207.

Cowell Street, 208.

District (The) Council, 208.

Harbour, The, 208.

periodicals—

Annals.

'Llanelly (The) Directory', 208*n*.

'South Wales (The) Press Almanac', 208*n*.

Magazines.

'Beirniad, Y', 282.

'Cyfaill yr Aelwyd', 207, 208.

'Cylchgrawn, Y', 207, 207*n*.

'Diwygiwr, Y', 207, 207*n*, 208, 220*n*, 282.

'Frythones, Y', 208.

'Treasury, The', 207.

Newspapers.

'Llanelly (The) Argus', 208.

'Llanelly and County Guardian', 207, 208, 208*n*.

'South Wales (The) Press', 277.

printers—

Ludford, Thomas Richard, 202, 208.

Rees, David, & Williams, David, 202, 207.

Thomas, John, 207.

Williams, David, 186, 187, 202, 207-209.

Williams & Son, 202, 208.

Williams, David, & Son, 202, 207, 208.

Williams, John Allen, 187, 202, 207-209, 209.

Williams, Louisa, 202, 208.

School (The) Board, 208.

Thomas Street, 210.

Upper Park Street, 207*n*, 208.

Water Street, 207, 208.

'Who's Who in Llanelly', 262.

Llanfabon, 265, 266.

Llanfachreth, 152, 153.

Llanfaes, Brecon, 245.

LLANFAIR CAEREINION, 66, 113, 152,

154, 159, 159*n*, 256.

'Albion Press', 159.

'Eur-Wasg' (= 'Golden Press'), 159.

LLANFAIR CAEREINION—*cont'd.*

magazine—

'Eurgrawn (Yr) Wesleyaidd'. See Dolly.

printers—

Humphreys, Robert, 152, 159.

Jones, The Rev. John ('Idrisyn'), 152, 154, 159.

Jones, Robert ('Bardd Mawddach'), 152, 154, 159, 159*n*, 256.

Llanfair Clydogau, 183.

Llanfair Mathafarneithaf, 64.

Llanferras, 8, 8*n*.

Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, 181.

Llanfihangel Glyn y Myfyr, 86*n*.

'Llanfihangel-nant-moylin', 123*n*.

Llanfihangel Rhosycorn, 37.

Llanfihangel Tredeyrn, 37.

Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, 49*n*.

Llanfrefcha Upper, 243*n*, 283.

LLANFYLLIN, 39*n*, 69, 70, 113.

'Albion Press', 157, 157*n*.

printers—

'Jones, John' (= Jones, John Davies), 49, 68, 70, 70*n*.

Jones Richard, *junior*, 70, 70*n*, 152, 157, 157*n*, 158, 235.

Llangattock Lingoed, 225, 225*n*.

Llangattock, Llangynnidr, 268.

Llangattock, Mon., 219.

Llangeitho, 75, 82*n*, 280.

Llangeler, 36, 36*n*, 37*n*, 39.

Llangewydd, 25, 26.

LLANGOLLEN, 69, 69*n*.

Bridge Street, 69.

Castle Street, 70.

Fron (Y) burying-ground, 69.

Rehoboth Chapel, 69.

periodical—

Magazine.

'Greal, Y', 269*n*.

Newspapers.

'Llangollen (The) Advertizer', 69.

'Llangollen (The) Chronicle', 69.

'Yspiwr, Yr', 69.

printers—

Jones, Hugh, 49, 69, 70.

Jones, Thomas, 49, 69, 69*n*, 70, 70*n*.

Llangower, 59.

Llangrannog, 35, 36.

Llangunllo, 36, 40.

Llangunnor, 135.

Llangwm, Prebendary of, 26.

Llangwyllog, 51*n*.

Llangybi, 37.

Llangynhafal, 198, 200.

Llangynnidr, 268, 269.

Llangynwyd, 85, 94.

'Llan Hangel Tredeyrn', 37.

LLANIDLOES, 152, 154, 159, 159*n*.

'Elephant Buildings', 159.

Long Bridge Street, 159.

'Municipal (A) History of Llanidloes', 159*n*.

printers—

Jones, The Rev. John ('Idrisyn'), 152, 154, 159.

Jones, John Mendus, 152, 154, 159.

- Llanigon, 284.
 Llanllawddog, 36, 37.
 Llanllwni, 170n.
 Llanmaes, Rector of, 26.
 Llannefydd, 14, 276.
 LLANNERCHYMEDD, 49-61, 70, 211.
 Llanpumsaint, 169.
 Llanrhacadr-ym-Mochnant, 71.
 Llanrhôs, 147.
 Llanrhystyd, 204.
 LLANRWST, 14, 61, 68, 70, 71, 274.
 'Cyfaill —', 66, 66n.
 Denbigh Street, 65, 70.
 New (The) Inn, 65.
 Queen's (The) Head Inn, 65.
 St. Mary's Churchyard, 66n.
 Swan (The) and Feathers Inn, 65.
 printers—
 Evans, John T., 66, 70.
 Jones, Hugh, 49, 69, 69n.
 Jones, John ('Pyll Glan Conwy'), 49,
 61, 274.
 Jones, Owen Evans-, & Co., 49, 66, 66n,
 70.
 Lloyd, J. J., 66, 68n, 70n.
 Llansadwrn, 48.
 Llansannan, 61, 77.
 Llansantffraid Glyn Conwy, 147.
 Llansantffraid, Mont., 141.
 Llantarnam, 249.
 Llantarnam Abbey, 228.
 Llantarnam Potteries, 249.
 Llanthetty, 266.
 LLANTHONY ABBEY, 234, 284.
 'Albion' Press, 284.
 wooden (a) lever press, 284.
 printer—
 Alston, The Rev. Father Cyprian,
 O.S.B., 284.
 Llantrisant, 96.
 Llantwit Major, 150, 284.
 Llantysilio, 154.
 Llanwenog, 36.
 Llanwdden, 51.
 Llanwenarth, 209, 210, 268.
 Llanwnog, 13.
 Llanychaiarn, 204.
 Llanycil, 60, 180.
 Llanymynech, 11.
 Llechryd, 35, 37n.
 Llechwedd Einion, 137.
 'LL.D.' = 'Llyncwr Diod'. See Owen,
 David ('Brutus').
 'Lleud yr Oes'. See Llandoverly.
 'Llew Llwyfo'. See Lewis, Lewis William.
 'Llew Meirion'. See Williams, Edward.
 'Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn'. See Morris, Lewis.
 Llewelyn Shôn, of Llangewydd, 25, 26.
 Llewelyn, Simon, 140.
 Llewelyn, Simon, and Morris Zecharias
 Bevan, 140.
 Lloyd, Annie, 280n.
 Lloyd, Daniel, 84, 102, 105.
 Lloyd, Howel William, 19, 19n, 20n, 23, 24,
 25, 26, 26n, 31.
 Lloyd, Dr. J. E., 56.
 Lloyd, J. J., Llanrwst, 66, 68n, 70n.
 Lloyd, John, hymnist, 47, 48.
 Lloyd, Meredith ('Bedo Llwyd'), 30, 31.
 Lloyd, Richard, 84, 98, 98n, 100, 101, 101n,
 102, 103, 104, 106, 241.
 Lloyd, Simon, bookseller, Mold, 49.
 Lloyd, Walter, 260n.
 Lloyd, Walter, M.P., 37.
 Lloyd. See Watkins, The Rev. Joshua,
 & Lloyd.
 Lloyd, William, bishop, 31, 32.
 'Lloyds' paper, Prendergast, 138.
 'Llun Agrippa', 37, 42, 46n.
 Llwyd, Harri, 37.
 Llwyd, Morgan, 'o Wynedd', 35, 47.
 Llwynderw, 36, 37, 40.
 Llwynrhydownen, 37n, 40, 41, 42, 44.
 Llwynrhys, 37.
 'Llyfr Cywyddau'. Shôn Rhydderch's, 55.
 'Llyfr Du y Gydwybod', 39, 39n, 42.
 'Llyfr o Hymneu' (1740), 47, 48.
 'Llyfr y Resolution', 11n.
 'Llyfrbryf, Y'. See Foulkes, Isaac.
 'Llyfryddiaeth Gymreig'. See Ashton,
 Charles.
 'Llyncwr Diod' = 'LL.D.'. See Owen,
 David ('Brutus').
 'Llyntegid', 57.
 Llysnewydd, 36.
 Llysweog Fach, 217.
 'Llythyr Bugeiliaidd', etc., 216, 218.
 Llywel, 168, 169.
 Loder, William Warren, 256-257.
 Longman & Co., 183.
 Los Angeles, 275.
 Loughor Collieries, 186.
 Loveden, Miss Jane, 202, 205.
 Ludford, Thomas Richard, 202, 208.
 Ludlow, 183.
 Luthman, A. C., 246.
 Lyne, Francis, 284n.
 Lyne, The Rev. Joseph Leycester ('Father
 Ignatius'), 234, 284, 284n.
 Lyne, William Leycester, 284n.
 LONDON, 34, 35, 55n, 56, 72, 72n, 80, 86,
 86n, 87, 88, 88n, 93, 95, 100, 103, 105,
 106, 107, 112, 113, 115, 121, 129, 133,
 134, 150n, 156, 158, 159, 162, 168,
 170, 180, 182n, 183, 185, 188, 194, 195,
 196, 199, 200, 204, 208, 210, 216, 217,
 220, 227, 232, 235, 236, 238, 244, 258,
 262, 270, 272, 277, 280, 284, 284n.
 Bermondsey, 159.
 Bartholomew Close, 217.
 Battersea, 111.
 Black (The) Swan, 118.
 Blue-Coat School, 238.
 Bread-Street Hill, 102.
 British (The) and Foreign Bible Society,
 80, 180, 269.
 Calico Buildings, 219.
 Charing Cross, 6n.
 Clerkenwell, 284.
 Company (The) of Stationers, 10, 16, 16n,
 17, 19.
 Court of Chancery, 86n, 147.
 Crane Court, 39.
 East India Company Stationers, 168.
 Elephant (The) in Lower Moorfields, 10.
 Exhibition (The) of 1851, 232.
 Falcon, The, 16.
 Farrington Road, 284.

LONDON—*cont'd.*

Fenchurch Street, 239n.
 Fetter Lane, 249.
 Fleet Street, 5, 16, 30, 39, 182, 262.
 Foster Lane, 8.
 Gray's Inn Road, 34.
 Grub Street, 34.
 'Gwyneddigion, Y', 86n, 88.
 'Hen Gapel Jewin', 200.
 Honourable (The) Society of Cymmrodorion, 34, 34n, 51n, 79n, 124n.
 Hospital (The) of our Lady of Beddelem, 15.
 Howard (The) Hotel, 208.
 Inner-Temple Lane, 118.
 Jewin Crescent, 200.
 Kensal Green Cemetery, 142.
 King's Head Tavern, 30.
 Little Britain, 142.
 London and County Bank, 227.
 Love Lane, 216.
 New Bond Street, 195.
 Newgate Street, 118, 118n.
 Norwich House, 6n.
 Norwood Cemetery, 210.
 Paternoster Row, 183.
 Plough Court, 249.
 periodicals—

Magazines.

'Archæologia Cambrensis', 14, 15, 35, 48, 130n.
 'British (The) Magazine', 116.
 'British (The) Printer', 261.
 'Cambrian (The) Register', 39n.
 'Cambro-Briton, The', 30.
 'Cymmrodor, Y', 3.
 'Evangelical (The) Magazine', 179n.
 'Gentleman's (The) Magazine', 63n, 94n, 179n, 183, 236, 237n.
 'Greal, Y', 8, 30, 30n, 56.
 'Library, The', 16, 17, 19n, 49, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83.
 'Metropolitan (The) Magazine', 99.
 'Weekly (The) History', 216n, 217.

Newspapers.

'Banner (The) of Israel', 261.
 'Christian, The', 233.
 'Cosmopolitan (The) Financier', 258.
 'Illustrated (The) London News', 99.
 'Lancet, The', 277.
 'Llan (Y) and Church News', 163.
 'London (The) Chronicle', 76.
 'Satirist, The', 220.
 'Shipping (The) Gazette', 220.
 'Times, The', 185, 257.
 'Watchman, The', 156, 156n.

printers—

Berthelet, Thomas, 4, 6.
 Bonson, J., 239n.
 Butler, [John], 7.
 Caxton, William, 1, 2, 2n, 5.
 Clay, Son and Taylor, 102.
 Clowes, Ltd., 159.
 Clowes & Sons, 162.
 Crystal Palace Company, 106.
 Cunningham & Salinon, 220.
 Downing, Joseph, 38.
 Durant, J. C., M.P., 278.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 158.

LONDON—*cont'd.*printers—*cont'd.*

Gautress, —, 156.
 Griffith, William, 16.
 Hullmandell, C., 105.
 Islip, [Adam], 1.
 Johns, Philip, & Co., Ltd., 251.
 Jones, Thomas, 8, 9, 10, 10n, 52n.
 Lewis, John, 217.
 Morgan & Scott, Ltd., 233.
 Morgan, Richard Cope, 233.
 Mullock & Sons, Ltd., 249.
 Owen, Horatio, 142.
 Pynson, Richard, 3, 4, 5, 6n.
 Rastell, John, 7.
 Seeley, L. B., 106.
 Taylor, Richard, & Co., 236.
 Thackwell, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 34.
 Valpy, 220.
 Waldegrave Robert, 16, 17, 18.
 Waley, John, 8, 14.
 Waterlow & Sons, 220, 258.
 Whitchurch, Edward, 8, 8n.
 William de Machlinia, 5.
 Williams, Richard, 14.
 Woolfe, John, 17.
 Wynkyn de Worde, 4, 5, 6.
 Wyre, Robert, 4, 5, 6, 6n, 7.
 Racquet Court, 262.
 Rolls (The) Chapel, 9.
 Rood Lane, 141n.
 Rye Corner, 39n.
 St. Dunstan's Churchyard, 16.
 St. George's-in-the-East, 51n.
 St. John the Evangelist, Charing Cross, 6n.
 St. Paul's Churchyard, 39.
 Savage (The) Club, 188.
 Shepherd's Bush, 102.
 Shoe Lane, 236.
 Soho Square, 235.
 Stationers' Court, 240.
 Stepney, 278.
 Temple, The, 30.
 Three (The) Cranes, 216.
 Tooley Street, 216.
 Tower, The, 31.
 Upper Thames Street, 86n, 88.
 Warwick Lane, 118.
 Welsh (The) Charity School, 34.
 Westminster (The) Palace Hotel, 33.
 Wood's Close, 88.
 Wood Street, 216.
 Londonderry, 165.
 'Long (A) Lost Welsh MS.', 24.
 Longman, Rees, Hurst & Co., 115n.
 Longman, T. N., 115n.
 Longton, 222.
 Los Angeles, 275, 276.
 Loughor, 25.
 Loveden, Miss Jane, 202, 205.
 Lucas, Richard, 271.
 Ludford, Thomas Richard, 202, 208.
 Lombard, John Hook, 264, 264n.
 'lumber-room', a, 83.
 Luther, Martin, 4.
 Luthman, A. C., 246.
 'Lydney (The) Journal', 240.
 'Lyon, John', 22.

M

McDix, E. R., 53*n*.
 machine printing, 108, 185.
 'Machiu'll' (= **John Woolfe**), 17.
 Machlinia, William de. *See* William de Machlinia.
MACHYNLLETH, 136, 137, 141, 156, 204, 280.
 'Albion (The) Printing Works', 157.
 Capel y Graig, 136.
 Maengwyn Street, 157, 157*n*.
 Parish (The) Register, 136.
 Pentre Rhedyn Street, 156, 157.
 Penyrallt Street, 157, 157*n*.
 periodical—
 Magazine.
 'Cylch-grawn Cynmraeg'. *See* Trevecca, printers—
 Evans, Adams, 152, 156, 157, 157*n*.
 Evans, Margaret, 152, 157, 157*n*.
 Evans, John, 152, 157, 157*n*.
 Evans, Titus, 136, 136*n*, 137, 137*n*, 144.
 Jones, Isaac Francis, 152, 156, 156*n*, 157, 280.
 Jones, Richard, 152, 156, 235.
 Jones, Richard, & Jones, Isaac Francis, 152, 156, 156*n*.
 Prichard, Edward, 136, 137.
 Williams, Lewis, 157.
 'Standard (The) Printing Works', 157.
 terrier (The) of the parish, 136.
 Mackaeg, Thomas, 36, 38.
 Mackaeg, Thomas, *junior*, 36.
M'Lay, A., & Co., Ltd., 271.
McLay, Archibald, & Co., Ltd., 271.
M'Lay, Archie, 271.
M'Lay, Cyril E., 271.
McLeod, Daniel, 101, 101*n*, 102.
 McLeod, William, 102, 102*n*.
 Madan, F[alconer], M.A., 28*n*.
 'Maddeuant I'r Edifairiol', 36*n*, 39.
 Maddocks, W., Carmarthen, 135.
 Maes, Y, 37.
 Maesyerllan, 82.
MAESYCWMR, 150, 155, 155*n*, 173*n*, 265-271.
 periodical—
 'Cyfrinach y Bedyddwyr', 267, 267*n*.
 printers—
 Jenkins, John, 266-270.
 Jenkins, Llewelyn, 268, 269, 270.
 Shôn Shincyn, 105*n*, 149, 150, 152, 155, 155*n*, 173*n*, 265-269, 271, 276.
 'Maes y Meddwyn Crych', 147, 148.
 Maes-y-Merddyn, 147, 148.
 Maidenhead, 284*n*.
Major, Thomas, 238.
 Malkin's 'Scenery of South Wales', 76, 182, 182*n*.
Mallalieu, William, 245.
 Malpas, 248.
 Malta, 158.
 Manchester, 133, 185.
 map, plan, and chart mounting, 108, 109.
 'March', 120*n*.
 Marches, The, 9, 15, 152.
 Marchlyn, near Conway, 67.
 'Maritime (The) Review', 97*n*.

Marprelate tracts, 16, 16*n*, 17, 17*n*, 18, 19, 19*n*, 22.
 'Historical Introduction to', 16*n*.
Marsh, John, 117, 120, 121.
Marsh, M. & S., 117, 120, 120*n*, 121.
Marsh, Richard, 33, 118, 118*n*, 119, 120.
 'Marsh, Old' (= **Richard Marsh**), 120.
 'Marsh, T.', 119.
 Marsh (*née* Hurst), Mary, 119.
Martin, Augustus Robert, 189, 192.
 Martin, John, 223.
 'Martin Marprelate', 16, 16*n*, 17, 18.
 martyrology, Welsh, 196.
 Mary Tudor, Queen, 9.
 Mashman, Margaret, 94.
Mason, Samuel, 216-218.
 Matchin, 39*n*.
 Matthews, James, 252, 262.
 Matthews, John Hobson, 94.
 Maurice, The Rev. Thomas, 37.
 Maxwell, Colonel, his daughter Marie, 99.
 Mead, Matthew, 40, 40*n*.
 'Meckanick Exercises', 2.
 'Meddyliau Neilltuol ar Grefydd', 37, 37*n*.
 medicines, patent, 135, 143, 169, 170, 189, 232.
 'Meiriadog'. *See* Edwards, John.
 Melin Ddraenen, 161.
 Melin Gallan, 266.
 Melmoth's 'Great Importance of a Religious Life', 39.
 Mercer & Crocker's directory. *See* Directories.
 'Mercury (The) Press', 122.
 Meredith, Mr. 78.
Meredith, David, 75, 79.
Meredith, Evan Powell, 231.
Meredith, John Samuel, 234.
 'Merioneth (The) News and Herald', 163.
 Merionethshire, 54, 161*n*, 162, 163.
 Assizes, 67.
 County Council, 162.
 printing-offices, 211.
 'Merionethshire (The) News', 163.
 Merthyr Boroughs, 174.
Merthyr (The) Telegraph Company, Ltd., 167, 171.
MERTHYR TYDFIL, 80, 96, 155, 155*n*, 167-176, 219, 219*n*, 245, 258, 265, 266, 266*n*, 267, 268, 269, 271, 282.
 'Argraffdy'r Beirdd', 265, 266.
 Bethesda Street, 173*n*.
 Blaenmorlais, 268.
 Board of Guardians, 171, 174.
 Board of Health, 174.
 Bridge Street, 174.
 Burial Board, 174.
 Bush (The) Inn, 155, 173.
 Caedraw Flannel Factory, 171*n*.
 Chamber of Trade, 171.
 Church Street, 175.
 Cyfarthfa, 266.
 'Cymmrodorion (The) Society', 155, 174.
 Glebeland, 170, 174, 266.
 High Constable, 175.
 High Street, 155, 171, 174, 175, 267, 282*n*.
 'History (The) of', 168, 172*n*, 173, 173*n*, 266*n*.
 Market Place, 168, 168*n*.

MERTHYR TYDFIL—*cont'd.*

Merthyr (The) and Dowlais Building Society, 171.

Merthyr (The) Unity Philanthropic Institution, 254.

Mill Street, 155, 266.

Pencoedcae, 171.

Pontmorlais, 80.

Plymouth Arms, 163*n*, 173, 265*n*.

periodicals—

Magazines.

'Athraw, Yr', 155, 219, 219*n*.

'Old Wales', 76*n*.

Newspapers.

'Cosmopolitan, The', 174.

'Felften, Y', 282.

'Glamorgan (The), Monmouth, and Brecon Gazette, and Merthyr Guardian', 102, 103, 103*n*, 108, 109, 174*n*, 175*n*, 227*n*, 230, 230*n*, 245, 246, 260, 271*n*.

'Merthyr (The) Echo', 174.

'Merthyr (The) Express', 171*n*, 174*n*.

'Merthyr (The) Star', 174, 174*n*.

'Merthyr (The) Telegraph', 171, 171*n*, 282.

'Tyst (Y) a'r Dydd', 161*n*, 171*n*.

riters—

Davies, David Thomas, & Son, 167, 175.

Davies, Llewelyn, 282*n*.

Davies, Llewelyn, & Co., 282*n*.

Farrant, Robert, & Frost, Benjamin Richard Southey, 167, 175, 175*n*.

Frost, Benjamin Richard Southey, & Smith, Thomas Ernest, 167, 175, 175*n*.
Frost, Benjamin Richard Southey, 167, 175.

Gillbanks, Benjamin Hadwin, 167, 174.

Howell, John, 167, 173, 173*n*, 174, 175.

Howells, Thomas, 167, 174.

James, Dr. Job, 167, 168, 168*n*, 173, 173*n*, 174, 175.

James, Dr. John Williams, 167, 174, 174*n*, 175.

James, Robert John, 167, 174, 174*n*.

Jenkins & Co. (=Shôn Shincyn, Williams, Thomas 'Gwilym Morganwg', and Jones, Richard), 152, 155, 235, 267.

Jenkins & Williams (=Shôn Shincyn & Williams, Thomas 'Gwilym Morganwg'), 152, 155, 173, 173*n*, 265, 265*n*, 266, 267.

Jenkins, Benjamin, 266, 267.

Jenkins, John, 105, 105*n*, 266-270

Jenkins, Llewelyn, 105, 105*n*, 266, 268, 269, 270, 280.

Jenkins, Titus, 266, 267, 270.

Jones, David, 167, 171, 171*n*.

Jones, The Rev. Josiah Thomas, 158.

Jones, Richard, 152, 155, 235, 267.

Lewis, David, 167, 174.

Lewis, John Price ('Melltenydd'), 282*n*.

Lewis, Rees, 282, 282*n*.

Mallalieu, William, 245.

Merthyr (The) Telegraph Company, Ltd., 167, 171.

Morgan, Benjamin, 155.

MERTHYR TYDFIL—*cont'd.*

printers—*cont'd.*

Price, Mary, 167, 171, 171*n*.

Price, Thomas, 79, 167, 171, 171*n*, 269.

Roberts, Morgan William, 167, 174.

Shôn Shincyn, 105*n*, 149, 150, 152, 155, 155*n*, 173*n*, 266-269, 271.

Southey, Harry Wood, 176*n*.

White, Henry White, 167, 175, 175*n*, 210.

White, Mary White, 167, 175.

White, Mary White & Sons, 167, 175, 175*n*.

Williams & Jones, David, 167, 171.

Williams, George, 167, 171.

Williams, Peter, 167, 171, 282.

Williams, William, 83, 167-173, 266*n*.

Somerset Place, 171.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, 171.

Thomas Town, 174.

Tramroad Side, 174.

Union Terrace, 174, 174*n*.

Upper Thomas Street, 175.

* Merthyr (The) Unity Philanthropic Institution', 254.

'Methodistiaeth Cymru', 125.

'Methodistiaeth Wesleyaidd Gymreig', 205.

'Metropolitan (The) Magazine', 99.

Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush, Bart., 34*n*, 36*n*, 38*n*, 183.

Michael, Hugh, 59.

Mickey, Thomas, 36.

MILAN, 19, 20, 21, 24.

Milford, 184.

millimeters, French, 23*n*.

Mills, Charles Isaac, 264.

Mills, Samuel, 255.

Minera, 78.

Minera Mining Company, 121.

Minerva Press, 82.

Minshall, John, 49.

M., L. See Jenkins, Eliza.

'Mobile (The) Sentinel', 187.

'Moeddyn', 85.

Moggridge, J. H., 242, 243.

MOLD, 49, 146, 146*n*, 162, 167, 177, 178*n*, 199.

printers—

Codington, W., 146.

Lewis, T., 146, 167.

monasteries, continental, printing-presses in, 2.

* 'monastery' at Trevecca, 75, 75*n*.

* 'Montgomery, heretofore called Oxford', 28, 28*n*, 29.

monks, presses set up by, 2.

MONMOUTH, 138, 223-231.

Assizes, 217, 243.

Agincourt Square, 224, 224*n*, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231.

Barton, The, 231.

Bell Lane, 231.

Borough Court, The, 224*n*.

Castle Hill, 227.

Chippenham Gate, 228.

Church Street, 230, 231.

Freedom (The) of the Borough, 226.

Gaol, 242.

Garth, The, 230.

'Geoffrey's Study', 230.

MONMOUTH—*cont'd.*

Heath's monument, 225, 225*n.*

Heath's portrait, 225.

Market (The) Place, 224, 225, 226.

Merlin General Printing-Office, 227, 228, 228*n.*

Monnow Street, 224, 227, 228, 231.

Music (The) Warehouse, 230, 231.

periodicals—

Newspapers.

'Monmouthshire (The) Beacon', 227, 227*n.*, 230.

'Monmouth (The) Chronicle', 230.

'Monmouth (The) Free Press'. *See* Coleford.

'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald'. *See* Newport.

'Monmouth Telegraph'. *See* Coleford.

'Monmouthshire (The) Gazette', 231.

'Monmouthshire (The) Merlin', 172, 220, 225*n.*, 226, 227, 227*n.*, 228, 245*n.*, 246, 247, 249*n.*, 256, 258, 260.

printers—

Bailey & Son, 227, 231.

Bailey, Horace Thomas, 227.

Bailey, William, 227.

Bailey, William, & Horace Thomas Bailey, 227.

Blewitt, Reginald James, 227, 228, 250*n.*

Blewitt, Reginald James, & Hough, Charles, 227, 228, 249*n.*

Dowling, Edward, 228-230.

Farror, A., 227.

Farror, James, 227.

Farror, Thomas, 227, 230.

Farror, T., and Co., 227.

Grant, William B., 231.

Heath, Charles, 138, 223-226, 237*n.*

Heath, Elizabeth, 226, 227.

Hough, Charles, 227-228, 250*n.*

James, Philip J., 231.

Meredith, Evan Powell, 231.

Nash, John, 228.

Price, William John, 231.

Rowley, Samuel, 231.

Rowley, Samuel, & Co., 231.

Waugh, Julian, 231.

Waugh, Robert, & Sons, 231.

Waugh, Robert Young, 230, 231.

Yeates, Charles, 231.

printing-offices, 211, 223-231.

Priory Street, 227, 231.

Rolls (The) Hall, 225.

St. Mary's Churchyard, 225, 226, 227*n.*

St. Mary Street, 225, 231.

Town (The) Hall, 224.

Victoria Place, 227.

Whitcross Street, 225, 231.

Working Men's (The) Institute, 225.

'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald, or The Star of Gwent'. *See* Newport.

'Monmouth (The) Guardian'. *See* 'West Monmouth (The), Guardian'.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, 215, 223-285, 293-299, 304-306.

Baptist Association, 276.

Benefit Societies, 242.

Calvinistic Methodists, 60.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*cont'd.*

charity lands, 247.

Chartism, 247.

cheap (the) press of, 239.

first (the) press, 215-219.

first newspaper, 172.

first daily newspaper, 255.

'Handbook to Monmouthshire and South Wales', 272.

Heath's topographical works, 223-226.

'Historical Notes relating to Monmouthshire', 255.

'Historical (An) Tour in Monmouthshire', 223*n.*, 236.

'History (The) of Monmouthshire' (Bradney's), 224, 224*n.*, 225*n.*, 235.

'History of Monmouthshire' (Clark's), 272.

'History (The) of Monmouthshire (Williams's)', 223*n.*

'Memoirs of Monmouthshire', 242, 272.

'Monmouthshire (The) and Caerleon Antiquarian Association', 249.

printers, 211, 293-299.

Radicals, 242.

Reformers, 247.

'Reminiscences of Monmouthshire', 272.

'Secret History of Monmouthshire', 242, 272.

'Sketches of Monmouthshire', 272.

'Survey (A) of The History, Antiquities, And Scenery, of Monmouthshire (Willett's)', 236, 237, 238*n.*

'Monmouthshire (The) Advertiser, and Newport Mercantile Presentment'. *See* Newport.

Monmouthshire (The) and Glamorganshire Banking Company, 271.

Monmouthshire (The) and South Wales Newspaper Company, Limited, 255, 259.

'Monmouthshire (The) Baptist', 221.

'Monmouthshire (The) Beacon', 227, 227*n.*, 230.

'Monmouthshire (The) Evening Post', 259, 264.

'Monmouthshire (The) Gazette', 231.

'Monmouthshire (The) Merlin'. *See* Monmouth.

Monmouthshire (The) Telegraph Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, 255.

'Monmouthshire (The) Valleys Reporter', *See* Newport.

'Monmouthshire (The) Weekly Post', 259, 264.

'Monotype, The Lanston', 110.

'Montgomery (The) County Times', 165.

Montgomery, Earl of (Philip Herbert), 27, 28.

Montgomeryshire, 3, 54, 136, 137.

printing-offices, 211.

Montgomeryshire (The) 'Club, Collections, 13*n.*

'Montgomeryshire Worthies', 55*n.*, 56.

'Monthly (The) Advertiser', 249.

'Monthly (The) Journal of the Newport Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute', 251, 251*n.*, 255, 256.

'Monthly (The) Tidings', 256.

- Moore's Almanac, 131, 232, 234.
 Moravians, 75*n*.
 Morgan, Abel, 37.
Morgan & Newby, 258.
Morgan & Scott, Ltd., 233.
Morgan, Benjamin, 155.
 Morgan, Sir Charles, 241, 242, 242*n*, 245, 247.
Morgan, Charles, 256.
Morgan, Charles, & Son, 255.
 Morgan, Charles, Llangattock Lingoed, 225.
 Morgan, The Rev. D., 37*n*.
Morgan, Daniel, 274.
Morgan, David John, 274.
 Morgan, Rev. Edward, 178*n*.
 Morgan, Edward, 96.
Morgan, Edwin, 234.
 Morgan (*née* Cope), Emily Williamson, 233.
Morgan, George E., 232.
Morgan, H. (Mrs. Edgar C. Straker), 235.
 Morgan, H. L., 234.
 Morgan, The Rev. Isaac, 183.
Morgan, James Hiley, 232, 233, 234.
 Morgan, James Tudor, 224.
 Morgan, The Rev. John, M.A., 139*n*.
 Morgan, The Rev. John Vyrnwy, D.D., 199*n*, 200*n*.
 'Morgan Llewelyn's Journal', 248.
Morgan, M., 235.
Morgan, M., & Co., Ltd., 234, 235.
Morgan, Miss M., 235.
 Morgan, Miss [Sarah], 100.
Morgan, Richard Cope, 233.
 Morgan, Thomas, Cwm-y-frân, 169.
 Morgan, Thomas, Swansea, 140.
 Morgan, Dr. William, Bishop, 153.
 Morgan (*née* Cope), Emily Williamson, 233.
 Morlaix, 269.
Morris, Mrs., Llanrwst, 70.
 Morris & Co.'s directory. *See* Directories.
 Morris & Co., Ebbw Vale, 281.
Morris, C. Dudley, 131.
Morris, David, 250, 250*n*.
 Morris, Mrs. E., Ebbw Vale, 281.
 Morris, Evan, 38.
 Morris, John, 58.
 Morris, John Alban, 202*n*, 203.
 Morris, Sir Lewis, 49*n*.
Morris, Lewis ('Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn'), 49-70.
 Morris, Richard, 51, 51*n*, 58*n*, 59*n*.
 Morris, Robert Prys, 161*n*.
 Morris, Stephen Davies, J.P., 281.
 Morris, The Rev. Thomas, 250.
Morris Thomas James, 131.
 Morris, W., Carmarthen, 135.
Morris, William, and Lewis, Llewelyn Parry, 281.
 Morris, William, Cefn-coed-y-cymer, 219, 219*n*.
Morris, William, J.P., Ebbw Vale, 281.
 Morris, William, Holyhead, 58, 58*n*, 61.
Morris, Zecharias Bevan, 140, 149, 149*n*, 150, 150*n*, 151, 265, 265*n*, 271.
 Morus, Edward, 31, 31*n*.
 'Morus, Hugh', 57.
 Moses (*née* P[arry]), Barbara, 76, 77, 79.
 Moses, Evan, 76, 77, 77*n*, 78*n*, 79, 79*n*, 81, 82.
 Mostyn MS., 30.
 Mound, Ann, 133.
 Mountain Ash, 266.
 Mountstuart, Lord and Lady, 95.
 'moveable press', 28, 29.
 Moxon, Joseph, 2.
 Mudford, 25.
Mullock, Henry, 249, 259.
Mullock, Henry, & Son, 249, 262.
Mullock, Henry, & Sons, 249.
Mullock & Sons, Ltd., 249, 262, 264.
 Mullock, Richard, 249.
Mullock, Richard [2*nd*], 249.
Mullock, William, 249.
Murray, William Courtenay, and Rees, David, 184, 185, 185*n*, 188.
Murrell, Frank, 84, 111.
 Murrell, Captain Frederick, 111.
 museum, an incipient national, 51.
 Mushet, David, 222.
 music notes, first printed in Wales, 135.
 'Musick Face', 51.
 'Music type', 138.
 MWYTHIG. *See* Shrewsbury.
 Mynydd Bach, 36.
 Mynyddislwyn, 265, 275.
 'Myrddin Fardd'. *See* Jones, John.
 'Myvyrian (The) Archaeology of Wales', 38, 199.

N

- Nailsworth, 258.
 Nantyglo, 219, 279.
 Narberth, 270.
Nash, John, 228.
 Nash, Dr. Treadway Russel, 9.
 National library and museum, an incipient, 51.
 Navy Office, 51*n*.
 NEATH, 132, 208.
 Mendoza, 132.
 Town Hall, 132.
 Nelson, Horatio, Lord, 224, 226.
 Nelson, Llanfabon, 265.
 Neuadd Trefawr, 37.
 Nevin, 179.
 Newark, New Jersey, 80.
 NEWBRIDGE, 285.
 printers—
 Harris, A., 285.
 Hunt, F., 285.
 Tynewydd Terrace, 285.
 Newcastle Emlyn, 34, 35, 204.
 New Court, Mon., 235.
 'Newes from Pembroke & Montgomery', 29.
 Newill, Mary Ann, 142.
 Newill, Thomas, 142.
 New Jersey, 80, 168.
 New Orleans, 179.
 NEWPORT, Monmouthshire, 102, 166, 218, 220-222, 228-230, 240-264, 272, 275, 277, 278, 282.
 Albert Street, 255, 258.
 'Albion (The) Office', 248, 248*n*.
 'Albion Works', 252, 274.
 'Alexandra Printing Works', 258.
 Alma Street, 259.
 'Ancient (The) and Modern History of Newport', 250*n*, 254.
 Arcade, The, 255.
 'Atlas Office', 248.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*

Austin Friars, 249.
 Baneswell, 230, 251, 253, 255, 259, 260, 264.
 Bank Chambers, 259.
 Blewitt Street, 253, 258.
 Bridge Street, 253*n*, 259, 261, 262.
 Caerau Road, 264.
 Caerleon Road, 241, 263.
 'Cambrian Printing Office', 256, 264.
 Canal Parade, 263.
 Cardiff Road, 262.
 Carlisle Place, 263.
 'Castle (The) Printing Office', 259.
 Cattle Market, 108.
 cattle show, Sir Charles Morgan's, 242*n*.
 Caxton Place, 253, 254.
 'Caxton Printing Works', 259.
 Chamber of Commerce, 262*n*.
 Charter, 241.
 Chartist Riot, 102, 229, 243, 244, 246, 247, 255, 272.
 Chartists, 229, 242-247.
 Chartist tracts, 241-243, 242*n*, 244, 246-247.
 Chepstow Road, 241, 260, 261.
 Clarence Place, 261.
 Commercial (The) Newsroom, 245, 245*n*.
 Commercial Road, 258-259.
 Commercial Street, 172, 222, 228-230, 242, 248, 258, 260-264.
 Commissioners of the highways, 242.
 Corn Street, 229, 244, 250, 251, 251*n*, 263.
 Crindau, 229.
 Cross Street, 251, 256, 261.
 'Crown (The) Printing Works', 258.
 'Directory for Newport and its Vicinity', 250.
 'Directory Office', 251.
 Dock Street, 222, 248, 252, 253, 257, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264.
 Duckpool Lane, 241.
 East Usk Road, 262.
 Emlyn Street, 249, 264.
 'Emlyn (The) Works', 249.
 'Excelsior (The) Works', 258.
 Exchange Road, 264.
 Fair Oak Cottage=Hampden Cottage, 102, 241, 243.
 Fair Oak farmhouse, 241.
 first (the) half-penny daily, 255.
 first (the) press, 166, 240-241.
 first (the) public librarian, 251.
 first (the) steam-power for printing, 252.
 Free (the) Library, 251.
 Friars' Street, 256, 263, 264.
 George Street, 259, 260.
 Gold Tops, 230, 250.
 'Guide, R. H. Johns's Illustrated Guide to Newport', 251.
 Harrow Road, 264.
 'Historic Newport', 252, 262.
 High Street, 241, 242, 243, 243*n*, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250, 257, 260, 262, 264.
 Hill Street, 172, 229, 250.
 'Historical Traditions and Facts relating to Newport and Caerleon', 255.
 Hope Chapel, 252.
 King's Head Inn, 244.
 Kirby's 'Pictorial Handbook of Newport', 246*n*.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*

Llanarth Street, 229, 247, 250, 251, 252, 258, 259.
 'Machine Printing Works', 251.
 Maindee, 260.
 Maindee Place, 251.
 'Maindee Printing Works', 260.
 Market Hall, 260.
 Market Street, 243.
 Mechanics' (The) Institute, 243, 251, 251*n*.
 'Merlin (The) Office', 227-230, 250, 251.
 'Modern (The) Printery', 263.
 Monmouth (The) and Glamorgan Bank, 245.
 Mount Pleasant, 172, 229.
 'Mullock's Guide to Newport', 262*n*.
 New Dock Street, 249.
 Newport (The) Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, 256-257.
 Newport (The) Baptist Union, 263.
 'Newport Poster, Printing & Ticket Works', 263.
 North Street, 261, 263.
 'Old Frost the cordwainer', 247.
 Old (The) Green, 255.
 Paperhangings, 256.
 Park Street, 252.
 Pentonville, 244.
 periodicals—

Annals.

'Dight's Almanack', 264.
 Johns's directories, 251, 257.
 'Monmouthshire (The) Merlin Almanac', 230.
 'Newport (The) Chamber of Commerce . . . Year Book', 262, 262*n*.
 'Newport Christmas Annual', 262, 262*n*.
 'Newport (The) Pictorial', 256, 262.
 'Newport (The) Tide Table', 251.
 'Star (The) of Gwent Almanack and Tide Table', 252.

Magazines.

'A.B.C. Time Table', 262.
 'Baptist (The) Record', 262.
 'Bedyddiwr, Y', 79*n*, 253, 256.
 'Brigade (The) News', 258.
 'Christian (The) Endeavour Optimist', 259.
 'Gospel Temperance Bells', 250.
 'Monmouthshire (The) and South Wales Trade Protection Gazette', 258.
 'Monthly (The) Advertiser' (= 'The Newport Advertiser'), 249.
 'Monthly (The) Journal of the Newport Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute', 251, 251*n*, 256, 257.
 'Monthly (The) Tidings', 256.
 'Newport (The) Advertiser'. *See supra* 'Monthly (The) Advertiser'.
 'Newport (The) Baptist', 252, 263.
 'Newport (The) Free Churchman', 261, 262, 263.
 'Newport (The) Monthly' (= 'The Williams Monthly'), 263.
 'Newport (The) Review', 244.
 'Newport (The) Temperance Mirror', 258.
 'Newyddion Da', 256.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*Magazines—*cont'd.*

- * Peripatetic (The) Advertiser', 256.
- * Philanthropic (The) Quarterly Magazine', 254.
- * Phillips' Monthly Machinery Register', 249.
- * Scott's Advertiser' (= 'Scott's Colonial Circular' = 'Scott's Circular and Commercial Journal' = 'Scott's Circular and Monthly Magazine'), 254, 257.
- * Southall's Newport A.B.C. Railway Guide', 257.
- * Treasury, The', 256
- * United (The) Congregational Magazine', 258.
- * Waymarks', 257.
- * Welchman, The', 247.

Newspapers.

- * Abersychan (The) and Blaenavon Critic' (= 'The Weekly Argus'), 250.
- * Advertiser (The) of Wales', 257.
- * Business (The) Register', 261.
- * Cardiff (The) Advertiser', 253.
- * Evening (The) Star of Gwent and South Wales Times'. See *infra* 'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald', etc.
- * Evening (The) Telegram' (= 'The South Wales Evening Telegram' = 'The South Wales Daily Telegram' = 'The South Wales Evening Telegraph'), 255.
- * Glorian, Y', 254.
- * Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald, or The Star of Gwent' (= 'The Newport and Monmouth Herald; or, The Star of Gwent' = 'The Star of Gwent: Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecon Herald' = 'The Star of Gwent and South Wales Times' = 'The Evening Star of Gwent and South Wales Times' = 'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent' = 'The South Wales Daily Times and Star of Gwent' = 'The South Wales Daily Star' = 'The South Wales Daily Telegraph' = 'The Newport and Monmouthshire Evening Telegraph'), 222, 230, 250*n*, 252, 254, 255, 256, 259, 260, 273, 282.
- * Monmouthshire Advertiser, and Newport Mercantile Presentment', 245, 246, 264.
- * Monmouthshire Evening Post', 259, 264.
- * Monmouthshire Weekly Post', 259, 264.
- * Monmouthshire (The) Merlin'. See Monmouth.
- * Monmouthshire (The) Valleys Reporter'. See *infra* 'Newport (The) Free Press, and Weekly Echo'.
- * Morgan Llewelyn's Journal', 248.
- * Newport (The) and Monmouth Herald; or, The Star of Gwent'. See *supra* 'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald', etc.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*Newspapers—*cont'd.*

- * Newport (The) & Monmouthshire Evening Telegraph'. See *supra* 'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald', etc.
 - * Newport (The) Free Press and Weekly Echo' (= 'The Monmouthshire Valleys Reporter'), 255, 256, 257.
 - * Newport (The) Gazette' (= 'The Weekly Gazette' = 'The South Wales Weekly Telegram' = 'The South Wales Weekly Telegraph'), 254, 256, 257, 259, 260.
 - * Newport Mercantile Presentment'. See *supra* 'Monmouthshire Advertiser'.
 - * Newport Skits', 260, 261, 264.
 - * Reformer (The) and South Wales Times', 253, 256.
 - * South (The) Wales Argus and Monmouthshire Daily Leader', 260.
 - * South Wales (The) Daily Star'. See *supra* 'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald', etc.
 - * South (The) Wales Daily Telegram'. See *supra* 'Newport (The) Gazette', etc.
 - * South Wales (The) Daily Telegraph'. See *supra* 'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald', etc.
 - * South (The) Wales Evening Telegraph'. See *supra* 'Newport (The) Gazette', etc.
 - * South Wales Morning News', 259.
 - * South (The) Wales Times' (= 'The South Wales Times and Star of Gwent'). See *supra* 'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald', etc.
 - * South Wales Weekly Argus'. See *supra* 'South (The) Wales Argus and Monmouthshire Daily Leader'.
 - * South Wales (The) Weekly Telegram'. See *supra* 'Newport (The) Gazette', etc.
 - * South Wales (The) Weekly Telegraph'. See *supra* 'Newport (The) Gazette', etc.
 - * Star (The) of Gwent'. See *supra* 'Monmouth (The), Glamorgan and Brecon Herald, or The Star of Gwent', etc.
 - * Weekly (The) Argus'. See *supra* 'Abersychan (The) and Blaenavon Critic'.
 - * Weekly (The) Argus'. See *supra* 'South (The) Wales Argus and Monmouthshire Daily Leader'.
 - * Weekly (The) Gazette'. See *supra* 'Newport (The) Gazette', etc.
- Pilgwenilly, 244.
- * Poor-house, The' = 'Workhouse, The' = 'Union (The) Office', 242.
- Post Office, 246, 250, 256, 258.
- printers—
- Barfoot, Tom. A., 260, 261, 264.
 - Bell, George, 258, 261, 264.
 - Biddle, Fred. D., 261, 263.
 - Brown, Ira, 259.
 - Brown, William, 258, 259.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*

printers—*cont'd.*

- Browne, Edmund, 256.
- Chave, William, 260.
- Cheese, John, 243, 243*n*, 244.
- Christophers, William, 172, 229, 230, 250.
- Christophers, William, & Son, 250.
- Christophers, William, & Sons, 250, 263, 278.
- Clapperton & Oliver, 249.
- Clapperton, Henry, 248, 249.
- Cleaver, William Bath, 255.
- Commercial (The) Printing Co., 264.
- Cope, John George, 264.
- Corner, George W., 255, 258.
- Cossens, Henry, 229, 250, 250*n*.
- Curnuck, Edward, 263.
- Davies, Arthur Owen, 253.
- Dawson, A. W., 261.
- Dawson, A. W., & Co., Limited, 261, 262, 264.
- Dawson, A. W., & Son, 260, 261.
- Dight, Albert Henry, 264.
- Dight, Alfred, 264.
- Dight, Henry, & Sons, 264.
- Dobbins, Edward, 255, 259-260, 260*n*.
- Dowling, Edward, 172, 228, 229, 230, 247, 250, 250*n*.
- Etheridge, Samuel, 102, 229, 240-245, 246, 247.
- Etheridge, Samuel, & Prosser—, 242.
- Evan Williams (Printers) Ltd., 256, 261, 264.
- Evans, Henry, 253, 256, 256*n*.
- Evans, Henry Russell, 256-257.
- Evans, John Harries Lewis, 258.
- Evans, Mrs. M. A., 245.
- Evans, Morgan, 245.
- Frost, John, 102, 102*n*, 241-247, 247*n*.
- Fussell, H. J. G., 260, 261.
- Fussell (H. J. G. & Bernard) Bros., 260.
- Gould Bros. (=Harry & John Kennedy Gould), 262.
- Gregory, Archibald Harry William, 264.
- Griffiths, David James, & Bell, George, 258.
- Gronow, Arthur C., & Miss Matilda Palmer, 260, 261.
- Gronow, Arthur C., Miss Matilda Palmer & Fussell Bros., 260, 261.
- Hancock, William, 264.
- Harrhy, Edmund, 250.
- Harrison, James, 264.
- Harrison, John, 252, 253.
- Higham, Arthur Parnell, 255.
- Hughes, John, & Son, 258.
- Iles, Walter, 264.
- Jackson & Co., 230, 259.
- James, A. T. W., 262, 264.
- Johns Brothers, 251.
- Johns, Francis Williams, 252, 255, 262.
- Johns, Philip, 251, 252, 255.
- Johns, R. H., & Co., Ltd., 248, 255, 261, 263.
- Johns, Richard Holland, 251, 255.
- Johns, Robert Stanley, 252.
- Johns, William Nicholas, 251, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 262*n*, 279.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*

printers—*cont'd.*

- Jones, Arthur Vyrnwy, 256.
- Jones, Benjamin, 251.
- Jones, Claude Oakley, 263.
- Jones, William, 256, 260, 261, 263, 264.
- Jones, William [2*nd*], 263.
- Joyce & Sons (Npt.), Ltd., 262.
- Joyce, Cecil, 262*n*.
- Joyce, Charles, 262.
- Joyce, Charles, & Sons, 262.
- Joyce, Claude, 262*n*.
- Joyce, Douglas, 262, 262*n*.
- Kelly, William Lancelot, 250.
- Lawton, Harold Edward, 264.
- Lee, William Ellis, 261.
- Lewis, Evan, 240, 241, 243.
- Liddiard, F. E., 260.
- Loder, William Warren, 256.
- Lumbard, John Hook, 263*n*, 264, 264*n*.
- Luthman, A. C., 246.
- Maindee Printing Co., 260.
- Mills, Charles Isaac, 264.
- Mills, Samuel, 255.
- Monmouthshire (The) and South Wales Newspaper Company, Limited, 255, 259.
- Monmouthshire (The) Telegraph Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, 255.
- Morgan & Newby, 258.
- Morgan, Charles, 256.
- Morgan, Charles, & Son, 255.
- Morris, David, 250, 250*n*.
- Mullock, Henry, 249, 259.
- Mullock, Henry, & Son, 249, 262.
- Mullock, Henry, & Sons, 249.
- Mullock & Sons, Ltd., 249, 262, 264.
- Mullock, Richard [2*nd*], 249.
- Mullock, William, 249.
- Newport (The) and Monmouthshire Newspaper Company, Limited, 264.
- Newport Liberal Newspaper Company, Limited, 260.
- Newport (The) Newspaper Company, Limited, 259.
- Newport (The) Printing Co., Ltd., 250*n*, 260, 263, 278.
- Nicholas, Edward, 244.
- O'Dwyer, John, 229, 247, 248, 250*n*.
- Oliver Charles Henry, 248.
- Oliver, George, 248.
- Oliver, Thomas [2*nd*], 249, 249*n*.
- Oliver, Thomas [2*nd*] & Co., 249, 249*n*.
- Palmer, Edmund, 251, 251*n*.
- Palmer, Edmund, & Son (=Palmer, George Frederick), 251, 251*n*, 257, 262.
- Palmer, Miss Matilda, 260, 261.
- Partridge, John, 242, 242*n*, 244, 245.
- Partridge, John, *junior*, 244.
- Paterson, John C., 252, 253, 254.
- Peaty, Charles, 251, 273.
- Phillips, Philip James, 222, 260.
- Pope, John Walter Freeman, 263.
- Prosser, —, 242.
- Raffan, P. Wilson, & Co., Ltd., 250, 263.
- Reed, Samuel, 244, 245.
- Rees, James Wilmot, 253, 254.
- Richards, Ernest, 261.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*printers—*cont'd.*

- Roberts, John, 251.
 Seary, A. V., 263.
 Seary, Frank, 263.
 Seary, J., & Co., 263.
 Seary, John Edward David, 263.
 Sims, Arthur Edwin, 258.
 Sims, John Cousins, 258, 262.
 Sims, John Cousins, & Son, 258.
 Southall & Co., 257, 260.
 Southall & Co., Ltd., 257.
 Southall, John Edward, 257, 264.
 South (The) Wales Argus Company, Limited, 260, 260*n*.
 Stentiford, Charles Douglas, 260.
 Stokes, Charles Conroy, 259.
 Stokes, John, 259.
 Stokes, John Stokes, & Son, 259.
 Thomas & Lumbard (=Sydney P. Thomas & John Hook Lumbard), 264, 264*n*.
 Thomas & Pope (=Sydney P. Thomas & John Walter Freeman Pope), 263, 264, 264*n*.
 Tibbins, John, 240, 243.
 Trustees (The) of the estate of Mrs. E. M. Williams, 254.
 Wadley & Son, 248, 252.
 Wadley, Alfred, 248.
 Wadley, Alfred William Gent, 248.
 Washbourn, J., & Son, 243.
 Watkins, Edward Griffiths, 259.
 Webber, Henry, 220, 245, 245*n*, 246.
 Webber, Henry, & Son, 220, 244, 245*n*.
 Wheeler, William Harry, 222, 257, 261.
 Wheeler, William Harry, & Stream, John, 257.
 White, F. C., & Co., Ltd., 257.
 Whittaker, Alfred, & Co., Ltd., 261-262.
 Williams, Alfred Samuel, 262.
 Williams & Curnuck (=Ernest Williams & Edward Curnuck), 263.
 Williams, Arthur, 258.
 Williams, Arthur, *junior*, 258.
 Williams Bros., & Co., 263.
 Williams, Mrs. E. M., 254.
 Williams, Edwin John, 264.
 Williams, Ellen, 258.
 Williams, Evan, 261, 264.
 Williams (The) Press, Ltd., 252, 260, 261, 262, 264.
 Williams, Reginald Frank Kewer-, 262.
 Williams, Thomas, 253-254, 275, 282.
 Winter, William Robert, 260.
 Wright, George, & Lee, William Ellis, 261.
 Public (The) Library, 245.
 Queen's Buildings, 230, 251, 255, 259.
 Queen's (The) Hotel, 264.
 'Radical (The) Printing Office,' 102, 242.
 Railway Station, 242, 262.
 'Red (The) House', 242.
 'Riverside (The) Printing Works', 262.
 Royal (The) Oak Inn, 246, 247.
 St. Mark's Crescent, 248.
 St. Paul's, 246.
 St. Woollos, 272.
 St. Woollos parish, 229, 245.

NEWPORT—*cont'd.*

- School (The) of Art, 251.
 Shaftesbury Street, 263.
 Skinner Street, 258.
 steam-power for printing, 253.
 Stow Hill, 229, 244.
 'Tabernacle Congregational Church', 262.
 Technical (The) Education Committee, 251.
 Temple (The) Baptist Church, 258.
 Thomas Street, 246-247, 264.
 'Total (The) Abstinence Society', 250, 258.
 Town Council, 230, 262.
 Town Hall, 248.
 Tredegar (The) Arms, 246.
 Tredegar Place, 258, 261.
 Union (The) Club, 245.
 'Union (The) Office', 242.
 Union Street, 244.
 Victoria Crescent, 261.
 'Victoria Works', 261.
 Wesleyan Methodists, 242.
 Westgate (The) Foundry, 252.
 Westgate (The) Hotel, 102, 244, 247.
 Westgate Street, 228, 240, 244, 245.
 'Who's Who in Newport', 262, 262*n*.
 Williams Street, 259.
 Woodland Road, 263.
 Workhouse, The, 242.
 Working (The) Men's Association of Newport and Pilgwenlly, 244.
 York Place, 263.
 NEWPORT-ON-TRINE, printer—
 Silvester, H. P., 166, 240.
 NEWPORT, Pembrokeshire, 270.
 NEWPORT, Shropshire, 165, 166.
Newspaper.
 'Newport (The) and Market Drayton Advertiser', 165.
 New Quay, 159.
 New Testament in Welsh (1567), 16.
 Newton (*née* Owen) Anna Maria, 142.
 'Newton (Dynefawr)', 91.
 Newton House, Porthcawl, 167, 173.
 Newton, Ellen Mary, 142.
 Newton, John, 142.
 NEWTOWN, 162*n*, 164, 164*n*.
 Branch Bible Society, 164.
 Gymdeithas (Y) Gymreigyddawl, 164*n*.
 Horse Market, 164.
 Newtown & Carmarthen Fly Van, 164*n*.
 Severn Street, 164*n*.
 Wesleyan (The) Chapel, 164.
 printers—
 Salter, Jackson, 164, 164*n*, 165.
 Salter, Jackson & Joseph, 164, 165.
 Salter, Joseph, 164, 164*n*, 165.
 'Newyddion oddiwrth y Ser', 54*n*.
 New York, 80, 99, 156, 168, 180, 187, 209, 219, 247.
 New Zealand, 99.
 Niblett, William, 256.
 Nicholas, Edward, 244.
 Nicholas, T., Carmarthen, 135.
 Nicholaston, 150.
 'Nicodemus, Histori', 118, 118*n*, 119.
 Norman & Lewis, 127, 130.
 Normandy, 5, 21.
 North & Co., 133.

North (The) and South Wales Newspaper Company, 162.
 North (*née* Mound), Ann, 133.
North, George, 132, 132*n*, 133.
 *North (The Illustrated) Wales Chronicle', 192.
 North, James Price, 133.
 North, Dr. John, surgeon, 133.
 North Wales, 49, 52, 69.
 North Wales book, 18, 19.
 North Wales, 'an obscure caue in', 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 34.
 *North (The) Wales Chronicle'. See 'North (The) Wales Gazette'.
North (The) Wales Chronicle Company, Limited, 189, 192.
 *North (The) Wales Gazette' (= 'The North Wales Chronicle'), 190, 191, 191*n*, 192, 211.
North, William, 132, 132*n*, 133.
North, William & George, 132, 132*n*, 133, 194.
 Nottingham, 223, 264.
 Nutfield, 71.

O

Oakhams, 247.
 *Odlau'r Oesoedd', 64.
O'Dwyer, John, 229, 247, 248, 250*n*.
 *Odydd (Yr) Cymreig', 269.
 *Oenig, Yr', 77*n*.
 *Oes, Yr', 101*n*.
 *Offeiriadgrefft wedi Ymddiffyn', 53*n*.
 *Oh read ouer D. John Bridges', 16*n*, 17, 21.
 *Old Brecknock Chips', 83*n*, 117*n*, 133*n*, 232*n*.
 *Old Marsh', 120.
 *Old (The) Prophet of the Tranch'. See Jones, The Rev. Edmund.
 *old servant', **Lewis Morris**'s, 61, 62.
 Oldsworth, Michael, 29.
 *Old Wales', 76*n*.
Oliver, Charles Henry, 248, 249.
Oliver, David, Wrexham, 124.
Oliver, George, 248, 249.
 Oliver, Mary Ann, 248.
 Oliver, Rebecca, 248.
 Oliver, Thomas, 248.
Oliver, Thomas [2*nd*], 249, 242*n*.
 Oliver, Mrs. Thomas [2*nd*], 249.
Oliver, Thomas [2*nd*] & Co., 249, 249*n*.
Oliver, Thomas Bevan, 221.
 Ollivant, The Right Rev. Alfred, Bishop of Llandaff, 231.
 *Opus Catechisticum', 27.
 Ormerod's 'History of the County Palatine & County of Chester', 198*n*.
 O'Rourke, M. S., 250*n*.
 Orphan House, Georgia, 75, 75*n*.
Oswen, John, 8, 9.
 Oswego, 80.
OSWESTRY, 164, 164*n*, 165, 165*n*.
 Cross Street, 165, 165*n*.
 Lower Street, 164.
 magazine—
 'Bye-Gones', 13, 33*n*, 66*n*, 118-122, 125*n*, 141*n*, 152*n*, 160*n*, 164, 164*n*, 165, 165*n*, 200*n*.

OSWESTRY—*cont'd.*

 printers—
 Edwards, William, 164, 165.
 Salter, Jackson, 164, 164*n*, 165.
 Salter, Jackson, 2*nd*, 164, 165:
 Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., Ltd., 69.
 *Ouranoskopia', etc., 114.
 Ouseley, Sir Gore, 194, 195.
 Ouseley, Sir William, 194, 195, 220.
 Owens, Mary. See Owens, Mary.
 Overton, Ann, 121.
 Overton, William, 121.
 Overton, William, *junior*, 121.
 Owain, Dafydd, Dolgelly, 233.
 *Owain Myfyr'. See Jones (Owen).
 Owen, Anna Maria, 142.
Owen, Dafydd, 233.
 Owen, David ('Brutus'), 'LL.D.' = 'Llyncwr Diod', 154, 169, 169*n*, 170*n*.
 Owen, David ('Dewi Wyn o Eifion'), 148.
Owen, David Pryce, 141, 142.
 Owen, Edward, M.A., F.S.A., 3, 4, 5, 6, 32.
 Owen, Edward, Berriew, 165.
Owen, Edwin Vaughan, 233.
 Owen (*née* Williams), Elizabeth, 142.
 Owen (*née* Stephens), Ethyll, 143.
 Owen, family of, Welshpool, 141, 142.
 Owen Glyn Dŵr, 162*n*.
 Owen, Goronwy, 51*n*, 64.
 Owen (*née* Ryder), Hester, 141.
Owen, Horatio, 141, 142.
 Owen, Sir Hugh, 200.
 Owen, The Rev. John Dyfnallt, 210*n*.
 *Owen Kereinion'. See **Owen, Robert** (2*nd*)
 Owen, London branch of the family of, 142.
 Owen (*née* Jones), Mary, 142.
 Owen (*née* Newill), Mary Ann, 142.
 Owen, Mary Jane, 165.
Owen, Mary Newill, & Owen, Robert (2*nd*), 143.
 Owen of Betws Cedewain and Machynlleth, 141.
Owen, Owen John, & Owen, Edwin Vaughan, 232, 233.
Owen, Pryce, 141, 142.
 Owen-Pughe, Dr. William, 91, 198.
 his 'Dictionary of the Welsh Language', 198.
 Owen, Rees, mason, 160.
Owen, Robert, 141, 142.
Owen, Robert (2*nd*), 141, 142, 143.
 Owen, Robert, 'corvisor', 141, 141*n*, 142.
 Owen, Robert, ironmonger, 142.
 Owen, Robert, socialist, 141.
Owen, The Rev. William, 270.
Owen, The Rev. William, & Roberts, Robert, 270.
 Owens, David, hymnist, Llanelly, 47, 48.
 Owens, Mary, bookseller, Llannerchymedd, 49.
OXFORD, 21, 28, 29, 30, 56, 70, 189, 235, 267.
 Ashmolean Museum, 36, 38, 70.
 Bodleian (The) Library, 70, 165.
 Chancellorship of Oxford University, 28, 29.
 Christ Church, 28.
 Diocesan Training College, 111.
 English Dictionary, 1*n*.

OXFORD—*cont'd.*

- Jesus College, 71, 235.
- 'Letter (A) from Oxford', 29.
- Oriel College, 15.
- 'Oxford Books', 28*n*, 29.
- printers—
 - Barnes, Joseph, 19*n*.
 - Collingwood, S., 189.
- Queen's College, 29.
- University, Chancellorship of, 28, 29.

P

- P., B. See P.[arry], B.[arbara].
- P., J., 56.
- P., P. See P.[ugh, The Rev.] P.[hilip].
- Padfield, George, 105.
- Painter (*née* Burton), Catherine, 121.
- Painter, John, senior**, 117, 121, 121*n*, 122, 189.
- Painter, John, junior**, 117, 120, 121, 121*n*, 122.
- Painter, Thomas**, 117, 121.
- Palmer, Alfred Neobard, 118*n*, 119, 119*n*, 120*n*, 121*n*, 122*n*, 123, 124*n*, 125, 125*n*, 126.
- Palmer, Edmund**, 251, 251*n*.
- Palmer, Edmund, & Son**, 251*n*, 257, 262.
- Palmer, George Frederick**, 251, 251*n*, 257, 262.
- Palmer, Miss Matilda**, 260, 261.
- Pant, 176.
- Pantêg, Carmarthenshire, 36*n*.
- Pantêg, near Pontypool, 60.
- 'Pantheologia', 73, 84.
- Pantycruddyn, 37.
- Pantyrhaidd, 44, 44*n*.
- Pantyscallog, 267.
- paper, 1, 151, 181.
- paper tax, 153.
- Papur Pawb'. See Carnarvon.
- PARIS, 20, 27, 209.
 - National Library, 22.
 - 'Revue Celtique', 10*n*, 42, 166.
- Parker, Dr. Henry, 27.
- Park Mill, 187.
- Parliament, 17, 18, 19*n*, 28, 29, 121.
- 'Parliamentary History of Wales', 37*n*, 228*n*.
- P.[arry] B.[arbara], 75, 76, 77, 79.
- Parry, John, 59.
- Parry, John, foreman-binder, 109.
- Parry, The Rev. Richard ('Gwalchmai'), 153.
- Parry, Richard, bookseller, Bangor, 49.
- Parry, Stephen, M.P., 37.
- Parry, Thomas, 76.
- Parry, Will, 59.
- P.[arsons], R.[obert], 18, 20, 22.
- Parthsylydd, Y', 206, 266*n*.
- Paterson, John C.**, 252-254.
- Partridge, James**, 244.
- Partridge, John**, 242, 244, 245.
- Partridge, John, junior**, 244.
- patent, William Salesbury and John Waley's, 14.
- patent medicines, 135, 143, 169, 170, 189, 232.
- 'Paul Pry'. See Williams, Thomas ('Brân' ap Llyr').
- 'Pawbattan', steamship, 156.
- Payne, Thomas, 118, 118*n*.
- Pease, Arthur James H., 225.
- Peaty, Charles**, 251, 273, 274.
- 'Peaty's Almanac and Diary', 273.
- 'Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families', 51*n*.
- 'Pedwar o Gywyddau', 57.
- 'Pedwar Ugain o Argoelion', etc., 41, 44, 57.
- 'Pegasus, A Third and Fourth Part of', 28, 29.
- Pegler, Harold, 234.
- Pembrey, 170.
- Pembroke, 4th Earl of (Philip Herbert), 28.
- PEMBROKE, 130*n*, 138.
 - High Street, 138.
 - Pembroke Dock, 131.
 - Bush Street, 131.
- Pembroke (The) Society**, 138.
- printers—
 - Barclay, James, 138, 139.
 - Barclay, James George, 138, 139.
 - Lewis, Henry, 127, 130*n*, 138, 139.
 - Potter, Henry Edward, 127, 130.
 - Treble, John, 138, 138*n*.
 - Wilmot, William, 138.
 - Wilmot & Barclay, 138.
- 'Pembrokeshire (The) Herald', 129, 130, 130*n*, 131.
- Pembrokeshire printers, 211.
- 'Pembrokeshire (The) Telegraph', 131.
- 'Pembroke (The) Times', 131.
- 'Pembroke and Montgomery', 28, 28*n*, 29.
- Penardd Wnion Fawr, 152.
- Penarth, 97*n*, 107, 107*n*.
- Penboyr, 36*n*, 37*n*.
- Penbryn-y-Barcud, 49*n*, 58, 61.
- Pencader, 37.
- Pencarreg, 37.
- Pencarth, 265, 268.
- Pengwern, 153.
- Pen-heol-y-badd, 283.
- Peniarth MSS., 30, 30*n*.
- penitential missive, 3.
- Penlanfawr, 36.
- Penley, 165.
- Pennant, Thomas, 62.
- Penrhyn, 2nd Baron, 192, 192*n*.
- Penrhyncoch, 204.
- Penrice, 100.
- Penry, John, 16, 16*n*, 17, 18, 19, 19*n*, 20, 21, 22.
- Pennsylvania, 80, 219, 269, 275*n*.
- Pentanas, 268.
- Penuchaf, Caerwys, 197.
- Penuwch, near Llangeitho, 280.
- Penygarn. See Pontypool.
- PENYCAE. See Ebbw Vale.
- Pen-y-lan, near Cowbridge, 93.
- Pen-y-Wenallt, 36, 37.
- 'Pererin Pen Nebo'. See Jones, William, Y Bont Ddu.
- periodicals, 299-306.
- Perkins, Theophilus**, 238.
- Perkins, William**, 127, 131, 131*n*.
- Perrot, The Rev. Thomas, 37.
- Persian, 194.
- Pertheirin, 13.
- Perthi Llwydion, 31.
- Pesaro Library, 182, 182*n*.
- Peter, The Rev. David, 115.

Peter, The Rev. John ('Ioan Pedr'), 19, 23, 42.
 'Pethau Newydd a Hen', 153.
 Petheram's reprint of Bishop Cooper's 'An Admonition', etc., 18*n*.
 petition of William Salesbury to Queen Elizabeth, 14, 14*n*.
 Philadelphia, 37.
 'Philanthropic (The) Quarterly Magazine', 254.
 Philipps, Richard, 144.
 Phillipps MSS., 1*n*, 50*n*, 55, 130.
 Phillipps, Sir Thomas, Bart., 45*n*.
Phillips, David, 75, 79.
 Phillips (*née* Newton), Ellen Mary, 142.
 Phillips, John, 216, 216*n*.
 Phillips, Lewis, hymnist, 47, 48.
 'Phillips' Monthly Machinery Register', 249.
Phillips, Philip James, 222, 260.
 Phillips, T., his 'History of Shrewsbury', 11*n*.
Phillips, Major W. J., 142.
Phillips, William, 279.
Phillips, William, & James, John, 279.
 'Phoenix, The', sloop, 184.
 Pierce, Barbara, 152.
 Pierce, Joseph, 168.
 Pierce, Pierce, bookbinder, 205.
 Pierce, squire of Pengwern, Ffestiniog, 153.
 Pierce, Thomas, Dean of Salisbury, 29.
 Pierce, The Rev. William, 16*n*.
 Pigot & Co.'s directory. *See* Directories.
 Pilning, 248.
 Pilton Green, 187.
 Pinson. *See* Pynson.
 Pistyll Meugan, 40, 40*n*.
 PITTSBURG, 'The Druid', 275*n*.
 'Plans of . . . Harbours', etc., 49*n*.
 Plas-y-brain, 51*n*.
 Plomer, Henry R., 6, 6*n*, 49, 49*n*.
 PLYMOUTH, periodical—
 Newspaper.
 'Western (The) Daily Mercury', 208.
 poem (a) to a maid's brow, 1.
 Pointer, The', 92*n*, 99*n*.
 Pollard, Dr. Alfred W. [William], C.B., 6.
 Pontaberpengam, 268.
 Pontceri, 204.
 PONTFAEN. *See* COWBRIDGE.
 Pontllanfraith, 275.
 PONTNEWYDD, 219, 219*n*, 269, 283, 284.
 Bryngwyn, 269.
 Commercial Street, 284.
 Garland Terrace, 284.
 Grove, The, 284.
 printers—
 Cocker, The Rev. Thomas, 284, 283.
 White, F. C., 284.
 tinworks, 219*n*.
 Pont-rhyd-yr-yn, 204.
 Pont-y-capel Mill, 266.
 Pont Saeson, 265.
 PONT-Y-FON. *See* COWBRIDGE.
 PONTYMISTER, RISCA, 283.
 Police (The) Station, 283.
 printers—
 Redman, John, 283.
 Taylor, John Robert, 283.
 Yendall & Co., Ltd., 283.
 Yendall, R. W., 283.

PONTYMISTER, RISCA—*cont'd*.
 printers—*cont'd*.
 Yendall, T. E., 283.
 Yendall, Thomas, 283.
 'Risca Printing Works', 283.
 'Standard Printing Works', 283.
 Tredegar Street, 283.
 PONTYPOOL, 72, 154, 155, 169, 193, 194-209, 215-222, 245, 250, 257, 284, 285.
 'Argraff-Wasg Newydd' (= 'New (The) Printing-Press'), 215, 216, 218, 219.
 Assembly Room, 222.
 Baptist (The) College, 107, 217, 218*n*, 221, 254, 284.
 Butter (The) Market, 222.
 Calvinistic Methodists, 60, 215-217.
 Commercial Street, 220, 221.
 Corn (The) Market House, 220, 222.
 Crane Street, 222.
 'first thing printed', 215, 216, 218.
 George Street, 222.
 'Griffin (The) Press', 193, 194, 221.
 'Johns' Directory of Pontypool', 251.
 'Local Register', 222, 222*n*.
 Market Street, 222.
 Osborne Road, 220, 221.
 Park Terrace, 222, 257.
 Penygarn, 209, 215, 217, 218.
 periodicals—
 Magazine.
 'Monmouthshire (The) Baptist', 221.
 Newspapers.
 'Pontypool (The) Advertiser', 222.
 'Pontypool (The) Free Press' (= 'The Free Press of Monmouthshire'), 193, 221, 222, 222*n*.
 printers—
 Curzon, John, 222.
 Curzon, Robert John, & Ralph, 222.
 Farley, Samuel & Felix, 215, 216.
 Harri, Miles, 215-218, 222.
 Harry, Edward A., 222, 250.
 Henry Hughes Newspapers, Ltd., 193, 194, 220, 221.
 Hughes & Son, 220, 221, 285.
 Hughes, David William, 193, 220, 221.
 Hughes, Frank E., 221.
 Hughes, Harry Llewellyn, 193, 193*n*, 194, 221.
 Hughes, Harry Thomas, 193, 193*n*, 194, 221.
 Hughes, Henry, *junior*, 193, 194, 220-222.
 Hughes, Henry, *senior*, 194, 220, 221.
 Hughes, John G., 221.
 Hughes, M. Esther, 221.
 Hughes, Rebecca J., 221.
 Jones, Richard, 152-163, 169, 219, 235, 256, 267.
 Mason, Samuel, 216, 217, 218.
 Oliver, Thomas Bevan, 221.
 Phillips, Philip James, 222.
 Prosser, Evan, 194, 195, 219, 220.
 Rowlands, The Rev. William, D.D., 152, 154, 154*n*, 155, 155*n*, 219, 219*n*, 220.
 Walkingshaw, David, 220-222.
 Webber, Henry, & Son, 220, 245.
 Wheeler, William Harry, 222, 257.

PONTYPOOL—*cont'd.*

- 'riot', a, 217.
Trevethin Churchyard, 220.
Trosnant, 217.
PONTYPRIDD, 155, 266, 277, 278.
New (The) Inn, 155, 266.
periodical—
 Newspaper.
 'Glamorgan (The) Times', 278.
printer—
 Davies, David ('Dewi Alaw'), 277, 277*n*.
POOL. *See* Welshpool.
Poole, Edwin, 78*n*, 83*n*.
POOLE, 251.
printer—
 Sydenham, John, 251.
* Poor Richard's Almanac' (= 'Almanac Rhisierdyn'), 90.
Pope Clement VII., 4.
Pope, John Walter Freeman, 263.
popery, 17, 18.
'popishe and trayterous welche bookes', 16, 18, 22.
poppy, 1.
Port Dinorwic, 67, 68, 191, 192*n*.
Porthcawl, 167, 173.
PORTMADOC, 68.
 High Street, 68.
 printer—
 Jones, Evan, 49, 68.
Portskewet, 237*n*.
PORTSMOUTH, 238.
periodical—
 Newspaper.
 'Hampshire (The) Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle', 238.
Potter, E. J., 127, 130.
Potter, Elizabeth, 127, 130.
Potter (*née* Edwards), Elizabeth, 129, 129*n*.
Potter, Henry Edward, 127, 130.
Potter, John, 127.
Potter, John Theophilus, 127, 129, 129*n*, 130.
Potter, Joseph, junior, 127, 130.
Potter, Joseph, 127, 130, 131.
Potter, Joseph & Son, 127, 130.
Potter, Mary, 127, 131.
Potter, Railton, 117, 121, 122, 122*n*.
Potter, Railton, and Snape, William, 117, 122, 122*n*.
Potter, W., & Co., 159.
Potter, William, 117, 121*n*, 122, 122*n*.
 'Potter's Electric News', 130.
 'Potter's Newspaper', 130.
P[otter], J[ames], 49, 57, 58.
Powel, Hugh, 123.
Powel, The Rev. John, 48.
Powell, The Rev. David, of Liverpool, 79*n*, 217*n*.
Powell, David [*sic* Thomas], *alias* 'Tyrone Power', 84, 99.
Powell, David, 72, 74.
Powell, Evan, 72-74, 74*n*, 84.
Powell, Evan and David, 72, 74.
Powell, Francis Edgar, 274.
'Powell, J.', 49, 53, 53*n*, 58.
Powell, J. L., Vancouver, 232.
Powell, The Rev. John, 47, 48.

- Powell, The Rev. John, curate of Aberystwith, 48*n*.
Powell, The Rev. John, Clifrow Court, 123*n*.
P[owell], S[tephen], 49, 53*n*, 57, 58.
Powell, S[tephen], & Son, 49, 53*n*.
Powell, Thomas ('Tyrone Power'), Swansea, 99.
Powell, The Rev. William, 219, 219*n*.
Power, Tyrone, 84, 99.
'Power, Tyrone', 84, 99.
Power, Sir William Tyrone, K.C.B., 99.
Power, William Grattan Tyrone, 99.
Powys Castle Park, 142.
Powys, Earl of, 142.
Powys, Province of, 143.
'Powys, Tracts of', 120, 121.
Prendergast Paper Mills, 138.
pre-Reformation days, 3.
pre-Reformation printed document relating to Wales, 3.
'Presbyterian Fund, The', 36*n*.
'President, The', steamer, 99.
'press, The father of the', 186.
presses—
 'Albion' Press, 67, 68, 68*n*, 70, 70*n*, 106, 157, 157*n*, 159, 276, 277, 284.
 'Argraph-Wasg (Yr) Newydd' (= 'The New Printing-Press', 215, 216, 218, 219.
 'Arvonian Press', 158.
 Blaeu press, 60, 68, 69, 70, 178, 180.
 'Chepstow (The) Press', 239.
 'Clwydian Press' (= 'Clwyd-Wasg'), 198, 198*n*.
 'Columbian Press', 106, 181.
 'Conobium press', 67, 68.
 'Druid (The) Press', 120.
 'Eagle Press', 106.
 'Eur-Wasg' (= 'Golden Press'), 159.
 first Carnarvon press, 146, 147, 148.
 first (The) press established on Welsh soil, 34-40.
 first (The) press in Monmouthshire, 215-219.
 first (The) press in Wales, 31, 38.
 first (The) press in North Wales, 49, 52, 52*n*, 60, 60*n*, 68, 69, 70.
 'Glamorgan-press, The', 85*n*.
 'Golden Press', 159.
 'Griffin (The) Press', 193, 194, 221.
 'Gwin-wryf' (= 'Gwynodod-wryf'), 66.
 'Gwynodod-wryf', 66.
 Hafod (The) Press, 181, 182, 183.
 'Jedburgh Press', 120.
 'Mercury (The) Press', 122.
 'Minerva Press', 82, 232, 233.
 'moveable press', 28, 29.
 'New (The) Printing-Press', 215, 216, 218, 219.
Pontypool oak press, 218-219.
'Press after the Dutch Fashion', 50, 51, 60, 60*n*, 68, 69, 70.
'Principality Press', 125.
'Quick Press', 260.
Ragland Castle 'secret press', 223.
Roman-Catholic press, 20.
Royalist (The) press, Shrewsbury, 9.
Russell Press, 276, 277.
Ruthven press, 66.

presses—*cont'd.*
 'Seren Gomer' press, 187.
 Stanhope press, 102.
 'Steam Press Machine', 185.
 'Venedotian Press', 66.
 Waldegrave's 'timber presse', 17.
 'Winepress', 66.
 wooden (a) lever press, 284.
 'Preston (The) Miracle', 83.
 Price, Daniel, M.A., Dean of St. Asaph, 13.
 Price, Daniel, 13.
Price, Edward Charles, 285.
 Price, The Rev. Gomer, 65.
 Price, John, Wrexham, 124.
 Price, Lewis, 13.
Price, Mary, 167, 171, 171*n.*
 Price (*née* Evans), Mary, 13.
 Price (*née* Sheinton), Mary, 13.
 Price, Stafford, M.D., 13, 13*n.*
 Price, The Rev. Thomas ('Carnhuanawc'), 170, 276.
Price, Thomas, 79, 167, 171, 171*n.*
Price, William John, 231.
Price, William Thomas, 176.
Prichard, Edward, 136, 137.
 Prichard, James, 78, 79.
 Prichard, Rhys, his papers, 91.
 printed matter, earliest connected with Wales, 3.
 printed penitential missive, 3.
 printer and tea dealer', 107.
 printers, 286-299.
 printers' terms. *See* Terms.
 'Printers of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535', 4, 5, 7.
 printing, earliest allusion to in Cymric literature, 1.
 printing-office as 'chapel', 1, 2.
 printing Welsh, *englynion* on, 8.
 Prisiart, Siôn William, 51*n.*
 Prisiart, William, 51*n.*
 Pritchard, George, 240.
 Pritchard, Gwennlyan, 230, 231.
 Pritchard, Sarah, 123, 123*n.*
Probert & Co., 279.
Probert, Evan, junior, 279.
 Probert, Evan, *senior*, 279.
Probert, John Whitney, 279.
 Probert, The Rev. Lewis, D.D., 279.
 Probert, Mary, 279.
Prole, Alfred, 274.
Prole, Harry Llewelyn, 274.
Prole, John, 274.
Prole, John and Son, 274.
 'Proposals For erecting . . . a Printing Press at Llanerch-y-medd', 50, 50*n*, 51, 55.
Prosser, —. *See* Etheridge, Samuel, & Prosser.
Prosser, Evan, 194, 195, 219, 220.
 Protheroe, Thomas, 241, 242*n*, 245, 271.
 'Prussia, Brenin', 59.
 Pryce, Evan, 37, 37*n*, 40.
 Pryce-Jones, Sir Pryce, 162*n*.
Prys (*née* Bright), **Ann**, 8, 13, 13*n*.
 Prys, John, almanacer, 136.
Prys, Stafford, 8, 12, 12*n*, 13, 13*n*.
 Psalmanazer, George, 5.
 Psalms of David, 43.
 psalters to booksellers in Wales, 49.

'Public (The) Library Journal', 40, 110.
 Pugh, Catherine, 161.
 Pugh, David, 161.
 P[ugh], The Rev. J.[ohn], 38, 38*n*.
Pugh, John ('*Ieuan Awst*'), 152, 161, 161*n*.
 P[ugh], The Rev.] P.[hilip], 38, 42.
Pugh, William, & Rowlands, John Lewis, 278
 Pughe, James R., 192.
 Pughe, Dr. William Owen—. *See* Owen-Pughe, Dr. William.
 PWLLHELI, 70.
 'Albion Press' 70, 70*n*.
 Penlan Street, 67.
 printer—
 Jones, Robert, 49, 67, 68, 68*n*, 69.
'Pyll Glan Conwy'. *See* Jones, John.
Pyenson, Richard, 3, 4, 5, 6*n*, 26, 27.

Q

Quakers' Yard, 265, 268.
 Queenborough, Isle of Sheppy, 109.
 'Questyonary of Cyrurgyens', 6, 7
Quinton, Robert, 240.
Quintrell & Co., 264.

R

R., E., & Co. *See* Roberts, Evan & Co.
 Radical agitation, 102.
 Radnorshire, 211.
 'The History of . . . Radnor', 123*n*.
Raffan, Peter Wilson, 278.
Raffan, P. Wilson, & Co., Ltd., 250, 263, 278.
 Ragland Castle 'secret press', 223.
 Raglan, 248.
 Ramsey, 267.
 Randall, E., 234.
Rastell, John, 7.
 Rattlinghope, 142.
 'Red Dragon, The'. *See* Cardiff.
Redman, John, 283.
 Redruth, 222.
 Reed, Mrs. M. A., 244.
Reed, Samuel, 244, 245.
 Reed, Samuel and William, 103, 244.
 Reed, William, 244.
Rees, The Rev. David, 202, 207.
Rees, The Rev. David, & Thomas, John, 202, 207.
Rees, The Rev. David, & Williams, David, 202, 207.
Rees, The Rev. David, & Williams, John, 202, 207.
Rees, David, Carmarthen, 135.
Rees, David, Swansea, 184, 185.
Rees, David Rice & William, 145, 167, 169*n*.
 Rees, Edward, 136, 136*n*, 137*n*.
Rees, Elizabeth, 152, 160.
 Rees, George, Blaenavon, 279.
Rees, James Wilmot, 253, 254.
 Rees, Jennie, 183.
 Rees, The Rev. John, Blaenavon, 279.
 Rees, The Rev. Josiah, 112, 115, 115*n*, 128.
 'Rees, Mr.'. *See* Rhys, The Rev. Morgan John.
 Rees, Owen, bookseller, 115*n*.

Rees, Owen, Dolgelly, 152, 152*n*, 160, 160*n*.

Rees, Richard, 233.

Rees, Richard, and Son, 234.

Rees, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., 36*n*.

Rees, Thomas, bailiff, 183.

Rees, William, 91, 135, 145, 276.

Rees, The Rev. William Jenkins, M.A., 123, 123*n*, 169*n*, 173.

Reformation, The, 8.

'Reformer (The) and South Wales Times'.
See Newport.

Regent's Park College, 267.

'Reinallt, Richard', 57.

'Relation (A) of . . . Apparition of Spirits',
240, 277*n*.

'Remarks Upon . . . The Beauty of Holiness', 46.

Revival, initiated by Howell Harris, 75, 177, 215, 216, 217.

'Revue Celtique', 10*n*, 42, 166.

'Rhai Datguddiadau', etc., 43, 46*n*, 216, 216*n*.

'Rhai Hymnau', etc., 59.

Rhayader-on-Wye, 37.

Rhesymmau Amlwg', etc., 42.

'Rhobin Criwso a Baid y Cwsg, Ym
Ddiddan', 56.

Rhondda, Viscount, 259.

Rhondda, Viscountess, 201.

Rhôs, Blaen Porth, 37.

'Rhosyn, Y', 187.

'RHOTOMAGI' (=ROUEN), 19, 20, 22.

'Rhybydd i'r Cymru', 36*n*, 42.

Rhyd-y-benne, 37, 37*n*, 40.

Rhydderch ab Ieuan Llwyd, 142.

Rhydderch, Shôn, 8, 10, 11, 33, 35, 37, 44,
46-55, 118, 130*n*.

Rhydlog, 38, 38*n*.

Rhydwen, 161.

'Rhyfydddeg', etc., 53*n*.

RHYL, 157.

Newspaper.

'Dywysogaeth, Y', 157.

RHYMNEY, 274, 282.

High Street, 282.

'Minerva (The) Printing Works', 282.

Newspapers.

'Bargoed (The) and Caerphilly Observer',
282.

'Tredegar (The) Guardian', 282.

'Tredegar (The) Telegraph', 282.

'West Monmouth (The) Guardian'
(='The Monmouth Guardian'), 282.

printers—

Jacobs, G. J., & Co., 282.

Jacobs, George Jenkin, 274, 282.

Jacobs, John Calvin, 283.

Jacobs, William Arthur, 283.

Shepherd, Harry, 283.

Shepherd, Winifred, 283.

Red Lion Square, 282.

'Reliance (The) Printing Works', 283.

'Victoria Buildings', 283.

Rhydney River, 269.

Rhys, Evan Thomas, 37*n*.

Rhys, The Rev. Morgan John, 77, 77*n*, 80,
80*n*, 81, 114, 115, 137, 209, 209*n*, 210,
210*n*.

Rhys, Rhys Hywel, 266.

Rice, Elizabeth, 25.

Richards, David ('Dafydd Ionawr'), 159,
161*n*.

Richards, The Rev. David Bibliander, 221.

Richards, Edward Priest, 97, 97*n*.

Richards, Ernest, 261.

Richards, Captain John, 92.

Richards, John, Wrexham, 121.

Richards, Sir Richard, M.P., 113.

Richards, Robert, 152, 159.

Risca. See Pontymister.

'Risca (The) Colliery Explosion', 256*n*.

Roach, The Rev. Dr., 100.

Roath. See Cardiff.

Robert ap Thomas ap Evans, proctor, 15.

Roberts, Mrs., Caedraw Flannel Manufactory,
177*n*.

Roberts, David, 184, 188.

Roberts, Ellis, 'Cwper Llanddodged', 62.

Roberts, Evan, 75, 78, 79, 80, 82, 146.

Roberts, E[van] & Co., 75, 78, 82.

R[oberts, Dr.] G.[riffith], 19, 19*n*, 20, 21, 24,
31.

Roberts, James Edgar, 285.

Roberts, The Rev. John, Grammar School,
Denbigh, 200.

Roberts, John, Holyhead. See Shôn Rhobert
Lewis.

Roberts, John (2nd), Holyhead, 67.

Roberts, John, Newport, 251.

Roberts, John, of Swansea, 26.

Roberts, Mary, 146, 147, 147*n*, 148.

Roberts, Mary, & Williams, R., 146, 147,
148.

Roberts, Morgan William, 167, 174.

Roberts, The Rev. Richard, 199*n*.

Roberts, Robert, Cardiff, 270.

Roberts, Robert, Holyhead, 66, 67.

Roberts, Sarah, 247.

Roberts, Thomas, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 82*n*,
146, 147, 147*n*, 148.

Roberts, Thomas, ballad-monger, 12.

Roberts, The Rev. William, LL.D.
(='Nefydd'), 276, 281.

Roberts, William, Plâs Bach, Conway, 147.

Roberts, William, Royal Oak Inn, Newport,
247.

Roberts, William Rowland ('Ap Nefydd'),
274*n*, 276, 277.

'Rob Roy, or Auld Lang-Syne', 205.

Rochelle, Robert Waldegrave's flight to, 16.

Roderick, John. See Rhydderch, Shôn.

Roderick, Margaret, 48.

Roderick, Mary, 280, 280*n*.

Roderick, Thomas, 280, 280*n*.

Roderick, John Thomas, 281.

**Roderick, Stephen Jenkin, & Roderick
John Thomas**, 281.

Rogers, Gabriel, 10, 10*n*.

Rogers, John, 8, 10, 10*n*, 11, 11*n*,
53, 55, 56.

Rogers, N[athan], 242, 272.

Rogers, S., 189, 237.

Rogers, Thomas, 218.

rollers, 170, 216.

Roman-Catholic Church, 198.

Roman-Catholic missionaries, 22.

Roman-Catholic press, 20.

- Roman-Catholic printer, **Thackwell**, 14, 16
18, 20, 21, 22.
- Rosbach (The) battle of, 59.
- Ross, Ann**, 114, 116.
- Ross, Mrs., 116.
- 'Ross, Daniel', 134.
- Ross Family, 115.
- Ross, John**, 84, 89*n*, 112, 112*n*, 113, 113*n*,
114, 114*n*, 115, 115*n*, 116, 117, 134,
137, 189.
- Ross, The King's Arms, 226.
- Rosser, Jacob, 95.
- Rosser, Joseph**, 202, 207, 207*n*, 208.
- Rosser, Joseph, & Williams, David**, 202,
207, 207*n*, 208.
- Rotherham, 198.
- ROUEN, 5, 19, 20, 22.
printer—
Guillaume le Talleur, 22.
- Rouen, Public Library, 22.
- Rowland, D.[aniel], 60, 75.
- Rowland, David**, 164, 165.
- Rowland, Edward ('Landwor'), 120.
- Rowland, Edward, druggist, 120.
- Rowland, John ('Giraldus'), 255.
- Rowland, John**, 49, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 60*n*,
61, 62, 180.
- * Rowland, John, gerllaw Llanycil', 60.
- Rowlands, John Lewis**, 278.
- Rowlands, Mary, Tregaron, 219.
- Rowlands, Thomas, Chirbury, 165.
- Rowlands, Thomas, Tregaron, 219.
- Rowlands, The Rev. William, D.D.**, 152,
154, 154*n*, 155, 155*n*, 219, 219*n*, 220.
- Rowlands, The Rev. William ('Gwilym
Lley'n'). See 'Cambrian Bibliography'.
- Rowley, Samuel**, 231.
- Rowley, Samuel, & Co.**, 231.
- Royalist (The) Army, 28.
- Royalist lampoons, 28, 29.
- Royalists, their printing-press at Shrewsbury,
9.
- Rubriquiss's Travels, 183.
- ruling-machine, 'the first in South Wales',
128, 232, 232*n*.
- 'Rush, Fryer', 18.
- Ruskin, John, 223.
- * Russell' Press. See Presses.
- RUTHIN, 49, 177, 190, 193, 196, 205*n*.
printers—
Gee, Thomas, *senior*, 190, 193, 196.
Jones, The Rev. Thomas, 60, 193, 196.
- 'Ruthven' presses, 66.
- Ryder, Arthur, 141.
- Ryder, family of, 141, 141*n*.
- Ryder, Hester, 141.
- Ryland, The Rev. John, D.D., 204.
- S**
- S., J.**, 33.
- ST. ALBAN'S, periodical—
Newspaper.
'Hertfordshire (The) Standard', 259.
- * S. Antonye of Wynsore', 15.
- St. Asaph, 49, 180.
Bishop of, 11, 14, 31, 136, 178, 197.
'The History of the Diocese of', 8*n*, 121.
indulgences of Anian II., Bishop of, 4.
- St. Athan's, 93.
- St. Briavel's, 259.
- St. Bride's Major, Parish Register, 107, 107*n*.
- St. David's, bishop of, 11, 14.
Diocese, 31*n*, 114*n*.
- St. Donat's, 13, 94.
- St. Fagan's Castle, 94, 95.
- * S. Johnne bapste of Halywell, The Hospital',
15.
- St. Mary Church, 26.
- * S. Nonne and S. Sondaye at Wodstocke', 15.
- St. Vincent, Earl, 226.
- Salesbury, William, 8, 14, 14*n*.
- Salisbury Collection. See Cardiff.
- S.[alisbury], E.[noch] R.[obert] G.[ibbon],
M.P.], 33, 47.
- Salisbury, John, 51.
- 'Salopian (The) Journal', 122*n*.
- * Salopian Shreds and Patches', 11*n*, 12*n*, 13*n*,
33*n*.
- Salte, 165.
- Salter (*née* Edwards), Ann, 165.
- Salter, family of, 165.
- Salter, Jackson**, 164, 164*n*, 165.
- Salter, Jackson** (2nd), 164, 164*n*, 165.
- Salter, Jackson & Joseph**, 164, 165.
- Salter, John', 164*n*.
- Salter, Joseph**, 165, 165*n*.
- Salter, Joseph** (2nd), 164, 164*n*, 165.
- Saltere, Le, 165.
- Salter (*née* Langford), Martha, 15.
- Salter (*née* Griffiths), Mary Ann, 165.
- Salter (*née* Owen), Mary Jane, 165.
- Salter, Captain Richard, 165.
- Salter, Samuel**, 164, 165.
- Salter, Samuel, junior**, 164, 165.
- Salter, Samuel, junior, & Rowlands, David**
164, 165.
- Saltworks, The, 165.
- Samuel, The Rev. Christmas, 36, 40, 42.
- Samuel, David. M.A., 187*n*, 202, 202*n*, 203*n*,
206, 206*n*.
- Sandy Hill, 80.
- San Francisco, 156, 156*n*, 157, 209.
- 'Sanker, James', 20.
- satin, printing on, 109.
- 'Satirist, The', 220.
- S.[aunders], E.[asmus], D.D., 31*n*, 39.
- Saunders, Evan, 170*n*.
- Saunders, William, 170, 170*n*.
- Saunderses of Y Bryn and Undergrove, 170*n*.
- Saunderson, Charles ('Siarl Wyn o Benllyn')
179, 179*n*.
- Saunderson, Elizabeth Alicia**, 177, 180.
- Saunderson, Frances & Elizabeth Alicia**,
177, 180.
- Saunderson (*née* Thomas), Rebecca, 179.
- Saunderson, Robert**, 60, 177, 177*n*, 178,
179, 180, 181, 190.
- Saunderson, Robert, junior**, 77, 180, 180*n*,
181.
- Saunderson, Thomas, 179.
- Saunderson, William, 180.
- Savage (The) Club, 188.
- Scammell & Co.'s directory. See Directories.
- 'scholars, two hundred', 15.
- 'School, a Welch Free', 51.
- school-books and psalters to booksellers in
Wales, 49.
- Scotland (The) Free Church of 271.

Scott (*née* Ross), **Ann**, 114, 116.
 Scott, J. M., 250*n*.
 Scott, Marshall Owen, 254.
 Scott, Marshall Owen, & Son, 254.
 'Scott's Advertiser'. *See* Newport.
 Scott, Walter, 114.
 Scott, William, 43.
 Scranton, 80.
 scriptorium as printing-office, 1, 2.
 Scubor-y-coed, 137.
 Seacombe, 157.
 Seargeant, **Alfred**, 234.
 Seargeant **Bros.**, 234, 278.
 Seargeant **Bros., Limited**, 234.
 Seargeant, **Henry**, 234.
 Seargeant, **Percy Harry**, 234.
 Seargeant, **Stuart Campbell**, 234.
 Seary, **A. V.**, 263.
 Seary, **Frank**, 263.
 Seary, **J., & Co.**, 263.
 Seary, **John Edward David**, 263.
 'Secretary' type, 6.
 secretly printed books, 22.
 Seeley, **L. B.**, 106.
 Selfac, De, John, 165.
 'Seren, Y.', 180.
 'Seren Ddirwest', 170.
 'Seren (Y) Fore'. *See* 'Canwyll y Cymru'.
 'Seren Gomer'. *See* Swansea.
 'servant, old', **Lewis Morris's**, 61, 62.
 'Seven (The) Bishops', 31.
 Severn Tunnel, 248.
 Shadrach, Azariah, 203, 205.
 Shankland, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., 10*n*.
 Sharp, Robert F., B.A., 15.
 Sheavyn, P., 19*n*.
 'Sheffield (The) Free Press', 222.
 Sheinton, Mary, of Perthairin, 13.
 Shephard, John, 271.
Shepherd, Harry, 283.
Shepherd, Winifred, 283.
 Sheppey, 109.
 Shipley, Dean, 120.
 'Shipping (The) Gazette', 220.
 shipwreck, a, 88, 89.
 Shôn Harri, his hymns, 216, 218*n*.
 Shôn Dafydd, 65*n*.
 Shôn, Llewelyn, of Llangewydd, 25, 26.
 'Shôn o'r Felin'. *See* Jones, John.
 Shôn Rhobert Lewis, 53*n*, 59, 66, 67.
Shôn Shincyn, 105*n*, 149, 150, 152, 155, 155*n*, 173*n*, 265-269, 271, 276.
 'Hanes Buchedd . . . John Jenkins', 105*n*, 265*n*, 266*n*, 267*n*, 268*n*.
 his commentary on the Bible, 265-268.
 his Greek grammar in Welsh, 268.
 his Greek-Welsh dictionary, 268.
 his 'Gwelediad y Palas Arian', 266.
 'Shôn Singer'. *See* Wiliam, John ('Shôn Singer').
 'Short (A) History of English Printing, 1476-1898', 6*n*.
 Short, Thomas Vowler, Bishop of St. Asaph, 178.
 Shorter (The) Catechism, 36*n*, 38, 44, 45.
 SHREWSBURY, 34, 35, 36, 37, 50, 54, 54*n*, 61, 114, 165, 192.
 Bell (The), 10.
 Castle Hill, 10.

SHREWSBURY—*cont'd.*

Charlton Hall, 9.
 Cleaton's School, 33.
 Combrethren (The) of Saddlers, 11, 12, 13.
 Corn-and-White-Cloth Market, 10.
 first (The) printing-press, 9.
 Fish (The) Market, 10.
 Gardeners' or Green-Market, 13, 13*n*.
 Gittins, Thomas, bookseller, 11.
 'History of Shrewsbury', 11*n*.
 House (The) of Industry, 113, 113*n*.
 Mardol, The, 10, 33.

Newspapers.

'Salopian (The) Journal', 122*n*.
 'Shrewsbury (The) Chronicle', 113, 165.

printers—

Cotton, John, & Eddowes, Joshua, 12.
 Durston, Thomas, 10, 11, 11*n*, 54*n*, 56, 118, 119.
 Eddowes, Joshua & William, 12.
 Jones, Thomas, 8, 9, 10, 10*n*, 52*n*.
 King's, 9, 9*n*.
 Lathrop, Richard, 8, 10, 12, 12*n*.
 Prys, Stafford, 8, 12, 12*n*, 13, 13*n*.
 Prys, Ann, 8, 13, 13*n*.
 Rhydderch, Shôn, 8, 10, 11, 33, 35, 37, 44, 46, 47, 49-55, 118.
 Rogers, John, 8, 10, 10*n*, 11, 11*n*, 12*n*, 33, 35, 56.
 S., J., 33.
 Williams, William, 114.
 Wood, Thomas, 113, 114.
 St. Chad's Parish Register, 10*n*, 11*n*, 12*n*, 13*n*.
 St. Mary's Parish Register, 10.
 Shoemaker Row, 11.
 Smith, Edward, grocer, 12*n*.
 Welsh (The) Harp, 33.

Shropshire (The) Archaeological Society, 12*n*.
 'Siarl Wyn o Benllyn'. *See* Saunderson, Charles.

Siencyn, Ioan, 36, 37*n*.
 'Silurian, The'. *See* Brecon.
Silvester, H. P., 166.
 Simon, Benjamin, 54*n*.
 Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 124, 221.
 Simpson, Major Herbert Leigh, 107*n*.
Sims, Arthur Edwin, 258.
Sims, John Cousins, 258.
Sims, John Cousins, & Son, 258.
 Singleton Abbey MS., 24*n*, 25, 26.
 'Sion' (= Zion)= Christianity, 17, 18, 19.
 'Sion Gruffydd', 30, 30*n*, 31.
 Siôn, Gryffydd, o Bant yr Haidd, 44, 47.
 Sirhowy, 268.
 Sirhowy Valley, 217.
 'Siwrnai, Neu Daith Christiana', 43.
 Six Bells, 79.
 Sketty, 187, 249*n*.
 Slater's directory. *See* Directories.
Smith, F. M., & Co., 278.
 Smith, James Edward, 182*n*.
 S.[mith, Dr.] R.[oger], 19, 19*n*, 22, 24, 27.
Smith, Thomas Ernest, 167, 175, 175*n*, 176.
Snape, William, 122.
 SOCIETIES—
 Biographical (The) Society, 16*n*.

SOCIETIES—*cont'd.*

- 'Brecknockshire (The) Agricultural Society', 76, 76n.
- British (The) and Foreign Bible Society, 80, 180, 269.
- British (The) and Foreign National School Society, 276.
- Cambrian (The) Archæological Society, 130n.
- Carmarthenshire (The) Antiquarian Society, 33, 84n, 114n, 116n, 134n, 135n, 189n.
- Catholic (The) Record Society, 19n, 20.
- Cymdeithas Hanes Bedyddwyr Cymru, 10n.
- Cymdeithas Hanes y Methodistiaid Calfin-aidd, 76.
- Cymdeithas Llen Cymru, 110.
- Glamorganshire Clerical Charity, 90n.
- 'Gwyneddigion, Y', 86n, 88.
- Honourable (The) Society of Cymmrodor-ion, 34, 34n, 51n, 79n, 177n, 182n, 183n, 200n.
- Lancashire (The) and Cheshire Record Society, 190n, 191n, 198n.
- Liverpool (The) Welsh National Society, 169.
- Monmouthshire (The) and Caerleon Anti-quarian Association', 249.
- Montgomeryshire (The) Club, 13n, 141n, 142, 142n, 164n, 165n.
- National (The) Christian Endeavour Union of Wales, 259.
- Royal (The) Society, 39.
- Shropshire (The) Archæological Society," 12n.
- Society (The) of Jesus, 20, 27.
- Sussex (The) Archæological Society, 3.
- 'Total (The) Abstinence Society', 250.
- Welsh (The) Bibliographical Society, 59, 60, 85, 129, 189, 223n, 224n, 225n.
- West Wales (The) Historical Society, 38n.
- Sodbury, 264.
- 'Solomon & Marcolphus', 6n.
- Solva, 270.
- 'Some Old Schools and Schoolmasters', 206n.
- Somerset, 25, 48, 264.
- Southall & Co.**, 257, 260.
- Southall & Co., Ltd.**, 257.
- Southall, John Edward**, 257, 264.
- 'Southall's Newport A.B.C. Railway Guide', 257.
- Southampton, 109.
- Southerndown, 107, 109.
- 'Southern (The) Weekly News', 259.
- Southey, Harry Wood**, 176n.
- Southey, Robert, 226.
- 'South (The) Wales and Monmouthshire Daily Leader'. See Newport.
- South (The) Wales Argus Company, Limited**, 26.
- 'South Wales as the Chief Industrial Centre', 260.
- South Wales book, 18, 19.
- 'South Wales Daily News' (= 'South Wales News'). See Cardiff.
- 'South (The) Wales Post'. See Swansea.
- 'South (The) Wales Post Newspaper Co., Ltd.**, 184, 188.
- 'South Wales (The) Daily Star'. See New-port.
- 'South Wales (The) Daily Telegraph'. See Newport.
- 'South Wales (The) Evening Telegram. See Newport.
- 'South Wales (The) Evening Telegraph.' See Newport.
- 'South Wales (The) Gazette, Blaenavon Observer, and Abertillery Advertiser,' 278.
- 'South (The) Wales Graphic', 259.
- South Wales half-penny 'evening' press, 255.
- 'South Wales Morning News', 259.
- 'South Wales (The) Press'. See Llanely.
- 'South (The) Wales Times'. See Newport.
- 'South Wales (The) Times and Star of Gwent' See Newport.
- 'South Wales Weekly Argus'. See Newport.
- 'South Wales (The) Weekly Telegram'. See Newport.
- 'South Wales (The) Weekly Telegraph'. See Newport.
- 'South Walian, The'. See Swansea.
- Spanish Armada, 17.
- Speed, John, 97n.
- spinnet, a, 59.
- Spring Brook, 275n.
- Spurrell, Walter**, 42, 42n.
- Spurrell, William**, 42, 42n, 134.
- Spurrell, William, & Son**, 42, 42n.
- Stalleraffe, Henry, 256.
- Stallingdown, The, 91.
- Stamp (The) Act, 168.
- Stanhope Press. See Presses.
- Stansty, 121.
- 'Star Chamber Decree in 1586', 21.
- 'Star (The) of Gwent'. See Newport.
- Stationers (The) Company of, 10, 16, 16n, 17 19.
- Beadle of, 17.
- 'Steam Press Machine', 185.
- steam-printing, 108, 185.
- Stentiford, Charles Douglas**, 260.
- Stephen, The Rev. David Rhys, 149n, 249, 249n.
- Stephens, Ethyll, 143.
- Stephens, Stephen, 143.
- Stephens, Thomas, 276.
- Stephenson, David**, 282.
- Stepney, 278.
- Stepney Theological College (= Regent's Park College), 267.
- 'Stepping-Stone, The', 278.
- Stevenage, 13.
- Steventon, 111.
- Stewart, David, his 'Survey of Cardiff', 93, 101, 103.
- Stockley, Rowland, 58.
- Stoke Newington, 274n, 277.
- Stokes, Charles Conroy**, 259.
- Stokes, John**, 259.
- Stokes, John, & Son**, 259.
- Stow, John, chronicler, 1.
- Stradling, Sir Edward, 94.
- Stradlings, of St. Donat's, 13, 94.
- Straker, Edgar C.**, 235.
- Straker, Alderman James, 235.
- Strata Marcella Abbey, a letter of indulgence, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
- Stream, John**, 257.

- Stroud, 273.
 Strype's 'Annals', 14n.
 'Life . . . of John Whitgift', 21n.
 Stubbe, Henry, 36.
 studious (A) family, 35.
 Sudbrook, 237n.
 Sunday Schools, 268.
 'Supplication unto the High Court of Parliament', 16, 17.
 'Surrey (The) Daily Argus', 278.
 'Sussex (The) Daily News', 259.
 Sutton's directory, 192.
 SWANSEA, 92, 99, 106, 127, 128, 132, 149, 149n, 150, 151, 169, 173, 177, 181, 184-188, 207, 207n, 208, 209, 211, 261, 265, 271, 282n.
 Alexandra Arcade, 188.
 Belle Vue House, 173.
 Calvert Street, 128.
 Cambrian Cottage, 188n.
 Castle Street, 149, 149n, 184n.
 Circulating Library, 128, 185n.
 Coach, 88.
 'Description of Swansea', 185n.
 election songs, 132.
 Glamorgan (The) Library, 185, 185n, 188.
 Glamorganshire (The) Banking Establishment, 150.
 Goat Street, 181.
 High Street, 129, 173, 186, 186n, 187, 187n, 188, 207, 207n.
 Mackworth (The) Arms, 127, 140.
 Matthews's Swansea Directory, 187n.
 Market Place, 149, 149n, 150, 150n.
 'New (The) Swansea Guide', 188.
 Oakey's Circulating Library, 185n.
 Orange Street, 129.
 Oxford Street, 129.
 periodicals—
 Annual.
 'Llawlyfr Undeb Bedyddwyr Cymru', 270n.
 Magazines.
 'Cambrian (The) Visitor', 184n.
 'Cylchgrawn, Y', 207.
 'Drysorfa (Y) Gynulleidfaol', 187.
 'Oenig, Yr', 77n.
 'Oes, Yr', 101n, 187.
 'Rhosyn, Y', 187.
 'Seren Gomer', 51n, 91, 105, 130, 135, 135n, 143, 144, 145, 145n, 146, 149, 153, 158, 178n, 179n, 184n, 185n, 186n, 189n, 205, 207n, 209n, 210n, 220, 242, 265, 265n.
 Newspapers.
 'Cambrian, The', 83, 90, 90n, 94, 98, 100, 101, 103, 105, 113n, 114n, 116, 128, 129, 129n, 131, 131n, 133n, 134, 139n, 140n, 145n, 147, 149n, 150, 150n, 151, 168, 168n, 173, 179n, 184, 184n, 185, 185n, 186, 186n, 188, 188n, 190, 191, 196n, 210n, 211, 225n, 230, 236, 237, 240, 243, 245n, 248, 248n.
 'Cambria Daily Leader', 277n.
 'South Wales (The) Daily Post', 188.
 'South Walian, The', 188n.
 'Swansea (The) Herald', 230.

SWANSEA—*cont'd.*

- printers—
 Bourke, Stephen, 177, 181.
 Cambrian (The) Newspaper Co., Ltd., 184, 188.
 Davies, David, 184, 188.
 Evan & Son, 127, 128, 232n.
 Evans, Daniel, 127, 128, 129, 140.
 Evans, John, 127, 128, 129.
 Evans, Thomas, 127, 129.
 Evans, William, 127, 129.
 Griffiths, Evan ('Ieuan Eblig'), 25, 184, 187, 187n.
 Griffiths, Evan, & John, 184, 187, 187n.
 Goodere, R., 132.
 Goodere, Thomas, 132.
 Goodere, Thomas, and Co., 132.
 Harris, John Ryland ('Ieuan Ddu o Lan Tawy'), 186, 187, 202, 207.
 Harris, The Rev. Joseph ('Gomer'), 105, 144, 149, 149n, 153, 184n, 186, 186n, 207, 249n, 274.
 Jenkin, David, 184n, 266.
 Jenkins, Thomas, 103, 184, 185, 185n, 188.
 Llewelyn, Simon, 140.
 Llewelyn, Simon, and Morris, Zecharias Bevan, 140.
 Morris, Zecharias Bevan, 140, 149, 149n, 150n, 151, 265, 265n, 271.
 Murray, William Courtenay, and Rees, David, 184, 185, 185n, 188.
 Rees, David, 184, 185.
 Roberts, David, 184, 188.
 Rosser, Joseph, 187, 202, 207, 207n, 208.
 Rosser, Joseph, & Williams, David, 202, 207, 207n, 208.
 South (The) Wales Post Newspaper Co., Ltd., 184, 188.
 Voss, John, 140, 149, 149n, 150.
 Voss, John, and Morris, Zecharias Bevan, 140, 149, 149n, 150, 150n, 151.
 Voss, John Mathew, 149, 150, 150n.
 Williams, Howell Walters, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188.
 Williams, H. W., & Co., 184, 188, 188n.
 Williams, John, 184, 185, 186.
 Williams, John, & Williams Howell Walters, 184, 185, 186, 187.
 Williams, John A., 158, 173, 184, 186, 186n, 187, 187n, 202, 207, 209.
 Williams, Joshua, 140.
 Williams, William, 140.
 Williams, Murray & Rees, 184, 185, 185n.
 Purrier's Swansea Directory, 187n.
 Royal (The) Institution of South Wales, 128n, 129n, 132n, 140n, 149n, 151, 184.
 Russell Place, 150.
 St. George's Terrace, 282n.
 St. John's Churchyard, 25.
 St. Mary Street, 128.
 St. Mary's Churchyard, 186.
 Ship (The) & Castle Inn, 132.
 'Steam Press Machine', 185.
 'Swansea Assembly', 127.
 Swansea Association for the Prosecution of Felons, 132.
 Swansea (The) Canal Act, 140.

SWANSEA—*cont'd.*

- Swansea Canal Proprietors, 140.
- Swansea Coach, 88.
- 'Swansea Guide', 128.
- theatre, 140.
- Union (The) Club, 132.
- University (The) College, 25.
- Volunteer (The) Cavalry, 128, 140.
- Water Street, 132.
- Wind Street, 128, 132, 150, 184, 185, 185*n*, 186, 188.
- Swansea, 1st Lord, 25.
- Swarbrick, Elizabeth**, 273, 275.
- Sydenham, John**, 251.

T

- Tabley, 284*n*.
- 'T.C.U.' See Jones, The Rev. Rees Jenkin Jones, M.A.
- T., J. See Thomas, Joshua, Llangeler.
- T., N. See **Thomas, Nicholas**.
- T., S. See **Thomas, Simon**.
- 'Tadau (Y) Methodistaidd', 76, 178*n*, 181.
- Taff, River, 173.
- TALGARTH, 75, 79, 82, 83.
- Parish Register, 75*n*.
- printers—
 - Hughes, Evan, 75, 83.
 - Hughes, M.[aurice], 75, 82, 83.
 - Hughes, M.[aurice], & Co., 75, 82, 83.
- Taliesin, 31.
- Taliesin ab Iolo Morganwg. See Williams, Taliesin.
- Talleur, Guillaume de**. See **Guillaume de Talleur**.
- Talybont, Cardiganshire, 204.
- Tamplin, Morgan, 188.
- TAN-YR-YW. See Trefriw.
- 'Tarian Crist nogrwydd', etc., 40.
- 'Tarian y Gweithiwr', 278.
- Tarrant Monckton, 225.
- Tartary, 183.
- Tauntou, 171.
- Tawe, River, 181.
- tax on almanacs, 66.
- Taylor, John Robert**, 283.
- Taylor, Ralph**, 117, 123.
- Taylor, Richard & Co.**, 236.
- Taylor, Robert**, Chepstow, 239, 239*n*.
- Taylor, Robert**, Wrexham, 122.
- Taylor, T., 76.
- 'Teml Solomon', 43.
- 'Temlydd (Y) Cymreig', 162, 162*n*.
- temperance (The) movement, 200.
- TENBY, 100, 138, 233.
- periodicals—
 - Magazines*.
 - 'Archæologia Cambrensis', 14, 15, 35; 48, 130*n*.
 - 'Cambrian (The) Journal', 45*n*.
- Ten (The) Commandementes in Welshe' (1567), 16.
- terms, printers', 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 21, 23, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 53, 53*n*, 57*n*, 58, 73, 74*n*, 81, 82, 84, 89, 93, 100, 106, 120, 128, 135, 183, 194, 195, 218, 219, 224, 225, 272, 284.
- Tewkesbury, 109.

- Thackwell**, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 34, 49*n*.
- Thames Ditton, 106.
- thanksgiving (A) service, at Hengoed, 268.
- Thomas, The Rev. Alban, 34, 37, 37*n*, 38.
- Thomas Alban, junior, 38, 38*n*, 39, 40.
- Thomas & Lumbard** (= **Sydney P. Thomas & John Hook Lumbard**), 264, 264*n*.
- Thomas & Pope** (= **Sydney P. Thomas & John Walter Freeman Pope**), 263, 263*n*, 264, 264*n*.
- [Thomas], Caleb, 87*n*.
- Thomas, The Ven. D. R., M.A., 8*n*, 14*n*.
- Thomas, Dan., Merthyr, 172*n*, 173, 266*n*.
- Thomas, Daniel**, 84, 85, 85*n*, 86, 91, 92, 117.
- Thomas, Daniel Jones**, 276.
- T[homas], Mr. D[aniel L]euefer, M.A., 45, 60*n*.
- Thomas, David ('Dafydd Ddu Eryri'), 61, 65.
- Thomas, David Alfred, M.P. See Rhondda, Viscount.
- Thomas, Ellen, 152.
- Thomas, Evan, bone-setter, 147-148.
- Thomas, Evan** ('**Ieuan Fardd Du**'), 113, 113*n*, 114.
- Thomas, Evan**, Bangor, 152, 154.
- Thomas, Evan, 'o Faes y Meddwyn Crych', 147, 148.
- Thomas (*née* Daniel), Mrs. George, 135.
- Thomas, Henry**, 232, 233.
- Thomas, Hugh, bookseller, St. Asaph, 49.
- Thomas, James**, 127, 131, 138.
- Thomas, Jenkin, 35, 37, 37*n*, 46, 47.
- Thomas, John (= John Abel), 113, 113*n*.
- Thomas, John**, Llanelly, 207.
- Thomas, John**, Tredegar, 273, 274.
- Thomas John**, junior, 274.
- Thomas, The Rev. Joshua, 37*n*, 39*n*, 40*n*, 45, 45*n*, 215*n*, 217, 217*n*.
- Thomas, Joshua, Llangeler, 39.
- Thomas, Lewis, bookseller, 35, 36.
- Thomas, Lewis, o fwch y Sais, 47.
- Thomas Margaret Jones, 275*n*.
- Thomas (*née* Evans), Margaret, 48.
- Thomas (*née* Roderick), Margaret, 48.
- Thomas (*née* David), Mary, 107.
- Thomas, Nicholas**, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40-48, 54, 54*n*, 216*n*.
- Thomas, Nicholas, and Williams, John**, 44, 45, 54*n*.
- Thomas, R. D. ('Iorthryn Gwynedd'), 187*n*.
- Thomas, Rebecca, 179.
- Thomas, Rhys**, 74, 84-91, 117.
- Thomas, Samuel**, 169, 187, 202, 207.
- T[homas], The Rev. S[imon], 45, 46, 46*n*.
- Thomas, Sydney P.**, 263, 263*n*, 264, 264*n*.
- Thomas, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., 107.
- Thomas, Thomas Henry ('Arlunydd Pen-ygarn'), 107, 218, 218*n*.
- Thomas, The Rev. Timothy, 45, 74.
- Thomas, W. H., Carmarthen, 135.
- Thomas, William** ('**Gwilym Mai**'), 170, 170*n*.
- Thomas, The Rev. William, M.A. ('Gwilym Marles'), 40, 42.
- Thomas, The Rev. William ('Islwyn'), 76*n*, 254, 276.
- Thomas, The Rev. Zechariah, 45.

- Thomason, George, 28, 28n.
Thurman & Co., Carlisle, 121.
Tibbins, John, 240, 243.
Tilney, Arthur, & Richards, 278.
 'Time, and the End of Time', 36.
 'Times, The', 185, 257.
 Timperley, C. H., 2n, 3, 5n, 12n, 16, 57n, 182, 223.
 Tintern, 230.
 Titley, The Rev. John, 65.
 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd', 52, 53, 53n, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 68, 91, 115n.
 'Tom of Hungry Town', 26.
 Tong & Cobon, 275.
 'Tong's Illustrated Almanack', 275.
Tong, Wallace John, 275.
 Tonn MSS. *See* Cardiff. The Welsh Library.
 'Topographical Dictionary of Wales', 182n.
 Topsham, 97n.
 Torquay, 248.
TOWCESTER, printers—
 Hunt, Arthur P., 279.
 Hunt, Edwin, 279.
 Towy, River, 170n.
 Towyn, 160, 161.
 'Trades' Directory'. *See* Directories.
 'Traethodydd, Y'. *See* Denbigh.
 Traherne, Mrs., of Castella, 95.
 Traherne, Captain Edmund, 96.
 Tranch, The, 154.
 'Travels in . . . the East' (Ouseley's), 194, 195.
 treacle, glue and washbrew, 170.
 'Treasury, The', 207, 257.
 'A Treatise containing the Æquity of an Hvmble Svpplication', 19n.
 Treble, Eliza, 138, 138n.
Treble, John, 138, 138n.
 'T.[recynon] C.[hapel] U.[nitarian]. *See* Jones, The Rev. Rees Jenkin Jones, M.A.
TREDEGAR, 79, 80, 217, 233, 273-274, 275.
 'Albion Works', 274, 274n.
 Castle Square, 274.
 Castle Street, 273, 274.
 Church Street, 273.
 Circle, The, 273, 275.
 Commercial Road, 274.
 'General (The) Printing Office', 273.
 George Town, 217.
 'History of Tredegar', 79n, 217n.
 Market Street, 275.
 Morgan Street, 273.
 Police (The) Station, 217.
 West Lane, 79.
 periodicals—
 Annals.
 'Peaty's Tredegar Almanac and Diary', 273.
 'Tong's Annual Local Directory', 275.
 Magazine.
 'Gedeon', 273.
 Newspapers.
 'Tredegar (The) Guardian', 274-275.
 'Tredegar (The) Iron Times', 273, 274.
 'Tredegar (The) Telegraph', 282.
 'Tredegar (The) Times', 273.

TREDEGAR—cont'd.

- printers—
 Gibbon, Thomas, 273.
 Gibbon, Thomas, and Co., 273.
 Harris, William, 273, 274.
 Jacobs, George Jenkin, 274-275.
 Jones, David, 274.
 Morgan, Daniel, 274.
 Morgan, David John, 275.
 Peaty, Charles, 251, 273, 274.
 Powell, Francis Edgar, 274.
 Prole, John, 274, 280.
 Prole, John, and Son, 274, 280.
 Swarbrick, Elizabeth, 273, 275.
 Thomas, John, 273-274.
 Thomas, John, junior, 273-274.
 Tredegar (The) Guardian Company, Limited, 275.
 Queen Victoria Street, 275.
 Trefechan, Aberystwyth, 206, 206n.
TREFFYNNON. *See* Holywell.
TREFHEDYN, 34, 34n, 35, 36, 38, 39.
 printer—
 Carter, Isaac, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44.
TREFRIW, 60, 62, 63, 63n, 64, 64n, 65, 69, 70, 205.
 'Hanes Trefriw'. *See* Jones, Morris.
 Main Street, 60n, 63n.
 parish burial register, 65.
 periodicals—
 Annual.
 'Cyfaill —', 66.
 printers—
 Davies, Ishmael, 49, 63, 63n, 64-66.
 Jones, David ('Dewi Fardd'), 49, 50, 55, 55n, 60-66, 69-71, 118.
 Jones, John ('Pyll Glan Conwy'), 49, 61, 65-71.
Tregaron, 37, 142.
 Trelwyn, 38, 38n.
TREMADOC, periodical—
 Magazine.
 'Brython, Y', 36n, 85.
Tremain, 37.
Tremeirchion, 197.
 Tre'r Ddôl, 10.
TREVECCA, 75, 76, 76n, 77, 77n, 78, 81, 82, 83, 147, 177, 196, 209, 232.
 College (The) Library, 77.
 Family, The, 76, 76n, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 147.
 'Father, The', 76.
 'Gathered, The', 76.
 'House, The', 75, 75n, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82.
 Militia recruits, 78.
 'Minerva Press', 82.
 'monastery', 75, 75n.
 periodical—
 Magazine.
 'Cylch-grawn Cynmraeg', 78, 79, 80, 80n, 209.
 printers—
 Griffith, —, 75, 81.
 Harris, Howell, 75, 76, 76n, 77n, 78, 78n, 81, 82, 83, 196, 215-217.
 Hughes, Maurice, 75, 79, 79n, 81, 82, 83, 146.

TREVECCA—*cont'd.*

- printers—*cont'd.*
 Hughes, [Maurice,] & Co., 75, 82, 83, 232.
 Hughes, Nathan, 75.
 Meredith, David, 75, 79.
 Phillips, David, 75.
 Roberts, Evan, 75, 78, 79, 80, 82, 146.
 Roberts, E.[van] & Co., 75, 78, 82.
 Roberts, Thomas, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 82*n*.
 'Rhyw fonachlog fawr', 75*n*.
 trustees, 78, 79, 82.
 'Welch (The) Magazine'. *See supra*
 'Cylch-grawn Cymraeg'.
 'Trewanc' (=Loughor), 26.
 'Tri Aderyn', etc., 35.
 Troedyr, 37.
 'Troed yr Rhiw', Llanelly, Breconshire, 48.
 Trosnant, 217.
 Trounce, Alderman W. J., 107*n*.
trouwaille, a, 3.
 TROWBRIDGE, printer—
 Clark, James, 238.
Trustees (The) of the estate of Mrs. E. M. Williams, 254.
 Tryfil, 268.
 'Trysorfa' (= 'Trysorfa Ysprydol'), 75*n*.
 'Trysorfa Efangylaidd', 72*n*, 268*n*.
 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth', 91.
 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth. Neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg', 91, 113*n*, 115.
 'Trysorfa Ieuenctyd', 206.
 'Trysorfa Rhyfeddodau', 153.
 'Trysorfa y Plant', 200*n*.
 'Trysorfa Ysprydol', 75*n*, 178*n*, 196.
 'Trysorgell Barddoniaeth', 52*n*.
 'Trysor i Blentyn', 153.
 Tudor, family of, 224-225, 228.
 Tudor (The) Government, 9.
 Tudor, Owen, 224-225.
 Tudor, Thomas, 225.
 Tudor, The Rev. Thomas Owen, M.A., 225.
 Turkish, 194.
 Turnor, William, 202, 204.
 Turton, Dr., Swansea, 151.
 'Twm, Drewanc o Forganwg', 22.
 'Twm o'r Nant'. *See* Edwards, Thomas.
 'two hundred scholars at Oriol College', 15.
 'Twr Gwalia', 68.
 Twrgwyn, 37.
 Tyddyn (Y) Du, 160.
 Tyddyn Shôn, 158.
Tye, Anna, 117, 122, 122*n*, 123, 124*n*.
Tye, Joseph, 117, 122, 122*n*, 123.
 Ty-gristion, 59.
 Ty'n-y-buarth, 160.
 Ty'n-yr-eithin, 168.
 type, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 21, 21*n*, 22, 30, 30*n*, 33, 50, 51, 57, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 89, 92, 93, 102, 110, 112, 112*n*, 115, 117, 117*n*, 120, 128, 135, 138, 151, 154, 155, 164, 174, 181, 183, 191, 194, 195, 222, 252, 265, 274, 276-277, 284.
 type, india-rubber-faced, 274.
 typecasting, 66-67, 274.
 'Typographical Antiquities', 5*n*, 6, 9, 14*n*, 16*n*.
 'Typographical (The) Gazetteer', 223.
 Tŷ'r Charity, 268.

- 'Tyrone Power'. *See* Powell, David [sic Thomas], 84, 99.
 'Tyst (Y) a'r Dydd'. *See* Merthyr.
 Tŷ Twpa, 267.

U

- 'Udgorn y Bobl'. *See* Denbigh.
 Undergrove, 170*n*.
 Unitarianism, 42, 278.
 'Universal (The) British Directory'. *See* Directories.
 Upson, The Very Rev. Dom Wilfrid, O.S.B., 284.
 Usher's Catechism, 44.
 USK, 238, 264, 271-273.
 Baron Street, 273.
 Bridge, The, 272.
 Bridge Street, 271, 272, 273.
 Castle, The, 271.
 Chartists, 272.
 last (The) Portreeve, 272.
 Monmouthshire (The) and Glamorganshire Banking Company, 271.
 New Market Street, 271, 273.
 periodicals—
 Annals.
 'County (The) Observer Almanack', 272.
 'Hayward's Almanack and Diary', 273.
 Magazine.
 'Usk (The) Gleaner and Monmouthshire Record', 272.
 Newspapers.
 'County (The) Observer and Monmouthshire Central Advertiser' (= 'The Illustrated Usk Observer' = 'The Usk Observer' = 'The County Observer'), 239, 264, 272.
 'Usk (The) Advertiser', 273.
 Portreeve, The last, 272.
 printers—
 Clark & Co., 273.
 Clark, Eliza Blanche, 273.
 Clark, George A., & Clark, James Henry, 271.
 Clark, James Henry, 238*n*, 239, 271-272.
 Clark, William Henry, 272.
 County (The) Observer Newspaper and Printing Company, Limited, 272.
 Hayward, Tudor James, 273.
 Special Constables, 272.
 Town (The) Hall, 271, 272.
 'Usk and its Neighbourhood', 271.
 Woodland House, 271.
 UTICA, New York, 80, 180, 187, 219.
 Forest Hill Cemetery, 219.
 periodical—
 Magazine.
 'Cyfaill (Y) o'r Hen Wlad', 219, 219*n*.
 Newspapers.
 'Cymro America', 187.
 'Drych, Y', 80*n*, 180, 280*n*.

V

 Vaeonor, 174.
 Vancouver, 232.
 Van Diemen's Land, 247.

- Vaughan, Charles, bookseller, Bella (=Bala), 49.
 Vaughan, Mr. Herbert M., 182*n*, 183*n*.
 Vaughan, Robert, of Hengwrt, 30, 31.
 Vaulx of Boverton, 150.
 Venedotia, 52.
 'Venedotian Press', 66.
 Venice, 182, 182*n*.
 "'Veteran (A) in Revival'", 232, 232*n*.
 Vickers's 'Companion to the Altar', 36, 38.
 'A Viewe of some . . . publike wants', etc., 16, 16*n*, 17, 18, 21.
 'A View of the State of Religion in the Diocese of St. David's', 31*n*, 39.
 Vincent, Henry, 229.
 Vincent, Thomas, 38, 43.
 Vivian, Sir Henry Hussey, Bart. (1st Lord Swansea), 25.
 Vivian, John Henry, M.P., 25, 26.
 Voss family, 150.
Voss, John, 140, 149, 149*n*, 150.
Voss, John, & Morris, Zecharias Bevan, 140, 149, 149*n*, 150, 150*n*, 151.
Voss, John Mathew, 149, 150, 150*n*.

W

- 'W., A.' 14, 15.
 W., I. *See Williams, John*.
 Waddingham, Mr., Hafod, 183.
 WADEBRIDGE, printer—
 Quintrell & Co., 264.
Wadley & Son, 248, 252.
Wadley, Alfred, 248.
Wadley, Alfred William Gent, 248.
 'Wakeford's Cardiff Directory'. *See Directories*.
 Wakeman, Thomas, 230.
 Waldegrave, Richard, 16.
Waldegrave, Robert, 16, 17, 18.
 Waldron, Clement, 108.
 'Wales (The) Register and Guide', 126*n*.
Waley, John, his greeting to the people of Wales, 8, 9, 14.
Walkingshaw, David, 220-222.
 Walkingshaw, John Weir, 222.
 'Walks and Wanderings in County Cardigan', 182, 183*n*.
 Waller, Edmund, 52.
 Wallington, 86*n*, 90.
 Walters, Daniel, 87, 87*n*.
 his 'Daily Journal', 87*n*, 90*n*.
 Walters, David, Swansea, 149.
Walters, Henry, 84, 89, 90, 91.
 Walters, Jane, 150.
 Walters, The Rev. John, Cowbridge, 85, 85*n*, 86, 86*n*, 87, 88, 88*n*, 89, 89*n*, 90, 91, 153, 198.
 his English-Welsh dictionary, 85-91, 153, 198.
 his MSS., 91.
 Walters, John, M.A., 86.
 Walters, John, Llanedi, 85*n*.
 Walters, John, Swansea, 149.
Walters, John Young, Cardiff, 245.
 Walters, Lewis, 90, 90*n*.
 Walters, Mary, 186.
 Walters, The Rev. Thomas, 37.
 Walters, Thomas, Swansea, 149.
 Walters, Voss and Walters, bankers, 150, 186.
Wansbrough, J., 238.
 War, The European, 69, 251, 283.
Ward, James Thomas, 279.
Ward (The) Maritime Press, Ltd., 97*n*.
Ward (The) Publications, Ltd., 97*n*.
 Ward, Thomas, 118.
Ward, Captain William James, 97, 97*n*.
 Waring, Basil, 9.
Washbourn, J., & Son, 243.
 washbrew, 169, 169*n*.
 'Watchman, The', 156.
 Waterford, county, 99.
Waterlow & Sons, 220, 257.
 Waters, William, 42, 116*n*, 189*n*.
 Watkin, Dr. Morgan, 22.
Watkins & Son, Abergavenny, 232.
Watkins, Edward Griffiths, 259.
Watkins, John Cheese, 167, 232.
Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, 202, 209, 209*n*, 210.
Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, & Jones, James, 202, 209.
Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, & Lloyd, 202, 209, 209*n*.
 Watkins, Thomas, Llanfair, near Abergavenny, 221.
 Watkins, W. J., 176.
 Watson, Richard, Bishop, 88*n*, 95.
 Waugh, David, 230.
 Waugh (née Pritchard), Gwenllyan, 230, 231.
Waugh, Julian, 231.
Waugh, Robert & Sons, 231.
Waugh, Robert Young, 230, 231.
 Waugh's Illustrated Handbook to Monmouth, 226*n*, 230.
 WAUNHELYGEN. *See Brynmawr*.
 'Wawr, Y', 179*n*, 180*n*.
 'Waymarks', 257.
 Webbe, George, 44.
 Webb, Richard, 194.
Webb, William, 193, 194.
 Webb, William [2*nd*], 194.
Webber, Henry, 220, 245-246.
Webber, Henry, & Son, 220, 245, 245*n*.
 Webster & Co.'s directory. *See Directories*.
 'Weekly (The) Argus'. *See 'Abersychan and Blaenavon Critic'*.
 'Weekly (The) Argus'. *See Newport*.
 'Weekly (The) History', 216*n*, 217.
 'Welch Free School', 51.
 'Welchman, The', 247.
 Wellington, Duke of, his funeral, 272.
 Wellington, Somerset, 175.
 Well's 'Common Christian', 40.
 'Wellwishers and Encouragers', 37.
 Welsh (The) Bibliographical Society. *See Societies*.
 'Welsh Books Printed Abroad', 19*n*, 24.
 Welsh Charity School, London, 34.
 'Welsh (The) Editor'=**Williams, Howell Walters**, 187.
 'Welsh (The) Gazette', 206.
 Welsh grammar, the first printed, 20.
 'Welsh (The) Jacobin'. *See Rhys, Morgan John*.
 Welsh (The) Library, Cardiff. *See Cardiff*.
 'Welsh (The) Magazine'. *See 'Y Cylchgrawn Cymraeg'*.
 'welshe bookes printed in Wales', 18.

- Welsh Political and Educational Leaders', 199*n*, 200*n*.
- WELSHPOOL**, 30, 31, 141, 164, 165.
 Berriew Street, 165.
 Broad Street, 142.
 Cloddiau, Y, 143.
 Dépôt for Ordnance Maps, 143.
 Gas Company, 142, 143.
 Gutta Percha Company, 142.
 Lower Church Street, 142.
 New Street, 141, 142, 142*n*.
 'Old (The) Bank', 141.
 Parish Church, 141, 142.
 Powys Castle Park, 141.
 periodical—
 'Montgomery County Times', 165.
 printers—
 Owen, David Pryce, 141, 142.
 Owen, Pryce, 141, 142, 142*n*.
 Owen, Robert, 141, 142.
 Owen, Robert (2nd), 141, 142, 143.
 Owen, Mary Newill, & Owen, Robert (2nd), 141, 143.
 Rowlands, David, 164, 165.
 Salter, Samuel, 164.
 Salter, Samuel, *junior*, 164.
 Salter, Samuel, *junior*, & Rowlands, David, 164, 165.
 St. Mary's Church, 141*n*, 142*n*.
 Strata Marcella Abbey, 3, 141.
 Savern Street, 165.
 Town Hall, 142.
 Victoria Terrace, 165.
 Welsh-Welsh (A) dictionary, 268.
 Weobley, 25.
 Wesley, Charles, 75, 215.
 Wesley, John, 75, 147, 215, 216, 217*n*, 233.
 Wesleyan-Methodists, 123, 153, 154, 156, 157*n*, 159, 205, 273.
 Reformers, 273.
 Welsh (The) Bookroom, 153, 154, 156, 157*n*, 159.
 'West Monmouth (The) Guardian' = 'The Monmouth Guardian'. See Rhymney.
 'Western (The) Counties Graphic', 259.
 'Western (The) Daily Mercury', 208.
 'Western Mail'. See Cardiff.
 'Western Valleys (The) News', 277.
 'Western (The) Vindicator', 229, 247.
 Westhide, 123*n*.
WESTMINSTER, 1, 2.
 Westminster Abbey, 1.
 Almonry, The, 1, 2.
 Scriptorium, The, 1, 2.
 'West Wales Historical Records', 38*n*.
 West of England, 271.
 Weston-super-Mare, 111, 227.
 Whaddon, 221.
Wheeler, William Harry, 222, 257, 261.
Wheeler, William Harry, & Stream, John, 257.
Whitchurch, Edward, 8, 8*n*.
 Whitchurch, Cardiff, 173.
 Whitchurch, Denbigh, 197.
 White, family of, 210.
White, F. C., 284.
White, F. C., & Co., Ltd., 257.
 White, Miss C. M. E., 210.
White, George White, 210.
White, Hannah, 202, 210.
White, Hannah, & Sons, 202, 210.
White, Hannah, & Watkins, The Rev. Joshua, 202, 209, 209*n*, 210.
 White, Henry Brunel, 210.
White, Henry White, 167, 175, 175*n*, 210.
White, Isaac White, 210.
 White, J., publisher, 182.
 White, John, Abergavenny, 234.
 White, John, Carmarthen, 175, 210.
 White, John White, 210.
White, Mary White, 167, 175.
White, Mary White & Sons, 167, 175, 175*n*.
 White, Robert White, 210.
 White, Sidney W., 234.
 White, Thomas White, 210.
 White, William, Abersychan, 249.
 White, William White, 210.
 Whitefield, Mrs., 233.
 Whitefield, George, 75, 75*n*, 215-218, 233.
 Whitgift, John, Archbishop, 17, 17*n*, 18, 21*n*.
 Whitland, 282.
Whittaker, Alfred, & Co., Ltd., 261, 262.
 'Whole (The) Duty of Man', 43.
 'Who's Who in Cheltenham', 262.
 'Who's Who in Gloucester', 262.
 'Who's Who in Llanelli', 262.
 'Who's Who in Newport', 262.
 'Who's Who in Wales', 163, 165, 227*n*.
 Wicksteed, Edward, 33, 33*n*, 118.
 'Wilkes, Mr.', 95.
 Wilkins, Charles, 168*n*, 172*n*, 173, 173*n*, 266*n*.
 Wilkins, The Rev. Thomas, 26.
Willett, Mark, 189, 236-238, 240.
Willey, Thomas, 278.
William de Machlinia, 5.
 William, John ('Shôn Singer'), 135.
William Lewis (Printers), Ltd., 84, 97, 97*n*, 103, 106, 107, 111.
Williams, Alfred Samuel, 262.
Williams & Curnuck (= Ernest Williams & Edward Curnuck), 263.
Williams & Jones, 170.
Williams & Son, 202, 208.
Williams, Ann, 167, 170.
 Williams, Annette, 168*n*, 172*n*, 173.
 Williams, Anne, 198.
Williams, Arthur, 258.
Williams, Arthur, junior, 258.
 Williams (*née* Pierce), Barbara, 152.
 Williams, The Rev. Benjamin ('Gwynionydd'), 34, 37*n*, 38*n*, 45, 45*n*, 46, 48.
 Williams, The Rev. Benjamin, 171.
 Williams, Dr. Bloom, 92.
Williams Bros., Chepstow, 239.
Williams Bros. & Co., Newport, 263.
 Williams, The Rev. D. D., M.A., 61, 69.
 Williams, Daniel, 91.
 Williams, Daniel, Carmarthen, 135.
 Williams, David, the founder of The Royal Literary Fund, 223.
Williams, David, Llanelly, 186, 187, 202, 207-209.
Williams, David, & Son, 202, 207, 208.
 Williams, David, Merthyr, 219*n*.
 Williams, E., Carmarthen, 135.
Williams, Mrs., E. M., 254.
 Williams, The Rev. Edward, D.D., 198.

- Williams, Edward ('Iolo Fardd Glâs'), 93, 93*n*, 169.
 Williams, Edward ('Iolo Morganwg'), 87, 90, 173, 173*n*, 175, 265.
Williams, Edward ('Llew Meirion'), 60, 152, 160, 161.
Williams, Edwin John, 264.
 Williams, Elizabeth, 142.
Williams (*née* Brinsdon), Ellen, 258.
Williams, Enoch, 239.
Williams, Esther, 202, 205, 206.
Williams, Esther, & Son, 202, 205.
Williams, Evan, 264.
Williams, Frederick, 239.
Williams, George, 167, 171.
Williams, H. W., & Co., 184, 188, 188*n*.
 Williams, Henry, sea-captain, 258.
Williams, Howell Walters, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188.
 Williams, Professor Ifor, M.A., 1*n*.
Williams, L[ohn]. *See* **Williams, John**.
 Williams, The Rev. J., Rattlinghope, 142.
 Williams, The Rev. John ('Glanmor'), 197*n*.
 Williams, The Rev. John, Llanbedr & Caerhun, 67.
 Williams, John ('Ioan ap Gwilym'), St. Athan's, 93.
Williams, John, Abertillery, 277.
Williams, John, Cardiff. *See* **Lewis, William, & Williams, John**.
 Williams, John, ballad-monger, 62.
 Williams, John, bookseller, Ruthin, 49.
Williams, John, Carmarthen, 44, 45, 54*n*.
Williams, John, Brecon, 83, 117*n*, 167, 168*n*, 171, 172, 172*n*, 173.
 Williams, [John], stationer, Carmarthen, 87.
Williams, John, Dolgelly, 152, 161, 162.
Williams, John, Swansea, 184, 185, 186.
Williams, John, & Williams, Howell Walters, 184, 185, 186, 187.
Williams, John A., Swansea, 158, 173, 184, 186, 186*n*, 187, 187*n*, 202, 207, 209.
Williams, John Allen, 187, 202, 207-209.
 Williams, The Rev. Jonathan, 123*n*.
Williams, Joshua, 140.
 Williams, L., Dolgelly, 153*n*.
Williams, Lewis, Bala, 177, 180.
Williams, Lewis, Machynlleth, 157.
Williams, Louisa, 202, 203.
 Williams (*née* Hughes), Margaret, 168.
 Williams (*née* Walters), Mary, 186.
 Williams, Matthew, almanacer, 40*n*, 132*n*, 133, 232.
 Williams, Moses, M.A., 10, 10*n*, 11, 19, 23, 27, 35*n*, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Williams, Murray & Rees, 184, 185, 185*n*.
 Williams, The Rev. O. Gaianydd, 50*n*, 53, 55, 61, 62, 63, 63*n*, 64, 69.
 Williams, Peter, B.A., 159.
 Williams, The Rev. Peter, 115. *See also* Bible.
 Williams, Mrs. Peter, J.P., 171.
Williams, Philip, 187, 202, 205, 206, 207, 207*n*.
Williams (The) Press, Ltd., 260, 261, 262, 264.
Williams, R., 146.
Williams, R. & W., 146.
 Williams, R. H., Plâs Meirion, 65.
Williams, Reginald Frank Kewer, 262.
 Williams, Richard, 55*n*.
Williams, Richard, apprentice to **John Waley**, 14.
 Williams, The Rev. Robert, M.A., 62, 183.
 Williams, The Rev. Rowland, 189.
 Williams, The Rev. Samuel, 36.
Williams, Samuel, 170*n*, 186, 202-205.
Williams, Samuel, & James, John, 202-205.
 Williams, Samuel Dickinson, 262*n*.
 Williams, Taliesin ('Taliesin ab Iolo Morganwg'), 173, 173*n*, 265.
Williams, Thomas ('Brân ap Llyr', *alias* 'Paul Pry'), 167, 170, 170*n*, 171, 280.
Williams, Thomas ('Gwilym Morganwg'), 152, 155, 265, 266, 266*n*, 267.
 Williams, Thomas, 50.
Williams, Thomas, Dolgelly, 152, 152*n*, 153, 160, 161.
 Williams, Thomas, & Jones, Richard, 152, 152*n*, 153.
 Williams, Thomas, Llanefydd, 14.
Williams, Thomas, Newport, 253-254, 275, 282.
 Williams, W., Plâs Llecheiddior, 70*n*.
 Williams, W. R., 37*n*, 228*n*.
Williams, William, Brecon, 83, 167-173.
 Williams, William, Carmarthen, 187.
 Williams, William, Ivy House, Dolgelly, 161.
 Williams, The Rev. William, Llangunllo, 40.
 Williams, The Rev. William, Pantycelyn, 72*n*, 74, 75*n*, 77*n*, 91, 117, 134.
Williams, William, Shrewsbury, 114.
Williams, William, Swansea, 140.
 Williams, Zephaniah, 244.
 Willing, Charles E., 188.
 Willis, Browne, 26*n*, 121.
 Wilmot, W. E., Carmarthen, 135.
Wilmot & Barclay, 138.
Wilmot, William, 138.
Wilson, Catherine, 234.
 Wilson, J. Dover, 16, 17.
 Wilson, John, 234.
 Wilson (*née* Jones), Mary Ann, 234.
 Wilson, Matthew, Abergavenny, 234.
 'Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine', 4.
 Windsor, Captain The Hon., 132.
 Windsor, The Hospital of St. Anthony, 15.
 Windsor, Viscount, 94, 95.
 'Winepress', 66.
Winmill, Cyril, 284.
 Winterbourne, 237*n*.
Winter, William Robert, 260.
 Wivelscombe, 48.
 Wolsey, Thomas, Cardinal, 3, 4.
 Wood, Anthony â, 29, 29*n*.
 Wood, Mr. D. T. B., 55*n*.
Wood, Thomas, 113, 114.
Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., Ltd., 69, 117, 125.
 woodcuts, 194, 195.
 Wooding Collection, 43*n*, 91.
 Wooding, David Lewis, 43*n*, 91, 277.
 woodland (a) printing-office, 268.
 Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, 80.
 Woods, T., Carmarthen, 135.
 Woodstock, St. Nonne and St. Sondaye, 15.
Woolfe, John, 17.

WORCESTER, bishop of, 31.

printer—

Oswen, John, 8, 9.

* Worcestershire, Collections for the History of, 9.

Worde, Wynkyn de. See Wynkyn de Worde.

Wordsworth, Canon, 4.

Worrall's directory. *See* Directories.

WREXHAM, 49, 52n, 54n, 78, 117, 118, 118n, 119, 120, 121n, 122, 124, 125, 274.

Bank Street, 124, 125, 126.

Benjamins, The, 124.

Brynhyfryd, 125.

Bryn Offa, 120.

Caxton Buildings, 126.

cemetery, 120, 121.

Chester Street, 124.

'Coach (The) and Horses', 124.

Church Street, 124, 124n.

churchwardens, 120, 125.

churchyard, 119, 120.

Crown (The) Inn, 124.

Dissenters' (The) Graveyard, 121, 125.

'Druid (The) Press', 120.

Fairfield Academy, 125.

Gas Company, 121.

Female National School, 123n.

'Gresford Church, Psalms for the use of', 122n.

Grosvenor Road, 125.

Grove Road, 120.

Grove School, 200.

Henblas Street, 126.

High Street, 118, 119, 119n, 120, 121, 122, 125.

Hope Street, 124, 125, 126.

'History of the older Nonconformity', 121n, 124.

'History of the Parish Church', 118n, 119n, 120n, 123.

'History of . . . Wrexham', 118n, 119, 119n, 120n, 121n, 122n, 124n, 125, 125n, 126.

Ilar Villa, 121.

'Jedburgh (The) Press', 120.

Lichgate House, 124.

Market Hall, 119.

Market Hall Company, 121.

Market Street, 126.

'Mercury (The) Press', 122.

Minera Mining Company, 121.

Music (The) Hall, 125.

Pentrefelin, 126.

Post (The) Office, 124.

periodicals—

Magazines.

'Cymru', 64n, 186n, 187n, 199n, 202, 202n, 203n, 205n, 206, 206n, 207n.

* Wrexham (The) Recorder', 122, 124.

* Wrexham (The) Registrar', 125.

Newspapers.

'Wrexham (The) Advertiser', 125, 126.

'Wrexham (The) Telegraph, 125.

* Principality (The) Press', 125.

WREXHAM—cont'd.

printers—

Bailey, H., 126.

Bailey, William R., 117, 126.

Bayley & Bradley, 117, 126, 126n.

Bayley, Charles, & Co., 117, 126.

Bayley & Co., 117, 126.

Bayley, George, 117, 125, 125n.

Bayley, William, 117, 125, 125n, 126.

Griffiths, George, 117, 125.

Griffiths, George Charles, 117, 125.

Hughes, Albert Llewelyn, 117, 125.

Hughes & Son, 117, 124, 125, 162, 274.

Hughes, Anna, 117, 122, 122n, 123, 124n.

Hughes, Charles, 117, 124, 125.

Hughes, Charles Tudor, 117, 125.

Hughes, J., 117, 122, 123, 138.

Hughes, Richard, 117, 124, 125.

Hughes, Richard, & Son, 117, 124.

Marsh, John, 117, 120, 171.

Marsh, M. & S., 117, 120, 120n, 121.

Marsh, Richard, 117, 118, 118n, 119, 120, 120n.

Oliver, David, 117, 124, 124n.

Painter, John, *junior*, 117, 120, 121, 121n, 122.

Painter, John, *senior*, 117, 121, 121n, 122, 189.

Painter, Thomas, 117, 121.

Potter, Railton, 117, 121, 122, 122n.

Potter, Railton, & Snape, William, 117, 122, 122n.

Potter, William, 117, 121n, 122, 122n.

Taylor, Ralph, 117, 123.

Tye, Anna, 117, 122, 122n, 123, 124n.

Tye, Joseph, 117, 122, 122n, 123.

Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., Ltd., 69, 117, 125.

Regent Street, 125.

Rhosddu burial-ground, 125.

Royal (The) Oak, 119.

Ruabon Road, 120, 121n, 125.

Town Council, 121.

Town Hall Vaults, 121.

York Street, 123.

'Wrexham and its neighbourhood', 122n, 125n, 126.

'Wrexham Registrar', 126.

Wright (George) & Lee (William Ellis), 261.

Wright, Onesiphorus, bookseller, Llannerchymedd, 49.

* Writers and official censors under Elizabeth and James I., 19n.

WYDDGRUG, YR. *See* Mold.

Wye, River, 226, 227.

Wyndham, Thomas, M.P., his election address, 96.

Wynkyn de Worde, 4, 5, 6.

Wynne, Sir George, 123.

Wyre, Robert, 4, 5, 6, 6n, 7.

'Wythnos, Yr' (= 'Yr Wythnos, a'r Eryr'), 180.

Y

'Ychydig Ymholiadeu', 43, 44.

'Yeale, master Doctour', 16.

Yeates, Charles, 231.

Yendall & Co., Ltd., 283.

Yendall, R. W., 283.

Yendall, T. E., 283.

Yendall, Thomas, 283.

'Ymarfer (Yr) o Lonyddwch', 44, 59.

'Ymddangosiad dilys . . . Crist i Farnu'r Byd', 43.

'Ym Ddiddan rhwng Rhobin Criwso a Bardd y Cwsg', 56.

'Ymgeisydd, Yr', 280.

'Ymofynydd, Yr', 42.

'Yny lhyvyr hwnn', etc., 8*n*.

Ynysyfelin, 82.

York, 102, 103, 105.

Yorke, Philip, 120, 121.

Yorkshire, 235.

Young, Richard, justice, 18.

Ysceifog, 197.

Ysgwydd Gwyn, 267.

'Yspiwr, Yr', 69.

'Ystorfa Weinidogaethol'. *See* Cardiff.

'Ystorfa y Bedyddwyr'. *See* Cardiff.

Ystradffin, 91.

Ystradmeurig, 219.

Ystrad Mynach, 265.

Ystwyth, Vale of, 182.

'Yswelediad byr o'r holl Gelfyddydau', etc., 52*n*.

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